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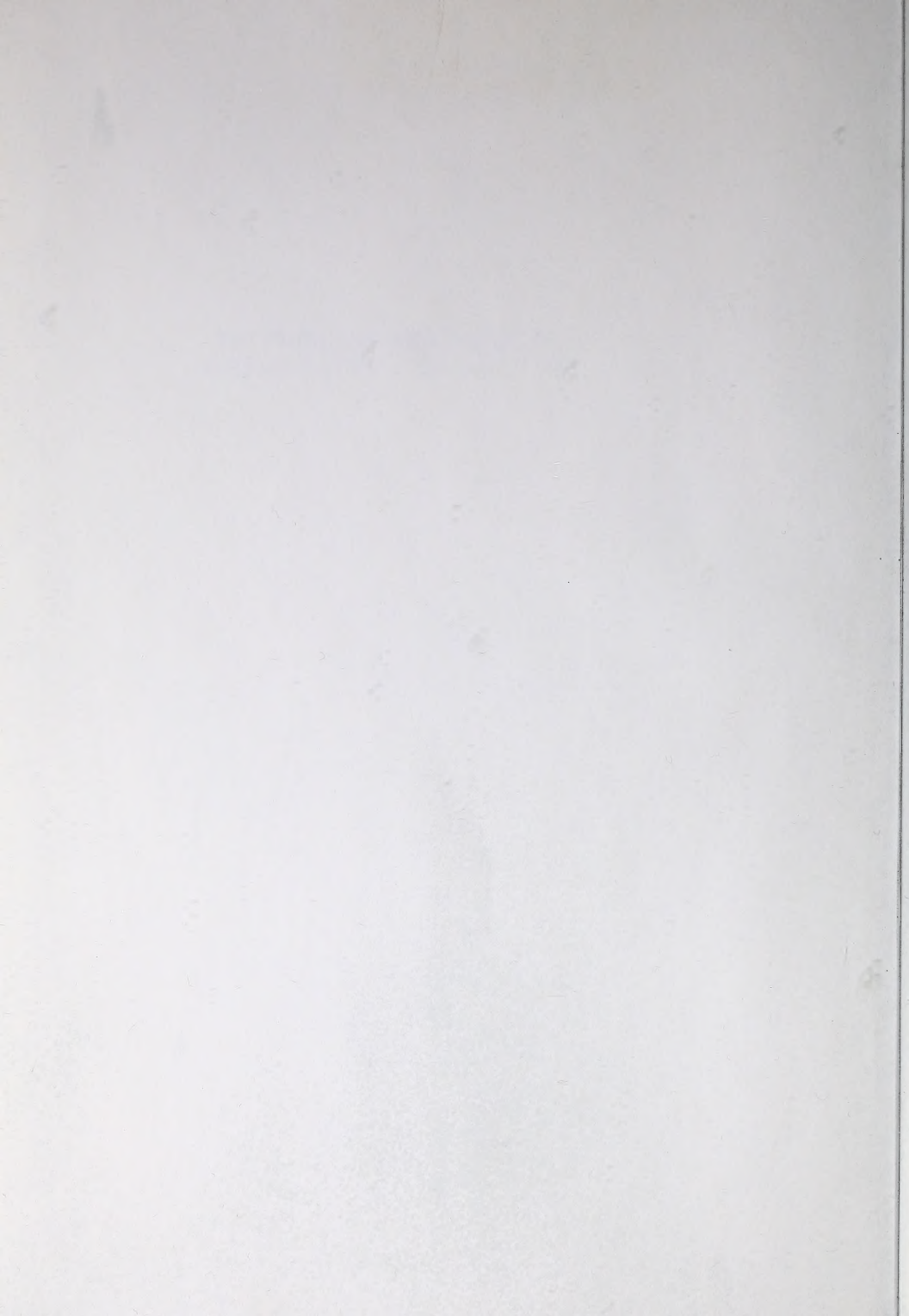
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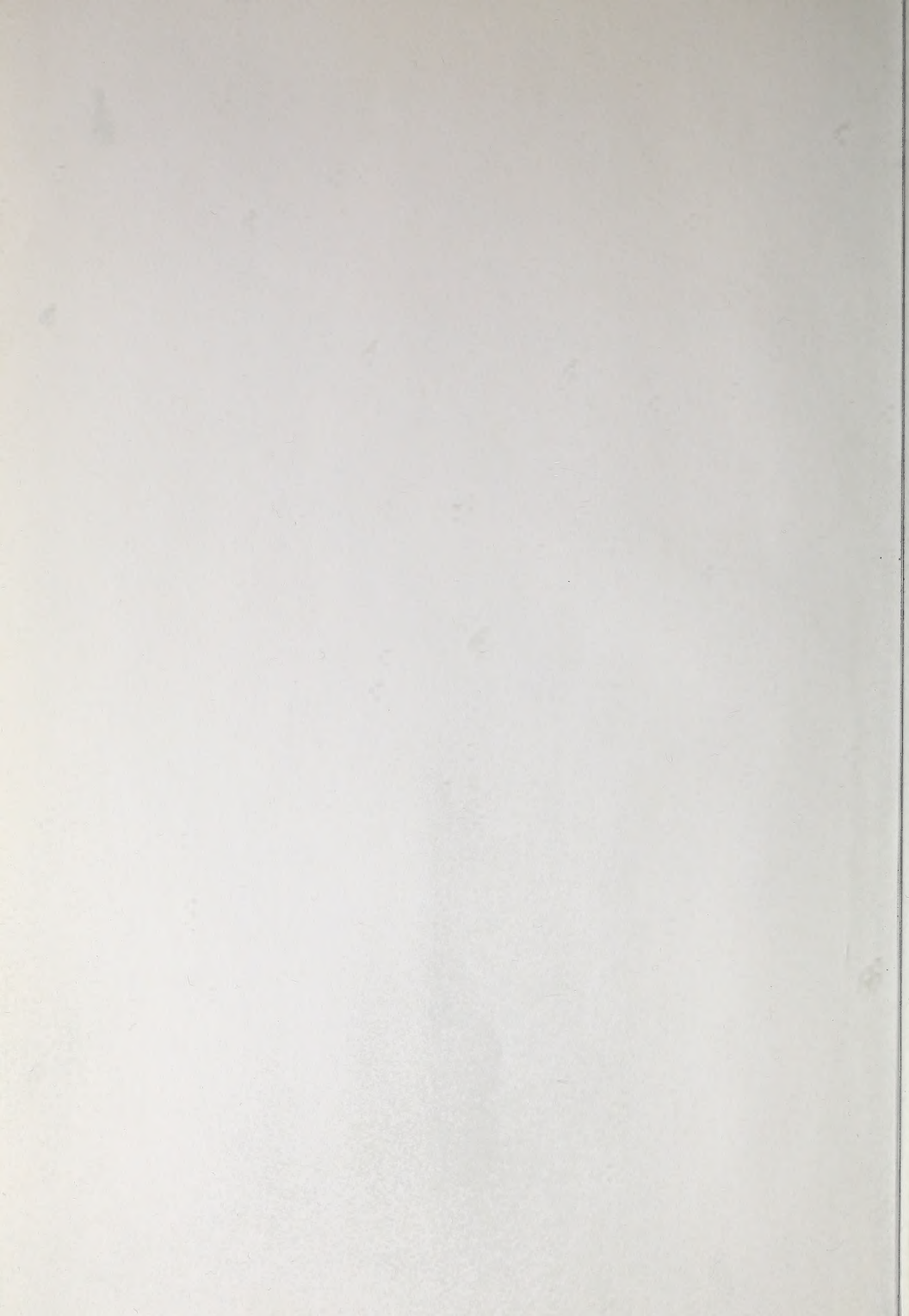


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A HISTORY
OF
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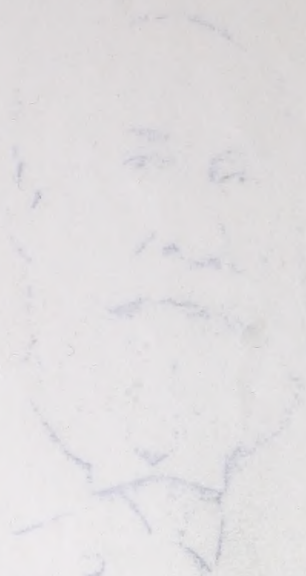
RHODE ISLAND

THOMAS WILLIAMS BICKNELL

MEMBER OF THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, THE SOCIETY OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION, R. I.; THE GRANGE, PATTERSON, MASS.; NEW
YORK, N. Y.; THE SOCIETY OF THE AMERICAN HISTORY, NEW
AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, BOSTON, MASS.; THE
D. C. HISTORICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK, N. Y.; THE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PROVIDENCE

THOMAS WILLIAMS BICKNELL.



THOMAS WILLIAM BICKNELL

A HISTORY
OF
BARRINGTON
1565705
RHODE ISLAND

BY
THOMAS WILLIAMS BICKNELL

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PROVIDENCE
SNOW & FARNHAM, PRINTERS

1898

A HISTORY
OF
BARRETTON

Rhode Island

FIRST VOLUME

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

BY

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PROVIDENCE

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1863

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A LOYAL SON OF BARRINGTON

Dedicates

THIS HISTORY TO ITS NOBLE FOUNDERS



PREFACE

"Good old Barrington" extended from Narragansett Bay on the south, to Rehoboth on the north, and from Providence River on the west, to Palmer's and Warren Rivers on the east. The north line began at Providence River, near Silver Spring, and extended to a bound on Palmer's River, north of Barneyville. This volume tells the story of the men who have lived, and the events that have been enacted, in this territory. The sources of information have been so various and widespread that I cannot note them, except to say that the Records of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies, of Sowams, of Swansea, and of Barrington, and MSS. loaned me, and those in my possession, have been the chief. Thanks are expressed to the many friends who have supplied valuable papers and important facts. Especially do I gladly recognize the services of Ebenezer Tiffany, Jr., Esq., who has aided me in collecting the material for the chapter on "The War of the Revolution," and for other parts of the work. I acknowledge also the assistance of the accomplished Record Commissioner of Providence, Edward Field, Esq., whose rare historic spirit and judgment I admire. For encouragement in undertaking and carrying the work to completion, "The Barrington Rural Improvement Association" stands first; and foremost in the Association stood Irving M. Smith, Esq., who fell in the forefront of the active battle of life, while these pages existed only in the mind of the writer. Largely am I indebted to the good judgment and lively interest of a devoted wife, whose loving hopefulness was not permitted the satisfaction of seeing the work completed.

As appears, this volume covers the history of Barrington from 1621 to 1898, with the biographies of leading citizens, and brief outlines of genealogy. The actors and their acts constitute the warp and woof of the town's life, and few of the old towns, outside of Plymouth, have so worthy a record. Four governors of the Colony, Bradford, Prince, the two Winslows, father and son, and two of her military leaders, Capt. Myles Standish and Capt. Thomas Willett, were the founders of the Plantation which preceded the town. Massasoit, "the great and good sachem" of the Wampanoags, was their friend, and deeded them the territory, "the garden of the Colony." The founders of the first Baptist church at Swansea, in Massachusetts, Myles, Willett, Brown, Butterworth, Tanner, Carpenter, Kingsly, and Albee, were moral heroes, whose noble stand for conscience changed the character of our colonial life. The same men, with others of like spirit, founded the town government on the basis of civil and religious freedom. Throughout these chapters will be found constant evidences of an honest yeomanry, "a nation's pride," liberty loving, God-fearing, working out in their individual, social, town, and church life, the problems of builders on new foundations. The Barrington of to-day, with its intelligent, prosperous, and happy people, its excellent schools, and its churches of a true and exalting faith, is not the growth of a day, but the product of the generous, sacrificing life and labors of three centuries in America. While I have sought diligently for the truth as to our ancestry, and have aimed to present their deeds and principles conscientiously and accurately, I am more conscious than others can be of the possibility of errors and imperfections of human judgment, to cover which I invoke the indulgent charity of the present and coming time.

THOMAS WILLIAMS BICKNELL.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

June 17, 1898.

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THE HISTORY OF BARRINGTON

CHAPTER I

The Geography of Barrington—Its Geology—Glacial Action—Rivers—Ponds—Hundred Acre Cove—An Analysis of Soil—Original Bounds—Changes in Jurisdiction—Indian Localities and Names—Historic Sites—Houses and Localities of Special Interest.

BARRINGTON is a bi-peninsular town, extending southward into Narragansett Bay. It has the towns of East Providence, Seekonk, and Swansea on the north. The waters of Palmer's and Warren Rivers wash its eastern shores and separate the territory from Swansea and Warren. Narragansett Bay lies to the south and the bay and the town of East Providence form its western boundary. The eastern peninsula occupies one-third of the acreage of the town and the western two-thirds. Its area is nine and three-tenths square miles. Its salt water tidal line is about twelve miles long.

Rivers, Creeks, Coves, and Ponds.—Barrington River; Mouscochuck Creek; Annawomscutt Creek; Smith's Cove; Drown's Cove; Bullock's Cove; Hundred Acre Cove; and Prince's Pond.

Points.—Bullock's, Allin's, Nayatt, Rumstick, Adams', Tyler's, Martin's, The Tongue.

Hills.—Nockum, Bicknell's, and Prince's. Prince's Hill is named for Governor Prince of Plymouth, one of the original proprietors.

Rocks.—Allin's and Rumstick.

Woods.—The Long Swamp, the Dead Swamp, the Pine Woods, and Nayatt.

Springs.—Scamscammuck near Rumstick, Tom's Spring at Nayatt.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REVOLUTION

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1763 TO 1789
BY
JOHN F. JOHNSON

THE HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FROM 1763 TO 1789, BY JOHN F. JOHNSON. This work is a comprehensive and authoritative history of the American Revolution, covering the period from 1763 to 1789. It is written in a clear and concise style, and is suitable for both the general reader and the student. The author, John F. Johnson, is a well-known and respected historian, and his work is highly regarded. The book is divided into two volumes, and is available in both paperback and hardcover formats. It is a valuable addition to any collection of books on the American Revolution.

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Geologically, Barrington owes its existence to the last glacial period or ice age. Let us trace its formation. The rock stratum which underlies this section is a conglomerate of small pebbles or fine gravels, held together by a grey, blue or black paste or cement. An excellent specimen of this rock may be seen in the only elevated ledge in Barrington, at Drownville, on which the water tank of the Drownville Water Works stands. This ledge contains very coarse pebbles and was thrown up from the general sea or ocean level by the contraction of the earth's crust. Imagine then this aqueous, pudding-like rock lying near the shore of an ancient sea or ocean. Think of the earth cooling down and wrinkling into folds in the process of cooling, and you will, by your mind's eye, see the ocean's bed, breaking its level and some parts of it rising into hills and mountains and some parts sinking into valleys and deep sea channels. The Rhode Island hills and valleys were then formed and all the rocky peaks or knolls were then lifted up, very much higher than we see them to-day. Mount Hope, which is now only about 200 feet in height, may have been twice or three times its present height, when this breaking up of the earth's crust of Rhode Island took place. Call this action, if you like, the fracture or ploughing up of the sea floor on which our town lies. There was nothing then to have been seen but a salt sea and rocky, craggy peaks rising like islands above its surface. The breaking-up ploughshare has done its work. Now we need a great harrow to cut down the rough hills and fill up the shallower water spaces. The great leveller of the earth is the glacier. The ice age came and buried our section under snow and ice to the depth of thousands of feet. In the White Mountain region of New Hampshire, the ice stood as high as the top of Mt. Washington. Europe, Asia and North America were covered under the northern ice-sheet as low as Providence, say 40° , north latitude. The ice began to flow southward towards the warmer latitudes, breaking down in its movement the rough crags, the rocky hills, and mountains, grinding the softer rocks to fine clay,

sands, gravel, pebbles and boulders, and carrying vast loads of this rocky material, dumping it into the sea and thus filling up the shallower sections. The marks of these great glacial carriers are seen on all the permanent rocks on the banks of our streams and are called striae, or wheel-tracks of the great machine we call a glacier. Fine specimens of these striae may be seen on the ledges by the side of Providence River at and south of Silver Spring and north of Riverside. As these lines and furrows run north and south, they tell us plainly that the ice-flow was southward towards the Atlantic.

The particular glacier, which used Barrington as its dumping ground, had its home probably in Worcester County; possibly at the summit of old Wachusett Mountain. The clay pits of Nayatt, the sands of New Meadow Neck, and the gravel banks extending from Long Swamp to Rumstick and thence to Nayatt are from Southern or Central Massachusetts. We owe our subsoil and substrata to the Old Bay State, but we found them here on our own solid, sea-formed, rocky base. The glacial smoothing plane not only cut down our hills and smoothed off their surfaces, but it brought and dumped large and small rocks that were picked up on the way, ground down and smoothed in the movement of the tremendous gravity machine, and the fields, in all parts of the town, bear witness to the work of this carrier plane. The boulders on our farms are the deposit of the ice, as are the sands and clay beneath the soil, and whether of slate, granite, quartz, iron, or whatever other formation, may be in many cases traced to the ledges in Massachusetts on the north. There is not a Barrington boy that has not seen the black, heavy ironstones of the field. There are some in town that will weigh fifty pounds. On Beacon Hill, Providence, where I now live, I have seen these stones that were two feet in diameter. On the island of Rhode Island, they are the size of cannon balls. These stones or boulders all came from Iron Mine Hill, in Cumberland, and though rough when broken from the original ledge, were smoothed

down in the carriage of a few miles to Providence. The width of the deposit of the Cumberland iron stones is about eight miles, including both sides of the Bay, Kent and Bristol Counties. The most interesting boulder in Barrington is that which landed on the south end of the grey-wacke ledge at Drownville near the water tank. As this great stone of near an hundred tons is a conglomerate or pudding stone, it may have been lifted from the north end of the ledge on which it stands and carried by the ice to the south end and there deposited, when the glacier melted and receded to its northern home. The gravel bank from Long Swamp to Rumstick and Nayatt Points is a medial moraine, called in common language a "hog-back," and forms an excellent foundation for road-building. Near Boston, this kind of gravel is mixed with a peculiar cement, which makes it an excellent surface dressing for common roads.

As the glacier receded, it left the solid land it had formed and channels for the water, which came in plentiful supplies from the melting ice rivers of the north. On the authority of geologists, our coast line extended into the Atlantic, some forty miles beyond its present bounds, and Block Island was a part of the main land. The site of our famous watering place, Newport, was, at the close of the ice age, as far from the ocean as it is from Boston, and the site of Boston was inland forty miles, so that the ocean was not visible from the summit of the Blue Hills, then supposed to be fifteen hundred feet in height. Since that period, the ocean has washed away all the diluvial deposit or dump, until the Atlantic has reached the rocky barriers of the old rocks which say, "Thus far shalt thou come and no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed."

Providence, Barrington, Warren, Palmer's and Taunton Rivers are the deeper channels cut out by the glaciers, into which the waters of the ocean ebb and flow. They are sunken rivers, pouring into salt water the small quantities of fresh water, which flow into them from their tributary streams. Prince's Pond, which in my boyhood used to be

called "the bottomless pond," was probably formed by stranded ice, which finally melted away, leaving a deep hole where it lay, which has become partially filled by the wash from the hills around. The bog on the north and east of Prince's Pond which is a fine quality of peat from five to twelve feet thick, and was formerly used for fuel in Barrington, is a vegetable deposit, which has accumulated simultaneously with the deposit of other soils, on the upper surface of the glacial drifts. The clay under the swamps at Nayatt and along the Mouscochuck Creek, used so extensively for brick-making, was a deposit of the finer flour-like grinding of the glacier, and is usually found in the vicinity of morasses. In due time, after the melting away of the glacier and the approach of the warm period, vegetation began to appear such as lichens, mosses and ferns; then the firs, spruces, hemlocks, and pines; and most likely a large torrid growth, until the land about us had become fit, by the creation of soil, for man's use and habitation. Imagination cannot picture the beasts, birds, reptiles, and insects of the forests, the fishes that swam in our streams, and amphibians that sported on their banks. Man came at last and found it much as we see it to-day, only changed in this that the land was covered with forests, and the seasons quite unlike ours. Who was the first Barringtonian we leave for some follower of Darwin to tell us, whether he descended from the gods or ascended from the apes. Certain it is that he must have thanked his stars as we do that his lines were cast on so goodly shores and that he had such a lovely heritage.

Hundred Acre Cove, at the head of Barrington River, has been a puzzle to many, geologically, from the fact that the bottom of the cove shows indisputable evidence of having once been a pine forest. The stumps, roots, and trunks of pines can be seen now in various parts of the cove, and the stump fences on New Meadow Neck were drawn from the shores and waters of the cove. What is the explanation? At the close of the ice age this cove was probably like Prince's Pond the resting place of a vast ice fragment, which

melted away; then came salt and fresh water vegetation, and a bog was formed on a very soft foundation. This bog, like the thatch beds and salt meadows of that part of the river, rested on a mud and vegetable growth below and finally became fit for tree growth, and a forest of pine was the next development, standing on a very shaky and uncertain base. The weight of the forest increased with the growth and gradually caused the mass below to become consolidated and the forest to sink below the level of the salt water. The action of the salt water destroyed the tree growth, and the whole mass finally compacted below the level of the low water line of the river. Such subsidences of land are common in many parts of the world.

AN ANALYSIS OF SOIL.

From the Joshua Bicknell Farm, near the Congregational Church.

An analysis of soils, made by Dr. Charles T. Jackson, State Geologist, 1839, gave the following results:

<i>Mechanical Separation.</i>		<i>Chemical Analysis of 100 Grains of Fine Loam.</i>	
No. 1. Pebbles of Sienite...	48.	Water.....	1.9
No. 2. Sand.....	125.	Vegetable matter.....	5.6
No. 3. Fine Loam.....	847.	Insoluble Silicates.....	85.3
	1000.	Alumina and Iron.....	4.9
		Salts of lime.....	1.9
			99.6

The area of Barrington at the date of its separation from the mother town, Swansea, in 1718, was much larger than at present. Rehoboth, on the north of Swansea, was a town about eight miles square and the south line of that town, which was the north line of Swansea, extended from the Pawtucket or Providence River, on a nearly east and west line to the Shawomet Purchase, or Somerset. This boundary line began at Providence River, near the present Silver Spring Station, on the P. W. & B. R. R., and extended east-

ward, crossing Barrington River not far from Runen's Bridge, and crossing Palmer's River, north of the present village of Barneysville. When the people living on the westward end of Swansea petitioned for a new town in the year 1711, they asked the Massachusetts Court "To grant us a township according to the limits of Capt. Samuel Low's Military Company in Swansea." This included all the territory of the old town, west of Palmer's River, and when the boundary line of Barrington was fixed in 1717, the eastern bounds of the town extended from Rumstick Point to Myles Bridge, with all the lands in the Swansea grant included in New Meadow Neck and Peebee's Neck to the west of that line, including territory now embraced in the towns of Swansea, Seekonk, and East Providence.

Barrington was once Ancient Sowams, occupied by the Wampanoags, and was the dwelling place of their Chief, Massassoit.

In 1653, Massassoit deeded the territory with other lands to the proprietors of Ancient Sowams, under the jurisdiction of Plymouth Colony. In 1667, Swansea, which included Barrington, was incorporated by Plymouth Colony, and continued under the government of Plymouth until 1691.

In 1685, Bristol County was incorporated and Swansea became a town of Bristol County, Plymouth Colony.

In 1691, Plymouth Colony was united with Massachusetts Bay Colony, and Swansea came under the government of Massachusetts Colony.

In October, 1717, Barrington was set off from Swansea and incorporated under its present name, as a town in Bristol County, Massachusetts Colony.

In 1747, Barrington, a part of Swansea, now Warren, and Bristol, were set from Massachusetts to Rhode Island, Barrington was united with the territory taken from Swansea, and called Warren, and the two towns formed Bristol County, R. I., with Bristol the shire town.

In 1770, Barrington was set off from Warren, with boundary lines substantially as at the present time.

Since its occupation by the whites, the people living on this territory have been under the government of three colonies, Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay, and Rhode Island, have lived in three counties, Plymouth, Bristol, Massachusetts, and Bristol, R. I., and have borne three township names, Swansea, Barrington, Warren, and Barrington for the second time.

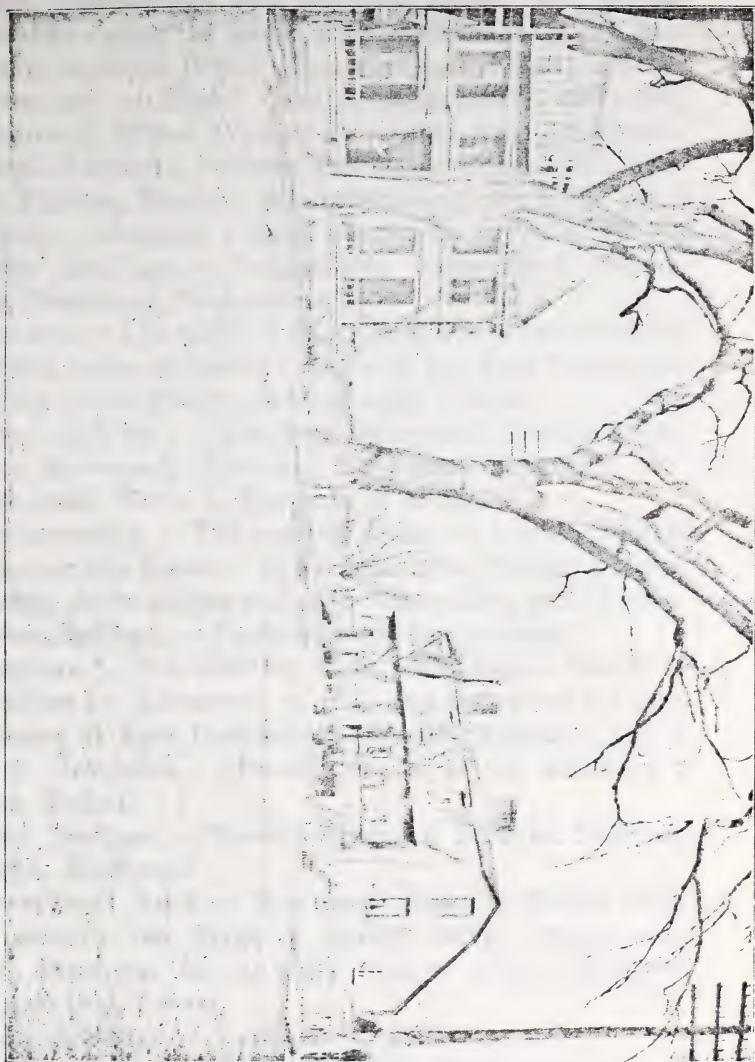
James I. and Charles I. were Kings of England and the Colonies when Massassoit was Sachem of Sowams. Cromwell ruled England when Sowams was made a proprietary. Charles the Second was King when Swansea was incorporated. William and Mary were on the throne when Plymouth Colony was merged into Massachusetts Bay Colony. George I. was King when Barrington was first incorporated, in 1717; George II., when we were made Warren, and George III., when Barrington was restored in 1770.

When the Plymouth settlers first visited this territory, in 1621, they found it owned and occupied by the tribe of Indians known as the Wampanoags, under their Chief, Osa-mequin or Massassoit. The Indian name of the country, between Plymouth and Narragansett Bay, of which the territory of Barrington was a part, was called Pokanoket. Barrington was known as Sowams, and on its soil was the dwelling of the great Sachem, Massassoit. Besides Pokanoket, the name of the Indian country, and Sowams, the residence of the Chief of the Wampanoags, the Indians have left us several names of places which are readily identified and are worthy of preservation. as memorials of this once great tribe.¹

WAMPANOAG. — The name of the tribe that occupied the

¹As the Wampanoags had no written language, the spelling of Indian words rests solely on the authority of the clerks or writers, who translated into English the sounds of the Indian language as it was spoken by the natives. Hence arises the variety of spelling the same word as understood by different persons. Our ancestors were in the habit of emphasizing words by the use of double letters, as in the words Narragansett, Massassoit, Peebee. In the spelling of Indian names, I have endeavored to follow the best authority, eliminating the redundant t in words whose general use has not established the form.

ANCIENT STONE HOUSE, NEAR MYLES BRIDGE.





territory east of Narragansett Bay. The word means, The people of the East land, Tooker.

POKANOKET. — The name of the whole territory occupied by the Wampanoags and associate tribes. Its original boundaries cannot be easily defined, although in its later limits it included Bristol County, Rhode Island, and the western part of Bristol County, Massachusetts, embracing the towns of Bristol, Warren, Barrington, East Providence, Seekonk, Rehoboth, Swansea, Pawtucket, Cumberland, Somerset, Dighton, Taunton, with other towns east of the Taunton River. Meaning, Cleared land, or country, Tooker.

Other Spellings: — Puckanokick, Pacanaukett, Poccancick, Pokenacutt, Puckenakick.

SOWAMS. — The whole of Barrington, with a portion of the adjoining towns of Swansea, Seekonk, and East Providence. Meaning, South country, or southward, Tooker.

Other Spellings: — Sowames, Sowamsett, Sawaams, Sowhomes, Sawamsett, Sawomes, Sowhomes, Sewamset.

SOWAMSET NECK. — The same as Sowams.

POPANOMSCUT. — The name by which the western neck of Barrington was known. It was also called PEEBEE'S NECK. Meaning, At the shelter rock, or at the roasting rock, Tooker.

Other Spellings: — Papanomscutt, Pappanomscut.

SEEKONK. — The territory, eight miles square, deeded to the whites by Massassoit in 1641, and embracing the present towns of East Providence, Seekonk, Rehoboth, and a part of Pawtucket. Meaning, On, or at the mouth of a stream, Tooker.

Other Spellings: — Secunk, Seacunck, Seacunk, Seakunk, Seaconk, Sinkhunk.

CONSUMPSIT NECK. — The name applied to Bristol Neck, and probably the whole of Bristol except Poppasquash Neck. Meaning, At the sharp rock, or where whetstones were gathered, Tooker.

Other Spellings: — Cawsumsett, Causumsett.

POPPASQUASH. — The name of the neck of land west of Bristol harbor, still bearing the Indian name.

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Other Spellings: — Papasquash, Pappoosesquaw, Pappasqua, and Poppy-Squash, Popasquash.

MOUNT HOPE. — The name applied to the hill on the eastern part of the town of Bristol. The word appears in the English records about 1668. Some regard it as a corruption of the Indian word Montaup, but there is little authority for such an opinion. Had the Indians used the word Mount Hope or Montaup, it would have been communicated to the whites and used by them in the earliest records. Kickemuit was the main village on Mount Hope Neck, and the Indians of that locality did not give the name Mount Hope to the whites. Other authorities trace HOPE to the Norse word HOP, a land-locked bay, and claim that the word was a gift of the Norse to the Indians, and through the Indians to the English. It is more than probable that Mount Hope was named by the same persons who gave the Christian names Prudence, Patience, Hope, and Despair to the islands in Narragansett Bay.

KICKEMUIT. — ⁽¹⁾ The name of a large Indian village on the west bank of the Kickemuit River at the north end of Mount Hope Neck. ⁽²⁾ The name of the river that rises in Swansea and flows south through the eastern part of Warren into Mount Hope Bay. The word Kickemuit means, At the great spring.

Other Spellings: — Kickamuet, Kickomuet, Kekamuett, Keekamuett, Keekamuit, Keekamuit, Kikemuit, Kekemuit, Kecamuet, Kickamuit.

PEEBEE'S NECK. — The same territory as Popanomscutt. The names are used interchangeably in the Sowams records.

Peebee was easily and naturally corrupted to Phebe, Pheby, and Thebee in the proprietors and Plymouth records. Peebee was one of Philip's counsellors, and his signature to a quit claim deed by Philip to the white settlers, under date of March 30, 1668, is authority for the spelling, Peebee.

CHACHACUST. — The name of New Meadow Neck.

MOSSKITUASH. — The name of the creek that flows into Bullock's Cove at Riverside, west of the burial place of

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people into California, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Nevada, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Colorado, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Idaho, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Montana, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Wyoming, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Utah, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1873. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Arizona, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1875. This discovery led to a great influx of people into New Mexico, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1877. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Texas, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 was the first of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people into the western states. The discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859 was the second of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people into the western states. The discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858 was the third of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people into the western states. The discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860 was the fourth of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people into the western states. The discovery of gold in Montana in 1862 was the fifth of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people into the western states. The discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869 was the sixth of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people into the western states. The discovery of gold in Utah in 1871 was the seventh of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people into the western states. The discovery of gold in Arizona in 1873 was the eighth of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people into the western states. The discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1875 was the ninth of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people into the western states. The discovery of gold in Texas in 1877 was the tenth of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people into the western states.

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Thomas Willett. The word means, A place of reeds and rushes.

WANNAMOISSETT. — The name of the section, about four square miles in area, in which Riverside is located. The chimney of the Willett House is in the southern part of old Wannamoissett. Meaning, At the good fishing place, Tooker.

Other Spellings: — Wanamoyset, Wanomoycet.

CHACHAPACASSETT. — The name of the point of land between Warren River and Narragansett Bay, now known as RUMSTICK. It was also known to the whites by the name of LITTLE NECK.

Other Spellings: — Chackapaucasset, At or near the great widening, (Tooker).

NAYATT. — The name of the southwest point of Barrington, and the land, south of Mouscochuck Creek as far east as Chachapacasset, including the beach, which was called NAYATT BEACH. Meaning, At the point.

Other Spellings: — Nayat, Nayot.

ANNAWOMSCUTT. — The name of the section at and about Drownville. The name was also applied to the brook which flows from the north into the cove west of the Drownville Depot of the P. W. and B. R. R. This brook is now crossed by the railroad and a public highway, northwest of Drownville Station. Meaning, At the shell rock, Tooker.

Other Spellings: — Annawamscoate, Annawamscutt.

WAYPOYSET. — The name of the Narrows at the mouth of the Kickemuit River. Meaning, at the narrows.

Other Spellings: — Wapoyset, Waywapoiset.

TOUISSET. — The name of the neck of land, east of Kickemuit River. Meaning, At, or about the old fields, Tooker.

PAWTUCKET. — The Indian name of Providence River to and including Pawtucket Falls. The word means, The place of the great falls.

Other Spellings: — Pattukett, Patuckquit, Patuckett, Pawtuckgut.

RUMSTICK. — This name, as applied to Chachapacasset, or

Little Neck, was first given in the Sowams Records under date of January 26, 1698.

Prof. Adrian Scott, of Brown University, contributes the following suggestions as to the derivation of the name Rumstick, as applied to the point extending into Narragansett Bay:

Rumstokkr in old Norse was a *bed-post*, but in Provincial English there was a word, *Rumstich*, adapted from the German language, or possibly the Dutch, and meaning the same as *Matwe*, *i. e.*, an old-fashioned game of cards. The point might have had a famous game upon it by the first crew of sailors that bethought themselves to name it.

But I should think this far more likely than either of the above, that the long slender point suggested the stick with which ancient sea captains stirred their toddy (differing from the common sailor's grog, inasmuch as it was made of rum *sweetened*, and so needed stirring): hence English RUMSTICK.

Mr. Sidney S. Rider, of Providence, one of the most thorough historical scholars and critics of Rhode Island, is of the opinion that the word is of Norse origin.

SOWAMS RIVER. — This name was given by the Indians to the rivers now known as Barrington, Palmer's and Warren. Both branches on the east and west of New Meadow Neck bore the same name, Sowams River. The proprietors often called it the Sowams River and the Great River, and spoke of both branches of this river. The westerly branch was also called the New Meadow River; the easterly Palmer's River.

RUNEN'S RIVER. — The upper part of the west branch of Sowams or Barrington River, and was often called Bowen's River or Bowen's Bridge River, for Mr. Richard Bowen, who owned a large tract of land along the stream. Runen's was probably not an Indian name.

MOUSCOCHUCK. — The name of the creek which flows into Providence River about one-fourth of a mile north of Nayatt Point. The branch which flows into the creek from the

north, and to the west of the Nayatt Station, was known as Mouscochuck northerly creek, and that flowing from the east was called Mouscochuck easterly creek. Meaning, A meadow, Tooker.

NOCKUM. — The name of the hill on the east bank of Barrington River and west of the Tongue.

SCAMSCAMMUCK. — The name of the spring at the upper end of Chachapacasset Neck. It now supplies water to the farm house on the east side of the road leading to Rumstick. Meaning, A red spring, or where there is a red spring, Tooker.

Other Spelling: — Skamskammuck.

TOM'S SPRING. — Is located on land recently owned by Lewis B. Smith and formerly owned by the Browns, on the south side of Mouscochuck.

MASSASOIT *alias* OSAMEQUIN. — The Chief Sachem of the Wampanoags, from the arrival of the whites in 1620, till his death, about 1663. Osamequin is his name, as affixed to the deed of Sowams, in 1653. "I find the ancient people, from their fathers in Plymouth Colony, pronounce his name Massas-so-it." (Prince's Chronicles.) Meaning, The great king.

Other Spellings: — Massasoiet, (Morton's N. E. Memorial); Massasoyt and Massasoyet, Massassowat.

POMETACOM or METACOM *alias* PHILIP. — The son and successor of Massassoit, as Chief Sachem of the Wampanoags.

PEEBEE. — One of Philip's Counselors, whose home was in Barrington, on the main neck, called by the Indians Peebee's Neck. Peebee was killed near Myles Bridge, in the attack on Swansea, June, 1675. Called by other names of Peebe, Phebe, and Thebe.

HISTORIC SITES IN BARRINGTON.

The First Baptist meeting house, built by Rev. John Myles Church, was located on the farm now owned by George J. West, on Nockum Hill. The place of baptisms was at the point on the south of Nockum Hill.

The second meeting house of Rev. John Myles Church, was erected by the town of Swansea, at Tyler's Point, south of the road, connecting the Barrington and Warren Bridges.

The Colonial Training Field was near the meeting house at Tyler's Point. This training field was used as late as 1825, while the old militia system was in operation.

The Myles Garrison was located about one-fourth of a mile west of Myles Bridge.

Myles Bridge crosses Palmer's River at Barneyville, where the first attack was made on the Sowams settlement, June, 1675.

The Chaffee Garrison, a stone house with portholes for musket firing, located about two hundred feet east of the house owned by Leander R. Peck, Esq. This garrison house stood as late as 1850.

The Willett Stockade Fort, or as called by Capt. Church, "Major Brown's Garrison," stood on the east side of the highway, opposite the Willett Mansion.

The Thomas Willett Mansion stood on the west side of the highway, in Wannamoisett. The heavy brick chimney marks the site, which is owned by Governor Elisha Dyer.

The First Meeting House of the Congregational Church of Barrington stood on the south side of the road near the residence of Lewis T. Fisher, Esq. It was taken down and removed in 1733.

The Second Meeting House of the Congregational Church stood on the lot given by Joshua Bicknell, near the location of the present meeting house.

The dwelling house of William Allin, built before 1670, was located on the north side of the road, leading to the Drownville Depot. The original house was a leanto, two stories in front, and one on the back side. A huge stone chimney occupied a large part of the east end of the house.

The Hon. Paul Mumford House stood on the corner, at the great elms, at Barrington Centre.

General Washington received the general assembly's answer July 11, 1776, and he was not yet back from his summer camp at Lancaster. The assembly's answer was not the answer which Washington had expected. It was a compromise between the two extremes of independence and union with Great Britain.

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The Green Bush Tavern stood on the west side of the highway, north of the residence of R. D. Horton, Esq.

The Josiah Kinnicutt Tavern stood near the Barrington River, on the north side of the road, at the first angle, north of the Congregational meeting house. The first post-office in Barrington was opened at this tavern.

The George R. Kinnicutt Tavern, stage office, and post-office, stands near the site of the first Kinnicutt tavern.

The Henry Bowen Tavern stood on the west side of the road, about twenty-five rods north of the Congregational meeting house. It was destroyed by fire about 1875.

The Kinnicutt-Townsend House, which stood in Happy Hollow, a few rods north of the Town Hall, was licensed as an inn during the Revolution.

The Col. Nathaniel Martin Ferry House stood on the north side of the Ferry Lane, fronting on the river.

Among the old houses now standing may be mentioned : The Matthew Watson House, at Nayatt ; The General Thomas Allin House, at Drownville ; The Allin House, near the Barrington River, north of the Congregational meeting house ; The Old Parsonage House, now owned by Mrs. Charles Miller ; The Andrews-Bean House, near the Allin House ; The Brown House, west of the Kinnicutt Tavern ; The Rev. Peleg Heath House, now occupied by Mr. William Carter ; The Joel Peck House ; The Joshua Bicknell House, now used by the St. Andrew's School ; The stone house at Barney'sville, probably built in part before Philip's war ; on New Meadow Neck are the old houses of the Martins, the Drowns, the Bowens, the Bishops, and others. At Rumstick is the Guard House, owned by Nathaniel Smith, and at Nayatt, the Guard House, owned by the Browns.

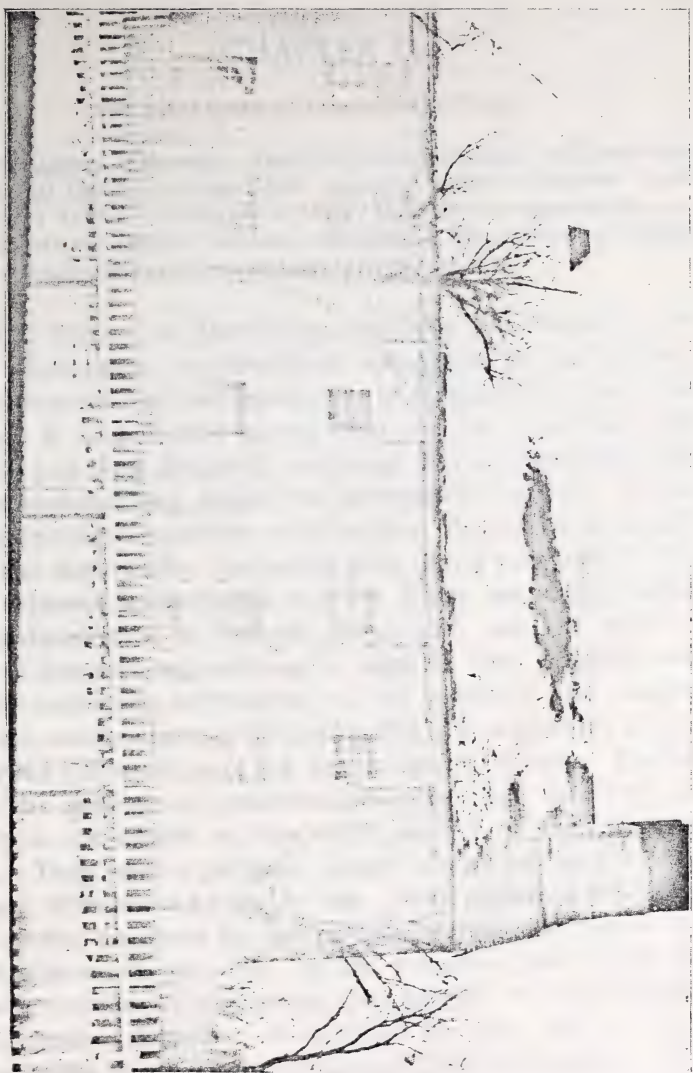
The cemeteries at Burial Hill, Tyler's Point, Prince's Hill, and Little Neck, at Wannamoisett, and the Watson Yard at Nayatt, are of interest as the places where

“The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.”

The earliest burials were at Burial Hill, where field stones are the only markers of some of the graves. Rev. John Myles was probably buried at Tyler's Point. Captain Willett's family and the Browns were the first interments at Little Neck. Matthew Watson and family sleep at Nayatt.

Other places of interest are the Town Hall, the old Government Lighthouse at Nayatt, the Cady School-house, the first High School in Barrington, the Congregational Meeting House, the Episcopal Church and Rectory, the Methodist Episcopal and Episcopal Chapels at Drownville, the St. Andrew's Home and School, the New England Brick Manufactory, etc., etc.

The villages of the town are Barrington, Barrington Centre, Hampden Meadows, Rumstick-or Chachapacassett, Nayatt and Drownville.



THE WILLIAM ALLIN RESIDENCE (BUILT BEFORE 1670), DROWNVILLE.



Hand-drawn sketch of a rectangular structure, possibly a building or a plot of land, with internal lines suggesting divisions or boundaries.

CHAPTER II

THE NORTHMEN IN NARRAGANSETT BAY

The Sea-pirates of Norway — Their Settlement of Iceland and Greenland — Lief Ericsson on the North American Coast — Professor Horsford's Theory — Discovery of Mount Hope and Narragansett Bays — Experience with the Indians — Opinions of Prof. Diman and Others — Inscriptions at Bristol and Other Evidences.

THE history of Barrington includes its discovery by Europeans, its aboriginal occupation by the Indians, and the permanent settlement by the English Pilgrims since 1620. It is authentic history that the sea coast and the country of New England, including Narragansett Bay, had been explored long before the seventeenth century. While obscure tradition invests with interest the stories of discoveries of America by Europeans prior to the year 1000 A. D., the evidence is convincing that the Norse sea kings pushed their discoveries to Iceland, Greenland, and the coast of North America, certainly as far south as New England, and made temporary settlements on our southern and eastern shores, nearly nine hundred years ago. The dwellers on the Norway peninsula were the sea kings of Western Europe and the pioneers of maritime adventure and discovery, as early as the middle of the ninth century of the Christian era. They were a people of tough sinew and bold hearts, afraid of no perils by land or sea. They preferred the hardy life of the navigator to the peaceful pursuits of husbandry, and, pressed in the rear by the entrance into Europe of Eastern hordes of barbarians, they sought for lands beyond their western horizon. As early as the year 861, A. D., a Norwegian pirate or trader named Naddodd discovered Iceland, and in 875, Ingolf with a company of Northmen "cast

their door-posts toward the Icelandic shores," and made permanent settlements on that island. More adventurous spirits sailed further westward and discovered and made permanent settlement on the eastern and southern shores of Greenland, where their descendants dwell today. The tenth century witnessed maritime adventures and discoveries extended still further to the west and south, and in the year 1000, A. D., or thereabouts, a land was found where grapes and other fruits grew in abundance in a wild state, where the climate was milder than that already occupied by their countrymen, to which the name of "Vineland the Good," was given. This much is well authenticated history and the names of Lief Ericsson, Thorfinn, and Gudrid his wife, are connected with the first attempts to make a settlement in Vineland. The part of the eastern shores of America visited by these bold seamen is not easily determined, but it is claimed by those who are most familiar with the Norse sagas that brief settlements were made on the coast, at points between the mouth of the St. Lawrence river on the north and Long Island on the south. Some Maine historians locate Norumbega, a traditional Norse settlement, near the Penobscot River. Professor E. N. Horsford, late of Cambridge, Mass., fixed the site of Norumbega on the Charles River, and has erected at considerable expense a tower at Watertown, on or near what he regards old Norse fortifications. In "The Problem of the Northmen," the scholarly professor writes of Lief's land-fall and the site of his houses as follows: "He came, so we conceive, upon the northern extremity of Cape Cod, and set up his dwellings somewhere on an indentation of the shore of Massachusetts Bay," which he declares to be on the Charles River, near Longfellow's house in Cambridge. Speaking of Gudrid, the wife of Thorfinn, he says, "I may not fail to mention that this Gudrid was the lady who, after the death of her husband, made a pious pilgrimage to Rome (from Iceland), where she was received with much distinction, and where she told the Pope of the beautiful new country in the far

west, of "Vineland the Good," and about the Christian settlements made there by Scandinavians. Nor may I forget to mention that her son, Snorre, born in America at the site of Lief's houses,—and perhaps it may some day be possible to indicate the neighborhood of his birthplace with greater precision,—has been claimed to be the ancestor of Thorwaldsen, the Danish sculptor."

The hardy voyagers going on shore found water rather than wine in Vineland and one of their poets sang these verses.

"People told me when I came
Hither all would be so fine,
The good Vineland known to fame;
Rich in fruits and choicest wine;
Now the water-pail they send;
To the fountain I must bend,
Nor from out this land divine
Have I quaffed one drop of wine."

When about to depart and with sails hoisted the poet again sang,

"Let our trusty band
Haste to Fatherland,
Let our vessel brave
Plough the angry wave,
While those few who love
Vineland here may rove,
Or with idle toil
Fetid whales may boil,
Here on Furdustrand,
Far from Fatherland."

Of greater interest to the dwellers on Narragansett Bay is the story of the Northmen in New England by Mr. Joshua T. Smith, who interprets the sagas to mean that Thorhall the hunter and Thorfinn the sailor parted company at Martha's Vineyard or Straumiford in 1008, the latter sailing southward, entering Mount Hope Bay through Sekonet River, and wintering at some point on the bay. The narrative reads that "Thorfinn and his companions sailed up as far as the mouth of the river and called the place Hop."

The word "Hop" is of Norse origin, meaning a small land-locked bay, and is by some supposed to be the original word from which Mount Hope and Bay at Bristol were named. In support of this story, there was a tradition current among the oldest Indians in these parts, that there came a wooden house and men of another country in it, who fought the Indians with mighty success.

One morning in the following spring, (1009,) they (the Norse sailors) saw a great number of canoes approaching from beyond the promontory at the southwest, which may have been Bristol Neck. The story goes, "They were in such great numbers that the whole water looked as if it were sprinkled with cinders. Poles were suspended in each canoe. Thorfinn and his party held out shields; after which a barter of goods commenced between them. These people desired, above all things, to obtain some red cloth, in exchange for which they offered various kinds of skins, some perfectly gray. They were anxious, also, to purchase swords and spears, but this Thorfinn and Snorre forbade. For a narrow strip of red cloth they gave a whole skin, and tied the cloth round their heads. Thus they went on bartering for some time, when the supply of cloth began to run short. Thorfinn's people cut it into pieces so small that they did not exceed a finger's breadth; and yet the Skraelings, (Indians), gave for them as much as, or even more, than before."

"Thorfinn and his companions now thought it obvious that, although the quality of the land was excellent, yet there would always be danger to be apprehended from the natives. They therefore prepared to depart, and return to their native country. They first sailed round the land to the northward. They took, near the shore, five Skraelings clothed in skins and sleeping; these had with them boxes, containing marrow mixed with blood. Thorfinn presumed them to have been exiled from the country and his people killed them. They afterward came to a promontory abounding in wild animals, as they judged from the marks found in

the sand. This very promontory was most probably either Chipinoxet point or Sowams." From the tenor of this part of the narrative, this expedition was obviously only a short one; and, from what follows, it seems clear also, that it must have been made before the Northmen left Hop to return to Straumiford. It was natural also that they should explore the coast in the immediate neighborhood, before finally quitting it. It is of interest to note that in Mr. Smith's book on the Northmen, the Barrington peninsula has inscribed across it the name, Sowams, thereby indicating the territory known to the Indians by that name, as well as the country supposed to have been explored by the Northmen. While at the present writing we cannot claim with absolute truth that the Northmen did explore Narragansett Bay and the Barrington promontory, we may not regard it as improbable that the first Europeans to discover our bay and town were the intrepid Northmen who really made the first recorded voyage to the North American shores. The later historian of this section may be able to find unearthed evidence that shall establish the truth of that which is now pleasing fiction and tradition, as to the Northmen being the first white occupants or discoverers of Barrington. We record but a brief hint of the story, which may happily prove to be the beginning of the history of the white men on the red men's territory, on Narragansett Bay.

Professor J. Lewis Diman, LL. D., the late eminent professor of history of Brown University, himself a native of Bristol, while a student of Brown University, wrote historical sketches under the title, "Annals of Bristol," which were published in the Bristol Phenix, in 1845-6. He speaks of the Norse expedition of Thorfinn with three ships and one hundred and sixty men in the year 1007-8, and gives it as his opinion that they wintered at or near Bristol. In closing his account he says, "The only trace which has been left by the Northmen, of their wintering in Bristol, is a rock situated near 'The Narrows,' on Mount Hope Bay. This rock was said to have been covered with characters in an un-

known tongue, but was unfortunately destroyed by a heedless hand."

The rock to which he undoubtedly refers, has been re-discovered and happily corrects the error of statement made by Professor Diman that both rock and inscription had been destroyed. Fortunately for the theory that the Northmen wintered at Mount Hope, Mr. William J. Miller of Bristol has located the rock on the shore of Mount Hope Bay in the town of Bristol. The rock is of graywacke, ten and a half by six and a half feet in length, and twenty-one inches thick. The surface is much worn by the water which only leaves it bare at low tide. The inscription is a boat with a series of lines and angles, which, it is claimed by Mr. Miller, were carved by some Norse sailor, left in charge of a boat and awaiting his companions. While these characters and those on the Dighton Rock with the skeleton in armor found at Fall River, do not establish the fact of the Norse discovery of these shores as their "Vineland, the Good," they certainly afford strong circumstantial evidence in maintenance of the theory. We must satisfy ourselves with the pleasing fancy until the truth shall be established.

CHAPTER III

VERRAZZANO VISITS THE WAMPANOAGS

French Explorations — Verrazzano Seeks the Orient in 1524 — Discovers Block Island — Enters Newport Harbor — Indian Reception — Description of the Men and Women — Their Dress — The Kings and Their Wives — The Country and Its Productions — Indian Dwellings — Customs — Newport Harbor and Narragansett Bay — The Maine Indians Hostile — Indian Religion.

FOLLOWING the first authentic discovery and exploration of America by Columbus in 1492, all the maritime nations of Europe entered the race for further discovery, conquest and possession. Although Spain and Portugal had undertaken, in 1494, to divide the unexplored parts of the earth between them, under authority of the Pope's edicts, England and France treated the plan with contempt. "The King of France sent word to our great emperor," says Diaz, describing the capture of some Spanish treasure ships by a French pirate, "that as he and the King of Portugal had divided the earth between themselves, without giving him a share of it, he should like them to show him our father Adam's will, in order to know if he had made them his sole heirs." He also declared that he should feel free to take all he could find upon the ocean. With this spirit, France sent out two great explorers, Verrazzano and Cartier, the one exploring North America and writing New France on the Atlantic coast from Florida to Greenland, the other penetrating the interior by the great river, the St. Lawrence.

In 1524, the Florentine discoverer, Verrazzano, under French patronage, made his second voyage, westward, in search of the Orient. Touching the Madeiras, on his route, and then the main land of the Carolinas, he coasted north-

THE BIBLE

THE BIBLE

The Bible is the sacred book of the Jews and Christians. It contains the history, laws, and teachings of the Jewish people, and the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. The Bible is divided into two main parts: the Old Testament and the New Testament. The Old Testament contains the books of the Law, the Prophets, and the Writings. The New Testament contains the Gospels, the Acts, the Epistles, and the Revelation.

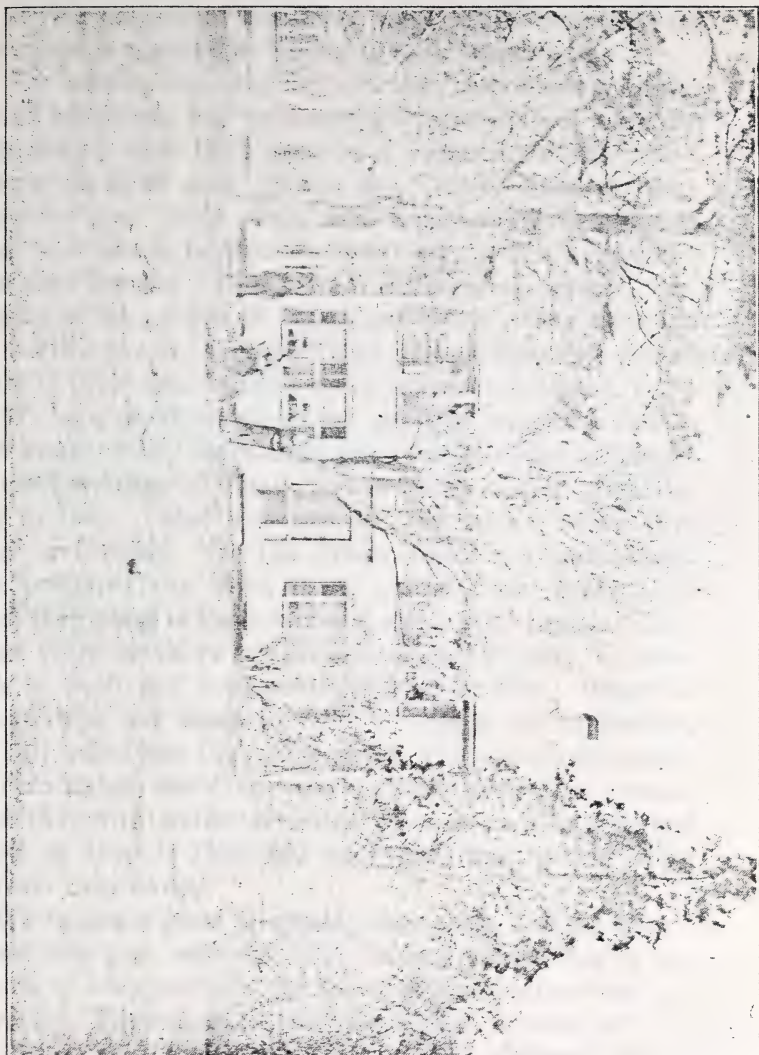
The Bible is a collection of books written by different authors over a period of many centuries. The Old Testament was written by Jewish authors, and the New Testament was written by Christian authors. The Bible is a source of inspiration and guidance for many people. It contains the story of the world, from the beginning of time to the present. It also contains the teachings of God, which are the foundation of the Jewish and Christian faiths. The Bible is a book that has been read and studied for thousands of years. It is a book that has shaped the world and continues to shape it today.

The Bible is a book that is full of wisdom and truth. It is a book that has been read and studied for thousands of years. It is a book that has shaped the world and continues to shape it today. The Bible is a book that is full of wisdom and truth. It is a book that has been read and studied for thousands of years. It is a book that has shaped the world and continues to shape it today.

ward, explored the mouth of the Hudson River, which he called the Grand River (*una grandissima riviera*), sailed along the shores of Long Island, and discovered Block Island, using it as a refuge during a storm, calling it Luisa or Claude, in honor of the mother or wife of Francis I of France. Sailing northeasterly from Block Island, the explorer reached the coast of Rhode Island, and anchored the Dauphine in Narragansett Bay, (*Refugio*). As Verrazzano wrote the first description of our bay and the Indians dwelling on its shores, we give our readers his own interesting story:

"We proceeded to another place fifteen leagues distant from the island, where we found a very excellent harbor. Before entering it we saw about twenty small boats filled with people, who came to the ship with various cries and wonderment. But they would not approach nearer than fifty paces. Stopping, they looked at the structure of the ship our persons, and dress. Afterward they all cried out loudly together, signifying that they were delighted. By imitating their signs we inspired them with a measure of confidence, so that they came near enough for us to toss them some little bells and glasses and many toys, which they took and looked at laughing, and then came on board without fear. Among them were two kings, more attractive in form and stature than can be described. One was about forty years old and the other about twenty-four, and they were dressed in the following fashion:

"The elder king had the skin of a deer wrapped around his nude body, artificially made with various embroideries to decorate it. His head was bare. His hair was bound behind with various bands, and around his neck he wore a large chain ornamented with many stones of different colors. The younger king was like him in appearance. This was the finest looking people and the handsomest in their costumes that we found in our voyage. They exceed us in size, and are of a very fair complexion (*sono di colore bianchissimo*); some of them incline more to a white, and others to



JOHN JENCKES RESIDENCE.



a tawny color. Their faces are sharp ; their hair is long and black, on the adornment of which they bestow great care. Their eyes are black and keen ; their demeanor is gentle and attractive, very much like that of the ancients. I say nothing to your majesty of the other parts of the body that are all in good proportion as belong to well-formed men.

“The women resemble them in size, and are very graceful and handsome, and quite attractive in dress and manners. They had no other clothing except a deer skin, ornamented as were the skins worn by the men. Some had very rich lynx-skins upon their arms, and wore various ornaments upon their heads, braided in their hair, which hung down upon their breasts. Others wore different ornaments, such as those of the women of Egypt and Syria. The older and the married people, both men and women, wore many ornaments in their ears, hanging down in oriental fashion.

“We saw on them pieces of wrought copper, which is more esteemed by them than gold, the latter being deemed the most ordinary of metals, yellow being a color much disliked by them. Blue and red are the colors which they value most highly. Of the things which we gave them, they preferred the bells, azure crystals, and other toys, which they hung in their ears and about their necks. They do not value or desire to have silk or gold-drapery, or other kinds of cloth, nor implements of steel or iron. When we showed them our weapons, they expressed no admiration, and only asked how they were made. The same indifference was manifested when they were given the looking-glasses, which they with smiles returned to us as soon as they had looked at them. They are very generous, giving away whatever they have.

“We formed a great friendship with them, and one day we entered into port with our ship, having before rode at the distance of a league from the shore, as the weather was unfavorable. They came to the ship with a number of their little boats, with their faces painted with different colors, manifesting real signs of joy, bringing us of their provisions,

Edward, Duke of York, upon the death of Henry the Fifth, was crowned King of England, and the Duke of Burgundy, who was the Duke of York's son-in-law, was crowned King of France. The Duke of Burgundy was the Duke of York's son-in-law, and the Duke of York was the Duke of Burgundy's son-in-law. The Duke of Burgundy was the Duke of York's son-in-law, and the Duke of York was the Duke of Burgundy's son-in-law.

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and signifying to us where we could best ride in safety with our ship, and keeping with us until we had cast anchor.

“We remained among them fifteen days to provide ourselves with many things of which we were in want, during which time they came every day to see our ship, bringing with them their wives, of whom they were very careful, for, although they came on board themselves, and remained a long while, they made their wives stay in the boats, nor could we ever get them on board by any solicitations or any presents we could make them. One of the two kings, however, often came with his queen and many attendants to see us for his amusement. But he always stopped on land at the distance of about two hundred paces from us, and sent a boat to announce his intended visit, saying they would come and see our ship. This was done for safety, and as soon as they had received our answer they came and remained some time to look around. On hearing the annoying cries of the sailors, the king sent the queen, with her attendants, in a very light boat to wait near an island, a quarter of a league distant, while he remained a long time on board, talking with us by signs, and expressing his fanciful notions about everything in the ship and asking the use of all. After imitating our modes of salutation, and tasting our food, he courteously took leave of us. Once, when our men remained two or three days on a small island near the ship for their various necessities, as sailors are wont to do, he came with seven or eight of his attendants to inquire about our movements, often asking us if we intended to remain there long, and offering us everything at his command. Sometimes he would shoot with his bow, and run up and down with his people, making great sport for us. We often went five or six leagues into the interior, and found the country as pleasant as can be conceived, adapted to cultivation of every kind, whether of corn, wine, or oil. There are open plains twenty-five and thirty leagues in length, entirely free from trees or other obstructions, and so fertile that whatever is sown there will yield an excellent crop. On entering the woods we ob-

served that they might all be traversed by any large army. The trees in them were oaks, cypresses, and others unknown in Europe. We found, also, apples, plums, filberts, and many other fruits, but of a different kind from ours. The animals, which are in great numbers, stags, deer, lynx, and many other kinds, are taken with snares and by bows; the latter is the principal weapon of the natives. Their arrows are beautifully made. For points they use emery, jasper, hard marble, and other sharp stones instead of iron. They also use the same kind of sharp stones in cutting down trees, and with them construct their boats of single logs, hollowed out with admirable skill, and sufficiently commodious to seat ten or twelve persons. Their oars are short, with broad blades, and are rowed by the force of the arms, with the greatest care and as rapidly as they wish.

"We saw their dwellings, which are circular in form, about ten or twelve paces in circumference, made of logs split in half, without any regularity of architecture, and covered with roofs of straw, nicely put on, which protect them from wind and rain. There is no doubt that they would build stately edifices if they had workmen as skillful as ours, for the whole sea-coast abounds with shining stones, crystals, and alabaster, and on this account it has dens and retreats for animals. They change their habitations from place to place, as circumstances of situation and season may require. This is easily done, for they have only to take with them their mats, and they have other houses immediately prepared.

"The father and the whole family dwell together in one house. In some of their houses we saw twenty-five or thirty persons. Their food is pulse, as that of the other people, which is here better than elsewhere, and more carefully cultivated. In the time of sowing they are governed by the moon, which they think effects the sprouting of the grain. They have many other ancient customs. They live by hunting and fishing, and they are long lived. If they fall sick they cure themselves without medicine, with the heat of

fire. Death comes to them at last from extreme old age. We judged them to be very affectionate and charitable toward their relatives, for they make loud lamentations in their adversity, and in their misery call to remembrance all their good deeds. When they die their relations mutually join in weeping mingled with singing for a long while. That is all that we could learn of them.

"This region is situated on the parallel of Rome, in 41 2-3 degrees, as I shall narrate hereafter to your serene majesty. At present I shall describe the situation of this place. At its south end its channel is narrow and a half league wide. It extends, between east (south?), and north, twelve leagues. Then it enlarges and forms a very spacious bay twenty leagues in circuit, in which are five small islands, very fertile and attractive, and covered with high trees. The bay is so spacious that between these islands any number of vessels might ride at ease without fear of tempests and other dangers. At the entrance of the bay, farther south, there are very attractive hills on both sides of the channel, and many streams of clear water flow from these eminences into the sea. In the middle of the mouth there is a rock of freestone (*uno scoglio di viva pietra*), formed by nature and suitable for the construction of any kind of machine or bulwark for the defence of the haven."

Verrazzano's description of Narragansett Bay, named Port du Refugio on Gastaldi's map of 1553, is so accurate that without any other information it would be easy to determine the situation of the place where for fifteen days, ending the sixth of May, he and his crew held familiar intercourse with the friendly Indians, inhabiting the islands and the mainland in the vicinity of the anchorage of the Dauphine. The latitude of the bay given by Verrazzano cannot be gainsaid, but he has left us no record as to where he landed, and it is wholly a matter of conjecture whether he trod our soil or not. That he made a survey of our bay, islands, and the main, is all that can be affirmed.

Verrazzano sailed from Port du Refugio, probably New-

port, on the sixth of May, in a southeasterly course, past the islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, where he found the coast to trend toward the north, which he followed until he cast anchor off the shores of Maine, in the forty-third parallel. The natives here did not please the discoverers as did those of Narragansett Bay, whom he said, "we had found kind and gentle." "They, the Maine Indians, were so rude and barbarous that we were unable by any signs we could make, to hold any communication with them. No regard was paid to our courtesies. When we had nothing left to exchange with them, the men, at our departure, made the most brutal signs of disdain and contempt possible. Against their will, we penetrated two or three leagues into the interior with twenty-five men. When we came to the shore, they shot at us with their arrows, uttering the most horrible cries and afterwards fleeing to the woods."

Concluding his account of the new country and its people, Verrazzano remarks. "As to the religious faith of all these tribes, not understanding their language, we could not learn either by signs or gestures, anything certain. It seemed to us that they had no religion, nor laws, nor any knowledge of a first Cause or Mover,—that they worshipped neither the heavens, stars, sun, moon, nor the planets. We could not learn if they were given to any kind of idolatry, or offered any sacrifices or supplications, or if they have temples or houses of prayer in their villages; our conclusion was that they had no religion, but lived without any. This seems to be the result of ignorance, for they are very easily persuaded, and imitated us with earnestness and fervor, in all that they saw us do as Christians in our acts of devotion."

CHAPTER IV

THE WAMPANOAGS

The Pilgrims find a deserted Indian Country — Visit of Samoset — Visit of Massassoit — Treaty between Pilgrims and Massassoit — The Pokanokets — Pokanoket — The Wampanoags — Villages — Modes of Life — Rumstick — Massassoit — Other Sagamores — Agriculture — Hunting and Fishing — Homes and Customs.

ON the arrival of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, in 1620, most fortunately they found their lot cast within the limits of a deserted Indian country. Of the name of the tribe which inhabited that section, its history, or the cause of its departure, they knew absolutely nothing. Three months after landing, on the 16th of March, 1621, an Indian named Samoset came among the settlers and addressed them in English with "Welcome, English! Welcome, English!" He informed them that the Indian name of the place was Patuxet, and that the tribe which had occupied the lands had been swept off by a plague, so severe that it spared neither man, woman nor child, and there were none who could claim the lands or rightfully molest them. Samoset also informed the whites that the territory to the west was known as Pokanoket, inhabited by a family of tribes, known as the Pokanokets; that these associated tribes were the Wampanoags of the west, the tribe of Massassoit, who was then chief sachem of the Pokanokets; the Pocassetts, the Saconets, the Nemasquets, the Nausites, the Mattachees, the Monamoys, the Saukatuckets, and the Nobsquassetts, to which, to complete the family, should be added the Patuxets of Plymouth, which had been destroyed by the plague. "These people," says Gen. Gookin, "were sorely smitten by the hand of God, but what the disease was that so generally and mortally swept

away, not only these but other Indians, their neighbors, I cannot well learn. I have discoursed with some old Indians, that were then youths, who say that the bodies all over were exceeding yellow, (describing it by a yellow garment they showed me), both before they died and afterwards."

On the following day, March 17, 1621, they dismissed Samoset, the sagamore of a tribe "lying hence a day's sail by a great wind and five days by land," giving him presents and requesting him "to return with some of Massassoit's men with beaver skins for traffic." On the 22d of March, Samoset returned, accompanied by Squanto, the sole remaining native of Patuxet, who informed Gov. Carver that the great sachem, Massassoit, and sixty of his warriors were near "from their place called Sowams, about 40 miles off to the westward." Edward Winslow and Miles Standish received Massassoit, with all the honors due to royalty, in the common house at Plymouth, and, after a feast, the governor proposed the following treaty which was agreed to by the chief:

1. "That neither he, nor any of his, should injure or do hurt to any of their people.

2. That if any of his did any hurt to any of theirs, he should send the offender that they might punish him.

3. That if anything were taken away from any of theirs he should cause it to be restored; and that they should do the like to his.

4. That if any did unjustly war against him, they would aid him; and if any did war against them, he should aid them.

5. That he should send to his neighbor confederates, to inform them of this, that they might not wrong them, but might likewise be comprised in the conditions of peace.

6. That when his men came to them upon any occasion, they should leave their bows and arrows behind them.

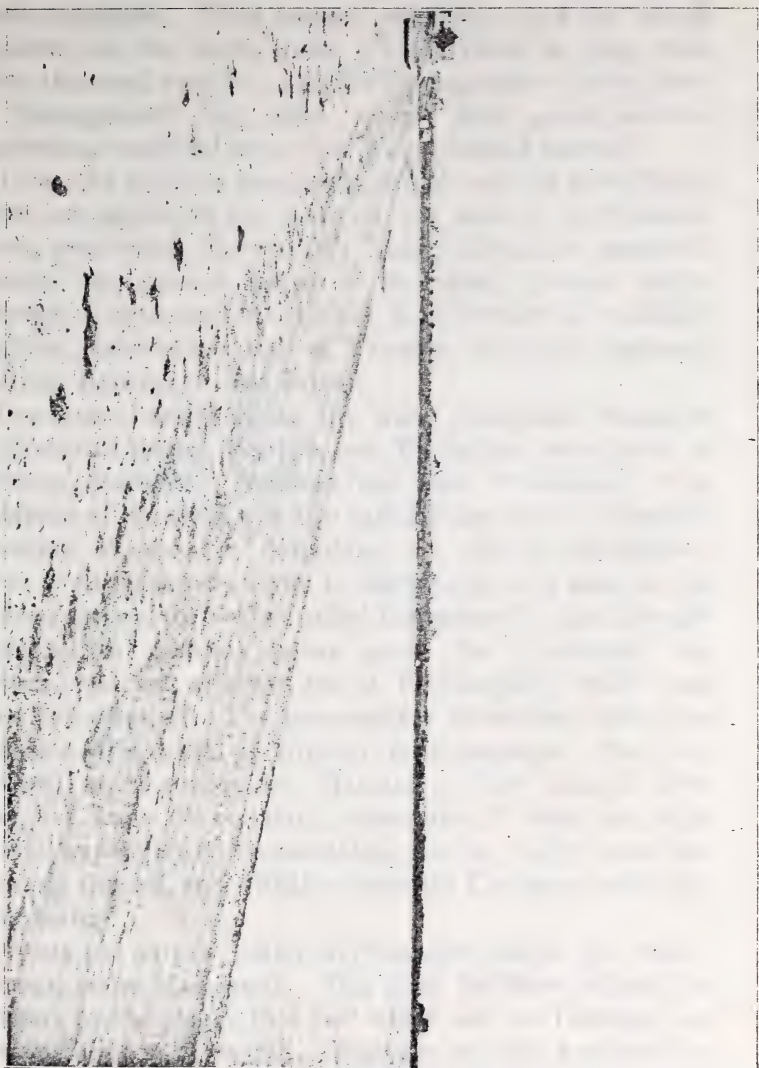
7. That so doing, their sovereign lord, King James, would esteem him as his friend and ally."

This was the first interview between the Indians, the lords

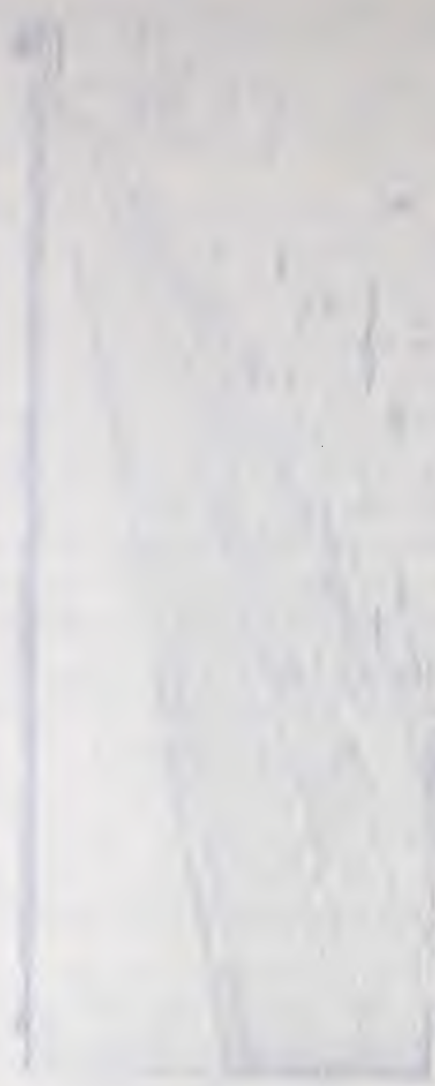
of the soil, and the English at New Plymouth, resulting in the interchange of friendly salutations, and the ratification of a treaty which was faithfully observed for over half a century by both parties. Massassoit acknowledged "himself content to become the subject of our sovereign lord the King aforesaid, his heirs and successors; and give unto them all the lands adjacent, to them and their heirs forever."

This treaty of peace and trade was equally beneficial to the Pokanokets and to the settlers of Plymouth. To the former it offered the opportunity of an exchange of furs and the products of the chase for the implements of husbandry and hunting and other articles of civilized life. This friendship also served as a protection to the Wampanoags against their powerful neighbors, the Narragansetts, who cherished an unfriendly spirit and showed frequent signs of hostility toward the warriors of Pokanoket. It was a shield of strength also to the weak-handed, though stout-hearted Pilgrims, and when Gov. Bradford received from Canonchet the savage challenge of the rattle-snake skin filled with poisoned arrows, he returned it more boldly, filled with powder and shot, since Massassoit and his tribe had sworn to be their faithful protectors. Still further, the fertile peninsulas extending into Mt. Hope and Narragansett Bays were more attractive to the sagacious eyes of Standish, Winslow, Brown, Willett, and Bradford, than the sandy deserts of Cape Cod, and as soon as comfortable homes had been raised at Plymouth Bay, the spirit of western emigration filled the hearts of these earliest pioneers to explore and settle the wilds along the Sowams, the Titicut and Pawtucket Rivers.

The territory of the Pokanokets, of whom Massassoit was the chief sachem, originally extended, as we have stated, from Cape Cod on the east, to the Narragansett Bay on the west, and from the Narragansett Bay and the Atlantic Ocean on the south to the southern boundary of the Massachusetts, the tribe which occupied the territory to the south



VIEW OF TOWN BEACH AND RUMSTICK.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

and west of Boston. The Pokanokets, who formerly numbered about three thousand warriors, were divided into several minor tribes or villages, each under the rule of a petty chief or sachem. Their nearest neighbors were the Massachusetts, on the north, under Chickataubut as king, with three thousand warriors; and the Narragansetts on the west of Narragansett Bay, who, under their grand sachem, Canonicus, mustered more than five thousand warriors.

Later, the territory was more limited, and the name Pokanoket was applied to the lands on the west of the Taunton River, over which Massassoit's local jurisdiction extended, namely, the present towns of Raynham, Norton, Attleborough, Cumberland, Pawtucket, East Providence, Seekonk, Dighton, Rehoboth, a part of Taunton, Somerset, Swansea, Warren, Barrington, and Bristol.

In a more limited sense the word Pokanoket embraced the towns of Bristol, Warren, and Barrington, with parts of Swansea, Rehoboth, Seekonk and East Providence. The residence of the chief was also called Pokanoket or Sowams. Governor Winslow in describing his visit to Massassoit, says: "At length we came to Mattapuyst, and went to the *cachimo comaco*, for so they called the sachem's place, though they call an ordinary house *witeo*; but Conbatant, the sachem, was not at home, but at Puckanokick, which was some five miles off. The squa-sachem, for so they called the sachem's wife, gave us friendly entertainment. Here we inquired again concerning Massassoit; they thought him dead, but knew no certainty; whereupon I hired one to go with all expedition to Puckanokick, that we might know the certainty thereof, and withal to acquaint Conbatant with our there being."

Within the narrow limits of Pokanoket, dwelt the Wampanoags, under Massassoit. This tribe had been reduced in numbers by the plague that had wiped out the Patuxets, an associate tribe at Plymouth. Winslow, on this first visit to Massassoit in 1621, referring to the Taunton River, says: "Upon it, (the river), are and have been many towns, it

and which is the most important of the whole. The first of these is the fact that the British Empire is the most extensive and powerful in the world. It is the only one which has been able to maintain its position for so long a period. The second is the fact that the British Empire is the most powerful in the world. It is the only one which has been able to maintain its position for so long a period. The third is the fact that the British Empire is the most powerful in the world. It is the only one which has been able to maintain its position for so long a period.

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being a good length. Thousands of men have lived there which died in a great plague, not long since."

The land of this western section of Pokanoket has a southerly slope towards the bay, somewhat hilly in the eastern part, toward the Taunton River, but nearly level in the central and western parts. Originally it was heavily wooded with oak, walnut, cedar, and pine forests, with the exception of the borders of the several rivers, on the margins of which were unequal widths, as now, of fresh and salt meadows, with various clearings on the uplands adjoining these water courses, which afforded the Indians an opportunity to cultivate the soil in their rude and simple style. Game of all kinds abounded in the woods and fish were plenty in the streams, and waters of the bays. An attractive country, surely, for any people, and especially so to these lords of the soil, who so easily obtained from land and sea all they thought needful for their subsistence and happiness.

As we are dealing with a nomadic people, our ideas of town and village life have little in common with those of the Wampanoags. Where the conditions of life were the most comfortable and supplies of food the easiest, there was the Indian's home. During the season of shad and alewives at Palmer's and Taunton Rivers, the people sought these resorts. The bays could be always depended on for shell and fin fish, in summer or in winter. In winter, the bear, the deer, the fox, the wolf, the panther, the rabbit, the partridge, the quail, and other game, taken for food or clothing, led them to the forests, to the north and east. We may suppose, however, that the main portion of the time of the tribe, especially of the women and children, was spent in some fixed localities on or near Narragansett Bay. Mr. W. J. Miller in his story of the Wampanoags locates two permanent villages on Bristol territory, one at Mount Hope, and a second at Kickemuit.

As Barrington has so long a salt water boundary on the bay and navigable rivers, it is a matter of certainty that the Indians made it a favorite dwelling place, and that villages

of Indians dwelt at Nayatt, Chachapacassett, Chachacust, Sowams, Wannamoisett, and Annawomscutt.

The evidences which exist, to determine the sites of their principal villages and camping places, are numerous. They are marked, not as ours, by their proximity to centres of trade, and by piles of brick and mortar, but by their nearness to the places where fish and fowl congregated, and by heaps of shells taken from the rivers. The burial grounds of the tribes were near their villages. Their implements of husbandry and domestic life, of war and of the chase, of fowling and of fishing, in the form of stone or iron, have been found in large numbers, in various localities, between the Titicut and Patuckquet Rivers, and the farmer's ploughshare often unwittingly disturbs the resting-place of the first proprietors of the soil. At Mattapoyset, Touisit, Montop, Kickemuit, Sowams, and Wannamoiset, vast quantities of oyster, clam, and quahaug shells, either in heaps or scattered throughout the soil, not only mark their homes, but indicate the antiquity of these favorite resorts. These are the last material vestiges and memorials of the brave old tribe of the Wampanoags. While time is consuming these, would it not be fitting to restore and preserve the historic and ofttimes euphonious titles of the localities, from which they have been removed, by the extinction of the tribes themselves?¹

The Wampanoags have left us several Indian names of localities which we do well to locate carefully and preserve. Which brief reference has already been made to the whole, a fuller description is of importance in this chapter.

Sowams or Sowamset was the territory of Barrington with parts of East Providence, Seekonk, and Swansea. For a full discussion of this locality, the reader is referred to *Sowams and Barrington*.

Sowams River. — Both branches of Warren River, the Barrington and Palmers.

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¹ The Barrington Historical Society has already made a valuable collection of Indian instruments and wares, and to it the people will add their individual relics, as a safe method of preservation, for the benefit of the public.

Sowamset Neck was the same as Sowams.

Between the two branches of the Sowams River, now known as the Palmer's and Barrington Rivers, lies the tract of land called Chachacust by the Indians, and New Meadow Neck by the whites. This latter name it received as early as 1653, for in an agreement between the delegates of Rehoboth and the proprietors of "Sowams and Parts Adjacent," I find the following record, dated the 29th June, 1653: "The Towne of Rehoboth shall make suffisient Fence to keepe horses and cattle from ranging into the neck of land called the New Meadow Neck and maintaine the same." This neck has an average width of one, and a length of three miles.

The western neck of land now occupied by a portion of the town of Barrington, lies between the Barrington and Warren Rivers on the East, Narragansett Bay on the South, and Providence River on the West, of irregular shape and containing about nine square miles. The Indian name was Popanomscut, or Peebee's Neck, with the exception of the northwestern part, which was called Wannamoisett. In the Proprietors' Records as early as the 5th of March, 1679, I find reference made to Popanomscut, under the name of "Phebe's Neck," so called from a sachem under Philip, named Peebee.

The southeasterly part of Popanomscut was known by the Indian name of Chachapacassett, or Little Neck. At the upper end of this neck is a noted spring called Scamscam-muck Spring. This neck of land was called *Rumstick* as early as 1697. Why or by whom so named is unknown. Norse scholars regard the word of Norse origin and proof that the Northmen traversed the waters and named the lands on Narragansett Bay. Tradition tries to solve the mystery of so curious and equivocal a title, by saying that a barrel of rum floated high and dry upon the beach, and the treasure was considered of such great value that the event was celebrated by so free a distribution of the contents that the term *high and dry* could be truthfully applied for several days to all the dwellers thereabouts.

Another story goes, that while the Indians were removing the aforesaid treasure of "strong water," for which they had a most wonderful liking, the hoops broke, the barrel burst, and the *spirits of rum* sank into the sand, while the *Indians' spirits* sank within them, and in sad disappointment over their loss, they lifted up the mournful lamentation: "*Rum stick here! Rum stick here!*" Whatever may have been the views and tastes of the aboriginal inhabitants on the temperance question, and their actions in that locality, we are very sure that a more summary fate would befall such articles should they land within the same waters to-day.

West of, and about one mile from Chachapacasset Neck, is the point and section of land well known as Nayatt, still bearing its Indian title, though spelled Nayot in the old records. This point extends southwest into Narragansett Bay and was the nearest approach of the territory of the Wampanoags to the Narragansetts, who occupied the lands at and adjoining Conimicut Point, in Warwick, opposite Nayatt.

North of Nayatt, and separating it from a tract of land called by the Indians Annawomscutt, is a creek known by the name of Mouscochuck, now used as a canal by the New England Brick Company and on which their manufactory is now situated. Annawomscutt brook or creek flows into the bay west of the station at Drownville, and the section now known as Drownville bore the title of the brook, Annawomscutt.

In the grand deed to the proprietors, one other creek is referred to under the name of Mosskituash, which, in the language of the Wampanoags, means a place where grass or rushes grow, and of which the natives made their beds or couches. Mosskituash Creek is within the Wannamoisett bounds, and empties into Bullock's Cove near the Viall Burying Ground.

The name Wannamoisett applies to the section about and east of Riverside. It was a favorite resort of the Indians as it included the long neck since called Bullock's Neck, the

shores of which furnished quantities of shell fish, and the cove and bay were literally alive with fish. Captain Thomas Willet and John Brown, John Viall, and families dwelt at Wannamoisett and their graves are with us at Little Neck even to this day.

In every tribe of Indians there was a chief or head-man or head-woman to whom the rest paid deference on account of age, stature, strength, or prowess. Among the Wampanoags, the chief sachem at the time of the arrival of the Plymouth settlers was Osamequin or Woosamequin, better known as Massassoit. He died in 1661, according to the judgment of the settlers at nearly eighty years of age, as "he was a man in his best years" in 1621. Morton says of him: "In his person he is a very lusty man, in his best years, an able body, grave of countenance and spare of speech; in his attire little or nothing differing from the rest of his followers, only in a great chain of white bone beads about his neck; and at it, behind his neck, hangs a little bag of tobacco, which he drank and gave us to drink. His face was painted with a sad red like murrey; and oiled both head and face, that he looked greasily. All his followers likewise were, in their faces in part or in whole, painted, some black, some red, some yellow, and some white; some with crosses and other antick works; some had skins on them and some naked; all strong, tall men in appearance. The king had in his bosom, hanging in a string, a great, long knife."

For some time before his death, "good old Massassoit," as he was known to the whites, became quite inactive and his oldest son, Wamsutta or Moananam, took upon himself the governmental affairs of the tribe. On his father's death he and his brother, Metacom, requested the Governor of Plymouth to give them English names. Governor Prince complied with their request and gave Wamsutta the name Alexander, and Metacom the name Philip, after the great Macedonian conquerors, at which they were much pleased. Alexander, the eldest son, was chief sachem for only two

years, when at his death, he was succeeded by his brother, Philip, in 1662. He held the chief sachemship of the tribe until his death in 1676, at Mount Hope. The name of Philip's wife was Wootonekanuske.

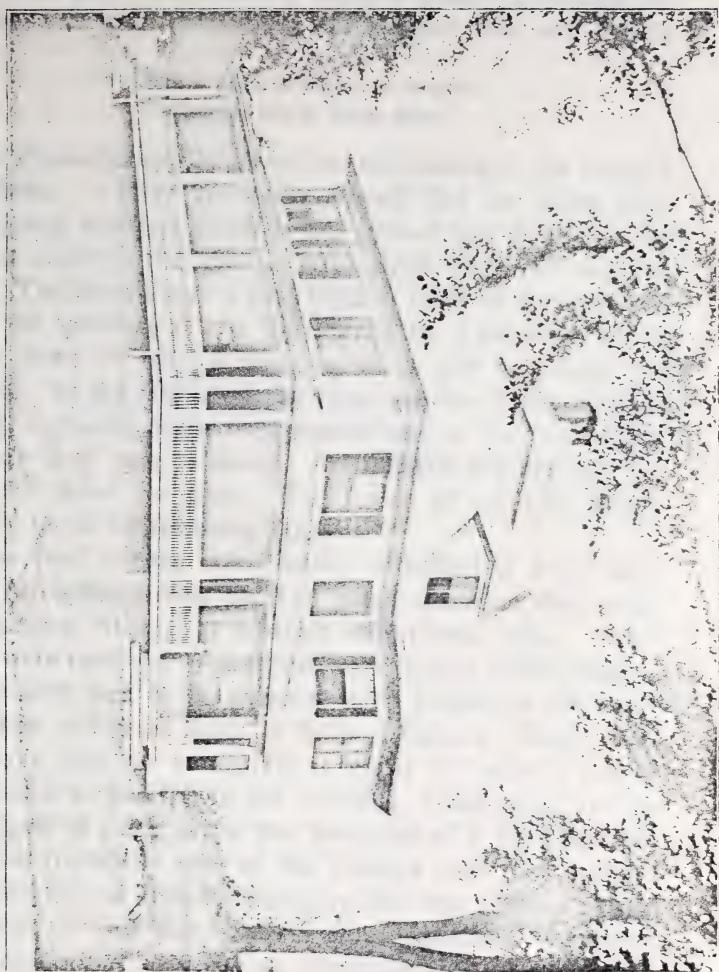
Among the sagamores or sub-sachems of the Wampanoags may be named Watuspaquin, often called by the English, the Black Sachem; his son, William; Uncompoin; Umnathum or Munashum, known as Nimrod; Annawan; Conbatant, Peebee, Tavoser, Capt. Wispoke, Woonkapone-hunt, Awashonks, Weetamoo, and others. These under-chiefs or rulers of divisions of the tribes were the counselors of the great chief and formed the council to declare war or transact general business for the whole tribe.

The New England tribes including the Wampanoags were an agricultural people, cultivating corn, beans, tobacco, squashes and other products of the soil. They also subsisted on the wild game of the forests and the fish of the fresh and salt waters. The Wampanoags had a rich soil to cultivate along our rivers and Bay and obtained a plentiful supply of fish from the waters and shores of Narragansett Bay. Rogers Williams speaks of the "social and loving way of breaking up the land for planting corn. All the men, women and children of a neighborhood join to help speedily with their hoes, made of shells with wooden handles. After the land is broken up, then the women plant and hoe the corn, beans and *vine apples* called *squash* which are sweet and wholesome; being a fruit like a young pumpkin, and serving also for bread when corn is exhausted." Indian corn was the staple food, parched, pounded to meal and mixed with water. Winslow speaks of a meal of corn bread called mozium, and shad roes boiled with acorns, which he enjoyed at Namasket. Parched meal was their reliance on their journey, and of unparched meal they made a pottage called "nassaump," whence the New England "samp." "For winter stores the Indians gather chestnuts, hazel-nuts, walnuts, and acorns, the latter requiring much soaking and boiling. The walnuts they use both for food

and for obtaining an oil for their hair. Strawberries and whortleberries were palatable food, freshly gathered, and were dried to make savory corn bread." Strawberries were abundant and the modern strawberry shortcake was anticipated by the Indians in a delicious bread made by bruising strawberries in a mortar and mixing them with meal. Summer squashes and beans were their main dependence next to corn.

The fur-bearing animals of the forests furnished both food and covering for bodies and wigwams. Shell and fin-fish were very abundant. Clams, oysters, quahaugs, scallops could be obtained with little labor and the fish that now frequent our bays and rivers were more plentiful than they have been known to the whites. The luxury of a Rhode Island clam bake was first enjoyed by our Indian predecessors. It was the good fortune of the writer, in excavating the ground for a cellar at Drownville to exhume an oven, used for baking clams, about eighteen inches below the surface of the soil. The coals and shells on the saucer-shaped oven of round stones were evidences of aboriginal use and customs.

The women cultivated the crops for the most part and were the burden bearers of the fish and game taken by the men. "A husband," says Williams, "will leave a deer to be eaten by the wolves rather than impose the load on his own shoulders. The mothers carry about their infant pap-pooes, wrapped in a beaver skin and tied to a board two feet long and one foot broad, with its feet hauled up to its back. The mother carries about with her, the papoose when only three or four days old, even when she goes to the clam beds and paddles in the cold water for clams. It is evident that in their wild state, no large number of them could subsist long together, because game on which they principally lived, was soon exhausted, and hunger compelled them to scatter. This state of existence always forced them to live in small clans or families. Venison and fish were dried and smoked for winter's supplies. In providing the



GEORGE HOWARD SMITH RESIDENCE, DROWNVILLE.



food for the household, the labor was divided quite unequally. It was manly for an Indian to hunt and fish, but the cultivation of the fields and gardens was wholly woman's work, as was the digging of clams and the procuring of all other shell fish. The cooking was also woman's prerogative, so that with the Indian the old couplet was not wholly inapt :

"Man's work is from sun to sun;
Woman's work is never done."

The Plymouth settlers described the houses of the Indians as follows : "They are made round, like an arbor, with long, young saplings stuck in the ground and bended over, covered down to the ground with thick and well wrought mats. The door, about a yard high, is made of a suspended mat. An aperture at the top served for a chimney, which is also provided with a covering of a mat to retain the warmth. In the middle of the room are four little crotches set in the ground supporting cross-sticks, on which are hung whatever they have to roast. Around the fire are laid the mats that serve for beds. The frame of poles is double matted ; those within being fairer."

These frail houses were easily transported with their simple furnishings from place to place, wherever their business, hunting, fishing, or comfort might lead them. Their houses were removed to sheltered valleys or to dense swamps in the winter, and in the summer were pitched in the vicinity of their cultivated fields or fishing stations. Roger Williams says that on returning at night to lodge at one of them, which he had left in the morning, it was gone, and he was obliged to sleep under the branches of a friendly tree. It can be truthfully said of the Indians that they had no continuing city or abiding place, but like the Indians of the Northwest of our day, outside of reservations, wandered about from place to place as their physical necessities or caprice moved them. As they had no land titles, each family was at liberty to go and come, within tribal limits, with none to let or hinder. It is certain that there were fixed

haunts or rendezvous, inland and on the shores of the Bay, called villages, where they spent considerable time, either in summer or in winter. Thus Philip passed the summer in and about Mt. Hope Neck, and it is popularly stated that he lived at Mt. Hope; while in winter his home, if we may so call a movable wigwam, was about the inland lakes or ponds of his possessions. One of these favorite winter resorts of King Philip is said to have been in the pine forests on the banks of Winneconnet Pond, in the town of Norton, Mass., within the Pokanoket Territory. Banks of clam and oyster shells, Indian arrowheads and stone implements of husbandry and housekeeping are the best evidences of the localities where the Wampanoags made their residences.

The friendly alliance entered into between the Pilgrims of Plymouth and Massassoit in 1621, not only established a lifelong friendship between the parties, but also secured to Carver, Winslow, Bradford, Standish, and their associates "all the lands adjacent, to them and their heirs forever." It is true that the letters patent of the New Plymouth Colony included all the lands between the Atlantic Ocean on the east and south, the Cohasset River on the north, and the Narragansett River on the south, (as stated by the patent), "to the utmost bounds and lymetts of a country or place in New England called Pocanacutt allis Puckanackicke allis Sowamsett, westwards. Together with one halfe the said river called the Narragansett." For all that, the first settlers would not intrude on forbidden soil or steal territory, then held by peaceable occupants. Hence their policy of purchasing Indian lands was strictly adhered to, paying therefor to the full satisfaction of the owners.

The Rehoboth purchase was made by John Brown and Edward Winslow of Massassoit in 1641, including a territory about ten miles square, but described as "eight miles square," "to Red Stone Hill, VIII miles into the land and to Annawamscoke, VII miles down to the water." This land included the present towns of Rehoboth, Seekonk, East Providence, and Pawtucket.

A second tract was also purchased called Wannamoisett, the bounds of which included the southern part of the present town of East Providence and the north of Barrington, with a part of Seekonk and Swansea. In 1645, the Indians agreed to remove from Wannamoisett for a consideration of fifteen pounds sterling, and Mr. John Brown of Plymouth and Rehoboth accepted the terms of the sale, receiving for his purchase Wannamoisett Neck "with twelve acres lying at Wachemoquit Cove." It is described as "that neck of land called and known by the name of Wannamoisett Neck, from the salt water where the Indians had formerly made a hedge, ranging unto the north end of the Indian field and so round about the said Indian field unto the salt water." In the agreement as to fences, Mr. Brown promised "not to make any sutch fence so fare into the salt water upon the westerly side of Wanomoycet Neck as shall bare out hoggs from claming, nor from the south point of the said neck; a quarter of a mile on the east part of said neck." This purchase of Mr. Brown included Bullock's Neck and Riverside and extended northward probably to and including Kettle Point in East Providence, with twelve acres at Watchemoket. Mr. Brown was already a large land holder in Plymouth Colony at Plymouth and Rehoboth, and by this purchase became one of the largest in the Colony. He made his residence at Wannamoisett and with his son in law, Thomas Willet, and his son, James, formed the nucleus of a settlement on the main road near what is now the village of Riverside in East Providence. Mr. Brown's house was built on the east side of Moskituash creek and Mr. Willett's near Mr. Brown's on "Oxbow creek." The chimney of the Willett house is standing as a land mark of the location of the first settlement in the Wannamoisett Purchase.

"Sowams and Parts Adjacent" were sold to Thomas Prince, Thomas Willett, Myles Standish, and others by Massasoit in the year 1653, for £35 sterling. This purchase included the present town of Barrington and parts of Bristol, Warren, and Swansea.

In 1661, Wamsutta, or Alexander, son and successor of Massassoit, as chief sachem of the Wampanoags, sold to Thomas Willett and others a tract of land called the Rehoboth North Purchase "For divers good causes and other valuable considerations." This territory includes the present towns of Cumberland, R. I., and Attleboro, North Attleboro, and parts of Norton and Mansfield, Mass.

Wrentham was sold to Dedham by Philip in 1662. The Indian name was Wollomonopoag, a territory six miles square, at a cost of £24, 10s.

Mattapoisett was sold to Hon. William Brenton of Newport in 1664. The deed was signed by Pometacom alias Philip "Chief Sachem of Mt. Hope, Cowsumpsitt, and of all Territories thereunto belonging." His wife also signed this deed.

Acushena and Coaxet were quitclaimed by Philip in 1665, but sold by Massassoit. Philip received £10 for marking out the bounds of the old purchase, also a horse from Plymouth Court.

In 1665, Philip went to Nantucket to assert his authority over that island, where for the time his sway was called in question.

In 1666, all the meadow lands from Dartmouth to Mattapoisett were sold by Philip to Constant Southworth for £15.

In 1667, Philip sold to Thomas Willett a tract between the Wanascattaquet & Cawatoquissett, 2 miles long and 1 broad for £10."

In 1668, Philip sold to several English people a tract of seven square miles adjacent to Pokanoket. The same year Philip and Uncompoin made quitclaim to lands on New Meadow Neck for £11 pounds to Thomas Willett, Mr. James Brown and John Allen, in behalf of themselves and the rest.

In 1669, Philip sold to Hugh Cole and others 500 acres of land in Swansea on the west side of the River now known as Cole's River.

Other deeds are on record from the Chiefs to the Ply-

mouth settlers, in all of which was the recognition of the rights of the Indians to the soil, and a satisfactory consideration rendered therefor, which speaks well for the just treatment accorded them by our ancestors. Gov. Winslow writing in 1676, says "I think I can clearly say, that before these present troubles (Philip's War) broke out, the English did not possess one foot of land in this Colony, but what was fairly obtained by honest purchase of the Indian proprietors. We first made a law that none should purchase or receive of gift, any land from the Indians, without the knowledge or allowance of our court, at a penalty of five pounds per acre. It was also provided that Mt. Hope, Pocasset and several other necks of the best lands in the Colony, should never be bought out of their hands."

He also writes still further: "Our neighbors at Rehoboth and Swansea, although they bought their lands fairly of this Philip and his father and brother, yet because of their vicinity, that they might not trespass upon the Indians, did, at their own cost, set up a very substantial fence quite across that great neck between the English and the Indians; and *paid due damage if at any time any unruly horse or other beasts broke in and trespassed.* The English agreed with Philip and his for a certain sum, yearly, to maintain the said fence and secure themselves. *And if at any time they have brought complaint before us they have had justice impartial and speedily, so that our own people have frequently complained that we erred on the other hand in showing them over much favor.*"

It is true that the prices paid for lands and other commodities may seem ridiculously small, as when Roger Williams bought the island of Rhode Island for forty fathoms of white beads, the Swedes obtained the site of Christiana for a brass kettle, and New Haven was sold to the whites "for twelve coats of English cloth, twelve alchemy spoons, twelve hoes, twelve hatchets, twelve porringers, twenty-four knives, and twenty-four cases of French knives and spoons". But it must be remembered that a knife, a spoon or a hatchet

was of greater value then than now, and that the Indians set a higher value on a knife or a gun, than on hundred acres of land, so that as the Indians themselves rested satisfied and content with their bargains, we should consider the contracts of our ancestors with them as business-like and honorable.

Concerning the mental and moral qualities of the Wampanoags, we may infer that they were "men of like passions with ourselves," in the main characteristics of natural endowments. In abilities of mind and body, they were the equals, if not superiors, of other savage tribes. Nature had taught them the law of retaliatory justice and a wrong or a benefit was never forgotten, and was always rewarded in kind. With narrower intelligence than the whites, they exhibited what all inferior people excel in, cunning, intrigue, and jealousy, as compensations in the struggle of life. Superstition was their religion. The Great Spirit was to them omniscient, omnipotent, and omnipresent, a revelation of the divine, as true as the Jewish race ever enshrined monotheism.

Bravery, a stoical indifference to pain, fatigue, and death, undying friendship, and persecuting hatred were elements of their faith. Their heaven had no cowards, no adulterers, no weak, complaining men, "with women's hearts." Their virtues made them heroic. Their vices never degraded them to brutes, until they made contact with the demoralizing influences of civilization. They perished as a race as heroically as they lived. The tragedy of Philip's War terminated, fittingly and pathetically, the race, which had it remained on our territory, would only have cumbered the ground on which they dwelt.

CHAPTER V

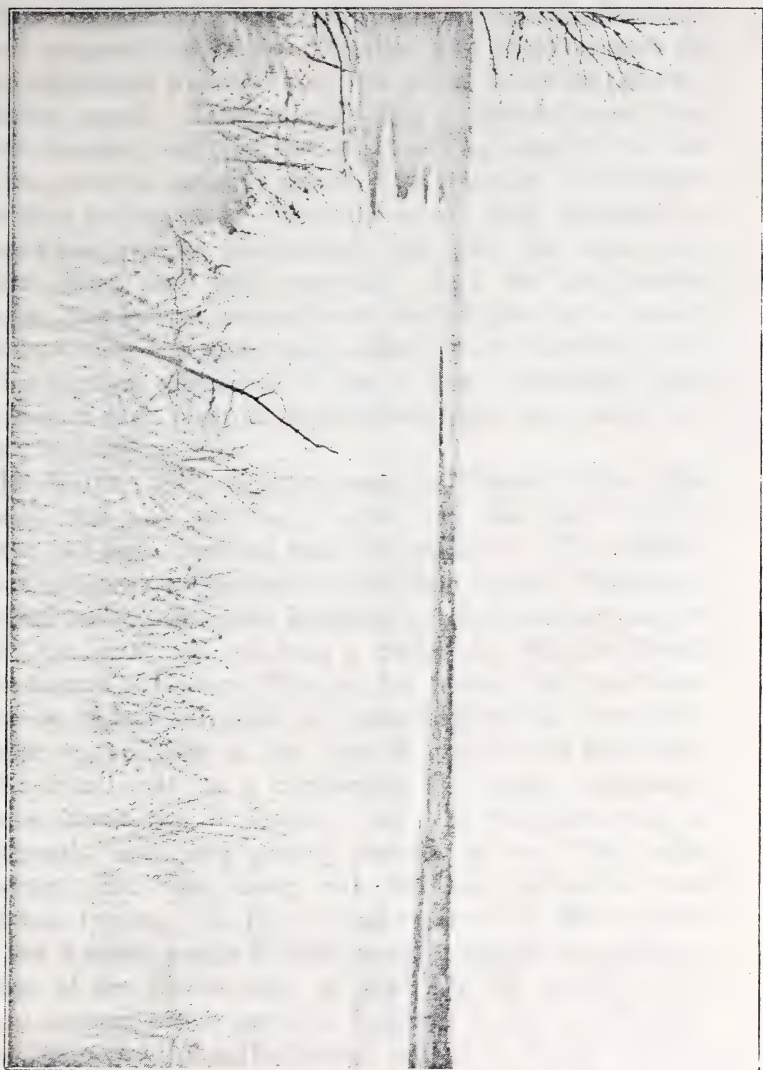
WINSLOW'S VISITS TO MASSASSOIT AT SOWAMS

Winslow and Hopkins Visit Massassoit, March, 1621—Reception at Sowams—Winslow and Hampden, in 1623—Massassoit Sick—His English Physicians Cure Him—Winslow's Fees Promptly Paid—The Well Trodden Trail to Sowams—A Memorial on New Meadow Neck to John Hampden.

THE introduction between the Pilgrims and Massassoit, in March, 1621, as already described, was the first contact and bond of union between the whites and the natives. The visit of the Indians was kindly reciprocated in July of the same year, when Edward Winslow and Stephen Hopkins were dispatched on a visit to Sowams. This was the first attempt of the English to explore the interior, their object being to gain a knowledge of the Pokanoket country, the land of the Wampanoags, "to apologize for some misbehavior, to establish and to regulate an intercourse, to procure corn, and to strengthen their mutual good understanding." Up to this time the Pilgrims had not set foot outside their little settlement, but now with Squanto as guide, they proceeded on their western exploration, with an intrepidity akin to that of those who now attempt the like service on the frontiers of the far west. They bore as gifts to the Indian chief a horseman's laced coat of red cotton and a chain. The party set out on foot on the morning of the 3d of July, 1621, and at three P. M. of the same day were received with joy at the Indian village of Namasket, in Middleboro', and were refreshed by an Indian repast of bread called moziom, made of Indian corn, and also with the roes of shad, which were boiled with acorns. Eight miles further on, they reached the Titicut River, where they found

the Namasket Indians fishing at a weir, where they caught plenty of bass. The natives exchanged provisions and shared their lodgings with them in the open fields at night. The land was well cleared and productive, and the evidences were manifest of many settlements along the banks of the stream but the pestilence of the previous years had been so fatal that the living were unable to bury the dead, and many Indian skeletons lay bleaching on the ground. Six of the natives joined them in the morning on their journey, and about three miles below the Taunton Green they reached a fording place where two old Indians on the west bank of the stream prepared to resist their passage. A show of friendship and a bracelet of beads conquered their hostile spirit, and the emigrants or ambassadors were received with the kindest welcome, the natives vying with each other in acts of hospitality, by giving them food, by carrying them in their arms over the small rivers, and by kindred acts of civility. In passing down the Taunton River they found evidences that the country had been recently thickly settled, but rank weeds spread over the fertile soil, and desolation now reigned throughout the country.

Traveling on through the Indian country, known as Matapoyset, in the eastern part of Swansea, they came to an Indian village, where they were fed with fish and oysters and in the afternoon arrived at Sowams, the residence of Massassoit. They discharged their muskets as a salute to the grand sachem, and received from him a hearty welcome. The coat and chain pleased the chief and his people highly, and Massassoit pledged them his constant friendship, promised to prevent any further molestation by his people and to send seed corn to Patuxet or Plymouth as they requested. He then addressed his own people, spoke of his extensive dominions, and encouraged trade with the English. With all his greatness, however, the royal commissariat was limited to two fishes to be distributed between forty guests; and between scanty food, filthy cabins, and sleepless nights, they were compelled to frame excuses for a hasty departure,



BARRINGTON RIVER AND NEW MEADOW NECK FROM PRINCE'S HILL, LOOKING NORTH.



Diagram showing the proposed site for the proposed project.

and on Friday morning before sunrise they turned their faces towards Plymouth with Tokamahamon as guide. A two days' trip, by the same route as they came, brought the embassy home again, to relate to their friends the wonders of the new country and to receive their congratulations over their successful mission. Winslow and Hopkins were the first white men who ever trod this soil of whom we have any reliable record. Their mission was a peaceful one; they little dreamed, perhaps, that night as they slept by the side of the powerful sachem, that in fifty years or a little more, the little settlement at Plymouth would have extended its plantations and its government, too, over the whole forty miles which they had traversed. And the kind-hearted Indian king had no conception of the fact that half a century would witness the white man's cabin, where then the smoke of his wigwam ascended, or that a new civilization would so soon, if ever, plant its foundations upon the ruins of this early barbarism.

In March, 1623, tidings came to Plymouth that Massasoit was sick and likely to die, and also that a Dutch vessel had been stranded near his residence. The Indians, when sick, always expected aid from their friends. It therefore seemed best to Governor Bradford to send another party to visit the chief and to have a conference with the Dutch. The talents of Edward Winslow, his former visit, his friendship to Massasoit, and his knowledge of the Dutch language marked him as the most fit man for the expedition. With him went as a companion, an English gentleman whose home was in London but who was sojourning at Plymouth, and who greatly desired to see the Indian country. For this young man fate had in store a most glorious future. To him it was reserved to take the lead of the English people in their struggle against the arbitrary power of the Crown, and to shed his life blood in that great contest which gave to England a free constitution. His name was John Hampden, and it is fitting that his name should be perpetuated in Barrington History, in

memory of the visit made to Massassoit in 1623. An Indian, Hobbamock, went as a guide, for Squanto, Winslow's guide in his first visit had died some time before. The story is given in Winslow's own graphic words, though his account is somewhat shortened. "We set forward and lodged the first night at Namasket.* The next day, about one o'clock, we came to a ferry† in Conbitants country. Upon my discharging my piece, divers Indians came to us from a house not far off. There they told us that Massassowat was dead and that day buried. This news struck us blank, but especially Hobbamock, who desired we might return with all speed. I told him I would first think of it, considering now that he being dead, Conbitant was most like to succeed him, and that we were not above three miles from Mattapuyst, his dwelling-place. Although he were but a hollow-hearted friend to us, I thought no time so fit as this to enter more friendly terms with him and the rest of the sachems thereabout; and though it was somewhat dangerous in respect of our personal safety, because myself and Hobbamock had been employed upon a service against him which he might fitly revenge, yet esteeming it the best means, leaving the event to God in His mercy, I resolved to put it in practice if Master Hampden and Hobbamock durst attempt it with me; whom I found willing to that or any other course might tend to the general good. So we went toward Mattapuyst. In the way, Hobbamock brake forth in these speeches: 'My loving sachem, O my loving sachem! Man have I known, but never any like thee.' And turning him to me, said, whilst I lived, I should never see his like amongst the Indians; saying he was no liar, he was not bloody and cruel like other Indians, from anger and passion he was soon reclaimed easy to be reconciled toward such as had offended him; and that he governed his men better with few strokes than others with many; truly loving where he loved; yea he feared we had not a faithful friend left among

* Middleborough, Mass. † Across the Taunton River.

the Indians ; showing how he oftimes restrained their malice, etc., — continuing a long speech with signes of unfeigned sorrow.

“At length we came to Mattapuyst and went to the sachem’s place, but Conbitant was not there but at Puckanokick, which was five or six miles off. The sachem’s wife gave us friendly entertainment. Here we enquired again concerning Massasowat ; they thought him dead but knew no certainty. Whereupon I hired one to go with all expedition to Puckanokick that we might know the certainty thereof, and withal to acquaint Conbitant with our there being. About half an hour before the sun setting the messenger returned and told us he was not dead, though there was no hope we should find him living. Upon this we were much revived, and set forward with all speed, though it was late within night ere we got thither. When we came thither we found the house so full of men as we could scarce get in, though they used their best diligence to make way for us. They were in the midst of their charms for him, making such a hellish noise as it distempered us who were well, and therefore unlike to ease him that was sick. About him were six or eight women who chafed his arms, legs, and thighs to keep heat in him. Having understanding left, but his sight wholly gone, he asked who was come. They told him, Winsnow, for they cannot pronounce the letter l, but ordinarily use n in place thereof. He desired to speak with me. When I came to him, and they told him of it, he put forth his hand, which I took. Then he said twice, though very inwardly, ‘Keen Winsnow?’ which is to say, ‘Art thou Winslow?’ I answered, ‘Ahhe,’ that is yes. Then he doubled these words: ‘Matta neen wonchanet nanem, Winsnow!’ that is to say, ‘O, Winslow, I shall never see thee again.’ Then I called Hobbamock and desired him to tell Massasowat that the Governor, hearing of his sickness, was sorry for the same, and though by many businesses he could not come himself, yet he sent me with such things for him as he thought most likely to do good in this extremity, and

whereof if he pleased to take I would presently give him ; which he desired, and having a confection of many comfortable conserves on the point of my knife, I gave him some, which I could scarce get through his teeth. When it was dissolved in his mouth he swallowed the juice of it, whereat those about him rejoiced, saying he had not swallowed anything in two days before. Then I desired to see his mouth which was exceedingly furred and his tongue swelled in such a manner as it was not possible for him to eat such meat as as they had. Then I washed his mouth and scraped his tongue. After which I gave him more of the confection, which he swallowed with more readiness. Then he desired to drink ; I dissolved some of it in water and gave him thereof. Within half an hour this wrought a great alteration in him in the eyes of all that beheld him. Presently after, his sight began to come to him, which gave him and us good encouragement. I inquired how he slept, and they said he slept not in two days before. Then I gave him more and told him of a mishap we had by the way, in breaking a bottle of drink, saying if he would send any of his men to Patuxet, I would send for more of the same ; also for chickens to make him broth, and for other things which I knew were good for him ; and would stay the return of his messenger if he desired. This he took marvelous kindly, and appointed some, who were ready to go by two of the clock in the morning ; against which time I made ready a letter.

“He requested me that the day following I would take my piece and kill him some fowl, and make him some English pottage, such as he had eaten at Plymouth, which I promised. After, his stomach coming to him, I must needs make him some without fowl, before I went abroad. I caused a woman to bruise some corn, and take the flour from it, and set over the broken corn, in a pipkin, for they have earthen pots of all sizes. When the day broke we went out, it being now March, to seek herbs, but could not find any but strawberry leaves, of which I gathered a handful and put into the same ; and because I had nothing to relish

it, I went forth again and pulled up a sassafras root and sliced a piece thereof and boiled it till it had a good relish, and then took it out again. The broth being boiled I strained it through my handkerchief, and gave him at least a pint, which he drank and liked it very well. After this his sight mended more and more; also he took some rest; insomuch as we with admiration blessed God for giving His blessing to such raw and ignorant means, himself and all of them acknowledging us the instruments of his preservation.

"That morning he caused me to spend in going from one to another amongst those who were sick in the town, requesting me to wash their mouths also, and give to each of them some of the same I gave him, saying they were good folk. This pains I took with willingness, though it were much offensive to me. After dinner he desired me to get him a goose or duck, and make him some pottage therewith with as much speed as I could. So I took a man with me, and made a shot at a couple of ducks, some six score paces off, and killed one, at which he wondered. So we returned forthwith and dressed it, making more broth therewith, which he much desired. Never did I see a man so low brought, recover in that measure in so short a time.

"About an hour after he began to be very sick, cast up the broth, and began to bleed at the nose, and so continued the space of four hours. Concluding now that he must die, they asked me what I thought of him. I answered, his case was desperate, yet it might be would save his life; for if it ceased in time, he could forthwith sleep and take rest, which was the principal thing he wanted. Not long after his blood stayed and he slept at least six or eight hours. When he waked I washed his face, and bathed and supplied his beard and nose with a linen cloth. But on a sudden he chopped his nose in the water and drew up some therein, and sent it forth with such violence as he began to bleed afresh. Then they thought there was no hope, but we perceived it was but the tenderness of the nostril, and therefore told them I thought it would stay presently, as indeed it did.

"The messengers were returned ; but finding his stomach come to him he would not have the chickens killed, but kept them for breed. Many whilst we were there came to see him ; some by their report, from a place not less than a hundred miles. To all that came, one of his chief men related the manner of his sickness, how near he was spent, how his friends, the English, came to see him, and how suddenly he recovered to him this strength they saw. Upon this recovery, he brake forth unto these speeches ; 'Now I see the English are my friends, and love me, and whilst I live I will never forget this kindness they have showed me.' Being fitted out for our return, we took our leave of him ; who returned many thanks to our Governor, and also to ourselves for our labor and love ; the like did all that were about him. So we departed."

Says Cotton Mather, "The fees he (Massassoit) paid his English doctor, were a confession of the plot among several nations of the Indians to destroy the English." This information was most timely to the English, and enabled them to ward off the threatened conspiracy which had been formed between the Massachusetts tribe and the people to the south and west of Plymouth, which Massassoit had been often and urgently solicited to aid in carrying out. The cause of the jealousies and combinations against the whites at this time was owing to the unkind treatment of the natives by a company of men called "Weston's Plantation of Settlers," from the name of their leader. The character of these settlers was profligate and unprincipled, and after they had become reduced to extreme penury by their idleness and dissolute habits, excited the ill-will of the Indians by fraudulent dealings and by theft. Massassoit advised Winslow, that the English should make an immediate attack upon the Massachusetts, lest after the tribes had destroyed the Weymouth settlement, they should fall upon the people of Plymouth and easily destroy them. The prompt and brave action of Miles Standish, with his "little army of eight men," soon put an end to this destructive plot, by the slaughter of a

few of the leaders among the Massachusetts and the dispersion of the rest into unhealthy swamps where disease and death made conquest of many of them. When the pious Robinson heard of these deeds, he was much grieved and said, "Oh that you had converted some, before you had killed any." Thus the humane acts of Winslow and Hampden, in saving, by providential aid, the life of Massassoit, were repaid by friendly counsels, which preserved the infant colony from complete extermination. While an Indian's revenge is proverbial, his gratitude should also be kindly remembered, and the dwellers in Plymouth and Bristol counties ought ever to cherish in grateful memories the name of Massassoit of Sowams, who saved their ancestors and their colony from a premature and inevitable destruction.

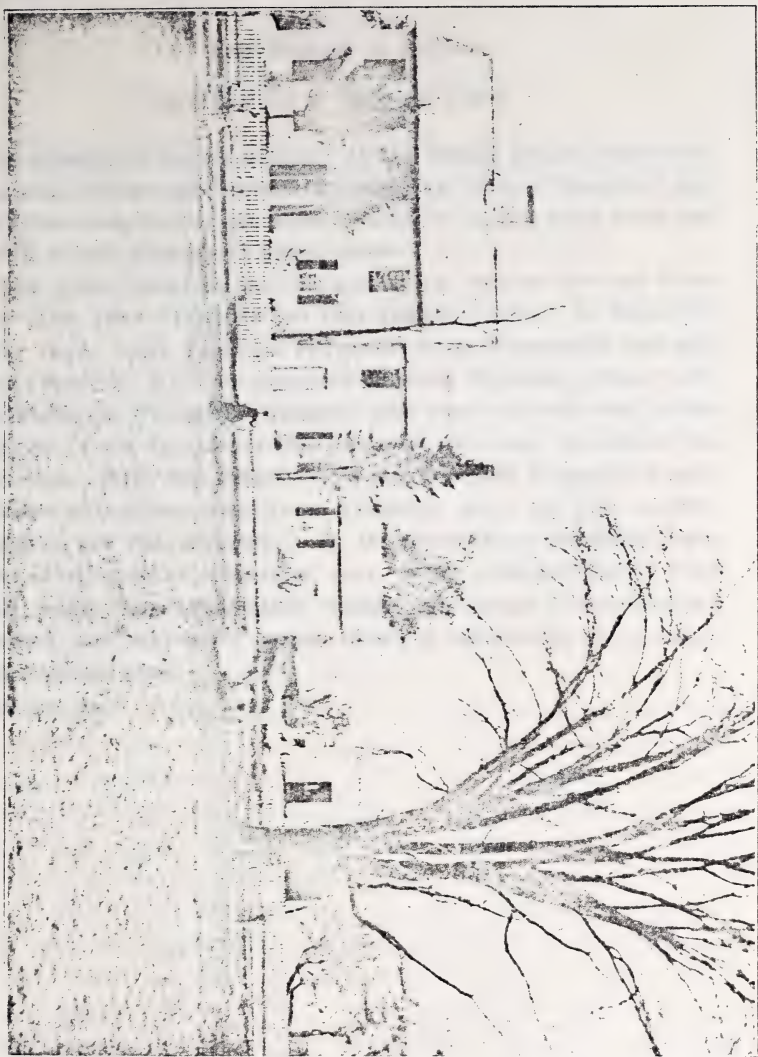
The path broken and trodden between Sowams and Plymouth by the pioneers, Winslow, Hopkins, and Hampden, became in process of time a well-beaten highway for the interchange of the products of the chase for the implements of civilization used in husbandry and hunting. Although as the elder Cushman justly said, "the first care of the Plymouth adventurers was to settle religion before either profit or advantage," yet the circumstances of their colonization demanded the utmost use of every opportunity offered to secure money, to repay their outfit and the traders who had aided their establishment in the new world. They were not greedy of amassing money or lands for their own sake, so much as to meet the large demands made upon them in the first years of their settlement by the London and Plymouth merchants. From England they received cloth, coats, hatchets, hoes, knives, kettles, plates, shoes, powder, shot, and guns. These they exchanged with the Indians for the furs of beaver, mink, and otter, and the skins of deer and foxes, which they shipped to England; and their tours of inspection among the Massachusetts, the Kennebecks, the Wampanoags, and the Manhattoes, were mainly to secure friendly commercial relations.

It is said that Gov. Winslow, on his return from a western tour, visited again his friend Massassoit, whom he solicited to accompany him to Plymouth. When they approached the settlement, the chief sent an Indian messenger privately to inform the whites that Winslow was dead. Great grief came over them at such tidings, until the arrival of the party, when to their happy surprise Winslow made his appearance with the rest. When asked why he sent such word, Massassoit replied, "That they might be the more glad to see him when they came." While Squanto and Hobbamock acted as agents for the colonists in their traffic, frequent visits were undoubtedly made by the leading men of Plymouth. Among these we may mention the names of Miles Standish, Thomas Willett, and John Brown, and we do not wonder that as they looked out upon the charming landscape and waterscape at Mattapoysett, Sowams and Popponomscutt, they should have selected these lands for occupation, in preference to the bleak shores of old Plymouth.

"As early as 1632, the Plymouth settlers had established a trading post at Sowams," says Mr. Miller in his story of the Wampanoags, which he says "was supposed to have been located on the Barrington side of the river, on the land known as Phebe's Neck." Hither the Dutch ships came to trade with the Indians and white settlers, bringing European wares to exchange for furs. So attractive was the natural scenery of this section, the soil was so rich, and the position of the lands as related to the Bay and its harbors so well adapted for commerce, that the business men of the Colony saw at Sowams their great opportunity, telling Mr. Williams and John Clarke that "this was the garden of their patent," and refusing to allow Mr. Clarke to settle his colony thereon. Had they done so, the first planting of Newport would have been on Barrington soil, and the city by the sea might not have been, in that century at least.

The Rhode Island Historical Society has made special note of this important visit of Winslow and Hampden to Massassoit at Sowams by asking the Providence, Warren

JAMES BOWEN RESIDENCE, NEW MEADOW NECK.





& Bristol Railroad Directors to change the name of their station at Chachacust or New Meadow Neck, from NEW MEADOW NECK to HAMPDEN MEADOWS and the erection of a tablet on the depot, with the following inscription :

THIS STATION IS CALLED

HAMPDEN MEADOWS

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A REQUEST OF THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY. IN THE EARLY COLONIAL DAYS THE NAME "MEADOWS" WAS GIVEN TO THE TRACTS OF LAND "RUNNING AS FAR BACK FROM THE RIVER AS THE SOFT GRASS WOULD GROW."

THE NAME HAMPDEN COMMEMORATES THE VISIT OF EDWARD WINSLOW AND JOHN HAMPDEN TO THIS REGION IN 1623. IN MARCH OF THAT YEAR, NEWS REACHED PLYMOUTH THAT MASSASSOIT WAS SICK AND LIKELY TO DIE. ACCORDINGLY EDWARD WINSLOW (AFTERWARDS GOVERNOR OF PLYMOUTH COLONY) WAS SENT TO VISIT THE INDIAN SACHEM AT HIS VILLAGE OF SOWAMS, AND TO CARE FOR HIM IN HIS SICKNESS. WITH HIM WENT "ONE MASTER JOHN HAMPDEN, A GENTLEMEN OF LONDON, WHO THEN WINTERED WITH US AND DESIRED MUCH TO SEE THE COUNTRY." IT IS CONFIDENTLY BELIEVED THAT FUTURE HISTORICAL RESEARCH WILL PROVE UNQUESTIONABLY THAT THIS YOUNG MAN AFTERWARDS BECAME THE GREAT PARLIAMENTARY LEADER AND STATESMAN WHOSE GLORY IS THE COMMON HERITAGE OF THE ENGLISH RACE.

MARCH, 1890.

CHAPTER VI

THE SOWAMS PLANTATION

Purchase of Sowams — Original Proprietors — Foundation of New England towns — Deed of Massasoit, 1653 — Agreements of Proprietors — Division of Lands, 1660 — An Account of the Founders — William Bradford — Myles Standish — Edward Winslow — Thomas Prince — Josiah Winslow — Thomas Cushman — Thomas Willett.

THE first settlers at Plymouth were granted three large tracts of land for themselves and their associates by letters Patent from King James, — one at Patuxet or Plymouth, another at Kennebec, Maine, and the third at Pokanoket or Sowamset. As the chief men had invested funds in the enterprise to a considerable amount proportionate to their means, and had, up to 1638, been assigned only a small quantity of the land at and near Plymouth included in the Patent, it was decided by the Court after hearing and debating the matter, that the leaders in the immigration who had disbursed large sums of money, namely Mr. Bradford, Mr. Prince, Captain Standish and the rest of the partners should make choice of two or three places for their use and ownership, and it was agreed "that there shall be no more Plantations erected until the Purchasers (or old comers) have made their choice." This privilege was not promptly used, for we find under date of 1652, that the General Court considered the matter, confirming the acts of the year 1638, and requiring "the old comers or Purchasers to take up their particular proportions of land within the precincts of the three former specified places," within fourteen months next ensuing. This legislation led the early colonial partners to prompt action in the selection and purchase of the lands at Sowams. The original agreement is as follows :

CHAPTER VI

THE CHURCH AND THE STATE

The Church and the State are two distinct entities, each with its own proper sphere of activity. The Church is a spiritual body, concerned with the salvation of souls, while the State is a temporal body, concerned with the maintenance of order and justice. It is the duty of the Church to preach the Gospel and to administer the sacraments, while it is the duty of the State to protect the rights of its citizens and to promote the common good.

The Church and the State are both founded on the same principles of justice and equity. The Church is founded on the principles of love and charity, while the State is founded on the principles of law and order. Both are founded on the principles of the Gospel, which teach us that we should love God and our neighbor as ourselves. The Church and the State are both instruments of God's will, and both are called to serve the same end: the glory of God and the happiness of His people. The Church and the State are both subject to the same laws of God, and both are called to obey His commands. The Church and the State are both responsible for the same duties: to protect the rights of the weak and the oppressed, to promote the common good, and to bring about the Kingdom of God on earth. The Church and the State are both essential for the well-being of the human race, and both are called to work together for the common good. The Church and the State are both founded on the same principles of justice and equity, and both are called to serve the same end: the glory of God and the happiness of His people.

"The first originall agreement of the proprietors under their hands upon the Grant of the Court concerning each one's part in the lands at Sawomes and Mattapoysett Dated ye 7th month, 1652.

The names of those who by order of Court and agreement of purchasers at Plymouth to make purchase and division of the Lands as are at Sawomes and Mattapoysett the seaventh month 1652 who are to have their severall Pts or moyeties Layed out at the places above expressed and are to make and satisfie the purchase and all other charges arriseing thereupon according to their several proportions.

Their names are as folloeth :

Mr. William Bradford,	one moyety.
Mr. Thomas Prince,	one half pt.
Mr. Edward Winslow,	all his portion.
Mr. John Adams,	his whole portion.
Mr. Cushman,	his whole pte.
Mr. John Winslow,	all his pte.
Thomas Clarke,	his half pte.
Experience Mitchell,	his half pte.
Mr. Thomas Willett, ✓	his pte.
Mr. White,	his pte.
Mr. Myles Standish's half pte.	

Wee whose names are above expressed doe here by engage ourselves to make good whatever charges shall arise in the further prosecution of the premises above mentioned it being brought in upon account, witness our hands ye day and year above written.

William Bradford,	John Winslow,
Thomas Prince,	Experience Mitchell,
Thomas Willett, ✓	Knelm Winslow,
Edward Winslow,	Resolved White, } by our
Thomas Cushman,	Peregrine White, } father.
Thomas Clark,	Myles Standish."

Other Proprietors from 1653 to 1797.

James Brown,
John Allen,
John Viall,
John Saffin,
Henry Smith,
Samuel Newman,
Resolved White,
Nathaniel Peck,
Israel Peck,
Joseph Chaffee,
Jonathan Bosworth,
Abraham Perrin,
Joseph Peck,
Anthony Low,
John Paine,
John Butterworth,
Daniel Allen,
Samuel Low,
Samuel Brown,
Simon Davis,
Thomas Turner,
Josiah Turner,
Samuel Humphrey,
James Smith,
Ebenezer Tiffany,
James Adams,
John Baker,
Matthew Allen,
Thomas Hill,
Daniel Hunt,
Nathaniel Viall,
Solomon Peck,
Joshua Bicknell,
Samuel Viall,
Josiah Humphrey,

John Brown,
Stephen Paine,
Peter Hunt,
Philip Walker,
Thomas Chaffee,
Nathaniel Chaffee,
Stephen Paine, Jun.,
Samuel Walker,
Noah Floyd,
Joshua Smith,
Samuel Peck,
Nathaniel Paine,
John Peck,
Thomas Barnes,
Samuel Barnes,
Thomas Allin,
Jonathan Viall,
Samuel Allen,
Benjamin Viall,
Joseph Brown,
Ebenezer Allen,
Samuel Barnes,
Zachariah Bicknell,
Benjamin Brown,
James Brown, Jun.,
Daniel Brown,
Hezekiah Brown,
Charles Brown,
Joseph Wheaton,
Peter Brown,
Jacob Chandler,
Ezra Kent, Jun.,
Oliver Brown,
John R. Richmond,
Solomon Townsend,

Jesse Brown,
William Hunt,
Elkanah Humphrey,
Ebenezer Peck,
Allin Viall,

Isaac Brown,
Nathaniel Heath,
John Humphrey,
Solomon Peck, Jun.

In 1653, we find that they purchased Sowams of Massasoit and formed the Plantation into a Proprietary under the name of "Sowams and Parts Adjacent." Sowams or Barrington had been known to the settlers from 1620, through their frequent visits to Massasoit, their constant friend and benefactor. From its beautiful location on Narragansett Bay and Pawtucket River, its intersection by several streams, the fertility of the soil and the large quantity of salt and fresh meadows, with plenty of timber for building and fuel, it was called "The Garden of the Colony."

The social, civil and business relations of the Pilgrims made their society a pure Commonwealth. With the exception of the ownership of house and garden by the individual settlers, all things were for common possession or protection. At first one acre was allowed to each for present use, then two, afterward sixteen, and at the end of ten years from the landing at Plymouth, many of the settlers possessed large tracts of land. As their numbers and possessions increased, other plantations or settlements grew up around Plymouth, each with its church as the centre of population, as at Duxbury, Marshfield, and Scituate. The lands in that section were held by occupancy or by grant from the Plymouth Court, the title being sometimes confirmed by royal patent. With reference to Indian purchases, the Court ordered that no title to land should be valid unless confirmed by it. In order to secure larger areas of land, of which they soon became greedy, several persons united in the purchase of a large tract of the Indians and, on application to the Court, the purchase was confirmed and a charter issued to the purchasers under the title of a Proprietary, the owners of which were styled proprietors.

After settlements had been made on the proprietors' land in sufficient numbers to justify the formation of a township, an act of incorporation was granted, by which the proprietary was erected into a town, all unsold lands remaining in the hands of and under the control of the proprietors.

As we have seen, Massassoit had already made a formal transfer of all his territorial possessions and allegiance to King James in 1621. In order to secure a more valid and personal title, the "old comers" sought and secured of the great Sachem, a deed of such land as they had been urged to take up by the Plymouth Court. Their selection included the territory of Barrington and parts of the present towns of East Providence, Seekonk, Swansea, Warren and Bristol, known to the proprietors and described in their records as "Sowams and Parts adjacent." This deed is supposed to have been the last which Massassoit signed, and in which he earnestly urged the proprietors to insert the clause, "never to draw away any of his people to the Christian religion," for he, with consistent faith, believed that the Great Spirit would preserve his race, only as they remained loyal to their heathen worship, while the Pilgrims, with a better knowledge and a purer faith, sought to establish Christianity as the basis of their civilization, with the feeling that the latter was dependent on the former for its perpetuity and progress.

The following is a copy of the deed from Massassoit and Alexander to Thomas Prince and others, dated March 20, 1653, and is the basis of all real estate titles in Barrington:

THE GRAND DEED OF SAILE OF LANDS

From Osamequin and Wamsetto, his son, dated 29th March, 1653.

TO ALL PEOPLE to whome these presents shall come, Osamequin and Wamsetto his eldest Sone Sendeth greeting. KNOW YEE, that wee the said Osamequin and Wamsetto, for & in Consideration of thirty-five pounds sterling to us the

said Osamequin and Wamsetto in hand payd By Thomas Prince Gent ; Thomas Willett Gent ; Miles Standish Gent ; Josiah Winslow Gent ; for And in the behalfe of themselues and diuers others of the Inhabitants of Plimouth Jurisdiction, whose names are hereafter specified, with which said summe we the said Osamequin and Wamsetto doo Acknowledge ourselues fully satisfied, contented and payd, HAUE freely and absolutely bargained and Sold Enfeoffed and Confirmed and by these presents Doo Bargaine Sell Enfeoffe and Confirm from us the said Osamequin and Wamsetto and our and Euery of our haiers unto Thomas Prince, Thomas Willett, Miles Standish, Josia Winslow, Agents for themselues and William Bradford Senr Gent ; Thomas Clark, John Winslow, Thomas Cushman, William White, John Adams and Experience Mitchel, to them and Euery of them, their and Euery of their haiers and assigns forever :

All those Severall parcells and Necks of upland, Swamps and Meadows Lyeing and being on the South Syde of Sinkhunch Els Rehoboth Bounds and is bounded from a Little Brooke of water, called by the Indjans, Mosskituash West-erly, and so ranging by a dead Swamp, Eastward, and so by markt trees as Osamequin and Wamsetto directed unto the great River with all the meadow in and about ye sides of bothe the branches of the great River with all the Creeks and Brooks that are in or upon any of the said meadows, as also all the marsh meadow Lying and being with out the Bounds before mentioned in or about the neck called by the Indians Chachacust, Also all the meadow of any kind Lying and being in or about Popasquash neck as also the meadow Lyeing from Kickomuet on both sides or any way Joyning to it on the bay on Each Side.

To HAUE AND TO HOLD all the aforesaid upland Swamps Marshes Creeks and Rivers withe all their appurtinances unto the aforesaid Thomas Prince, Thomas Willett, Miles Standish, Josia Winslow, and the rest of the partners aforesaid to theme, And Every of them their and Every of their haiers Executors And assigns for Ever And the said

Osamequin and Wamsetto his Sone Covenant promise and grant, that whensoever the Indians shall Remoue from the Neck that then and from thenceforth the aforesaid Thomas Prince, Thomas Willett, Miles Standish, Josiah Winslow shall enter upon the Same by the same Agreement as their Proper Rights And Interest to them and their haiers for Ever.

To and for the true performance of all and Every one of the aforesaid severall Particulars wee the said Osamequin and Wamsetto Bind us and every of us our and every of our haiers Executors and Administrators and Assignes firmly by these presents.

In witness whereof wee haue hereunto sett our hands and Seales this twentieth day of March, anno Domini 1653.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered,

in ye presence of us.

JOHN BROWNE,
JAMES BROWNE,
RICHARD GARRETT.

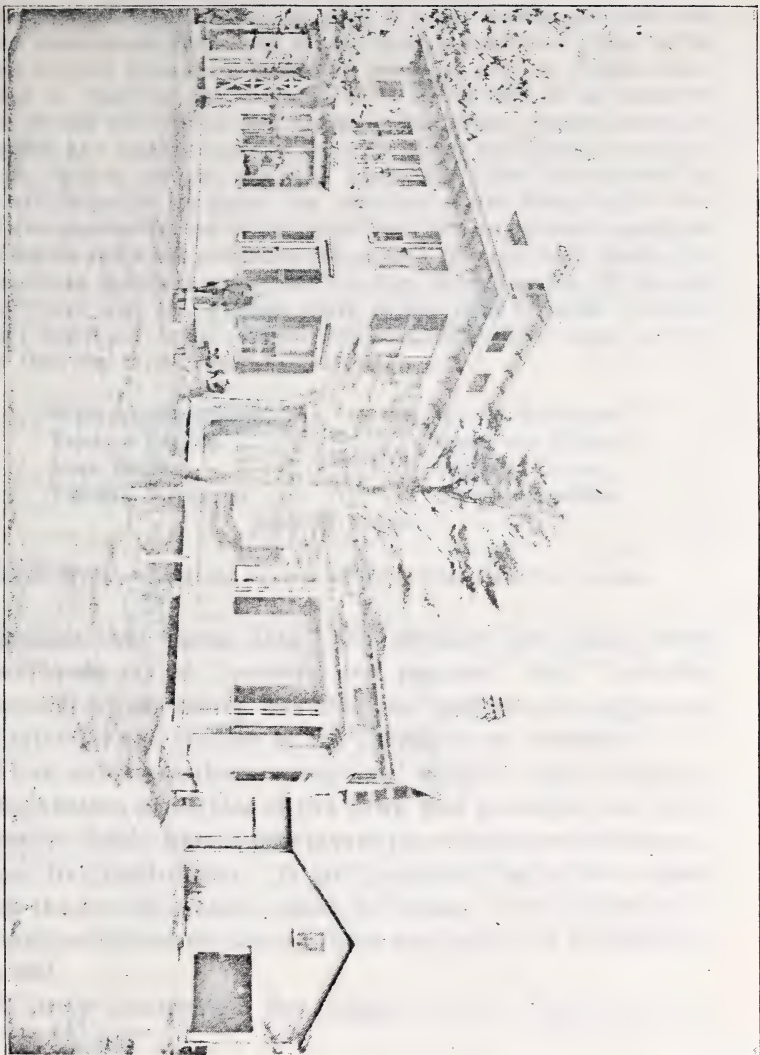
The marke of us,

OSAMEQUIN & a (Seale.)
WAMSETTO M & (Seale.)

The first business of the Sowams Land Company was the division of the grant into lots and the assignment to shareholders by lot, of a particular portion of the upland and meadows, the meadows being the salt and fresh grass lands on the borders of the rivers and smaller streams, where these natural grasses grew abundantly, without cultivation. In the Sowams Plantation, each of the original lots of upland contained eighty acres, and a whole share entitled the purchaser to one hundred and sixty acres of land. The meadow land was divided into lots of ten acres each for each shareholder. Sometimes the share of uplands and meadow lands was laid out in two localities, in order that an equal quality as well as quantity might be assigned to each.

The Second agreement of the Proprietors about the devition of the lands at Sawomes, March 11, 1653.

It is agreed and concluded by the company of partners yt are interested at Sawomes that there shall be twenty lots of Land Layed fourth



GEO. LEWIS SMITH RESIDENCE.



Temple of the Ancestress of the Chinese

each lot containing eighty acres in as convenient a form as may be; and for the deviding of it as we are agreed yt every half share put in a lot and the whole shares shall put in two Lots and whomever shall be the first draw shall have the first choice as his lot comes south and so the second and third and the rest successively, and these lots to be drawn as soone as may be after it is soe devided, provided that every whole share shall have twenty acres allowed them either at the heads of their Lotts or in such other places as shall be thought meet.

And as touching the meadows it is agreed that all our meadows shall be laid out into ten acre shares as the former, having respect to Quantity and Quality and that the whole shares shall chuse three Lots on the Neck at one end, and shall have other three lots apoynted by the half shares on the other side Sawomes River lyeing also at one end and together in lew of that which was formerly allotted equally to half shares and whole shares and the persons that are made choice of to make these devidions above said are Capt Myles Standish, Mr Brown, Capt Willett and Mr. Thomas Clark or any three of these. And we whose names are under written doe bind ourselves to stand to what they shall doe in the premises abovesaid.

WILLIAM BRADFORD,
THOMAS PRINCE,
JOHN BROWN,
THOMAS WILLETT,

JOSIAH WINSLOW,
RESOLVED WHITE,
THOMAS CLARK,
MYLES STANDISH,

JOHN WINSLOW.

Knelm Winslow with the consent of John Adams and for his use.

Besides the "home lots" and meadow lots there were other lands styled "pastors' and teachers' lots," from the income of which money was obtained to aid in the support of the minister and teacher of the plantation or township.

Thus our forefathers recognized religion and education as foundation principles of the town and provided that both agencies should have a permanent place in the establishment of our free institutions. A godly ministry and a free school were the establishments which will stand as the monuments to the far-sighted wisdom of these early pioneers on Barrington soil.

Whittier interpreted the thought of our Pilgrim sires in "OUR STATE."

"For well she keeps her ancient stock,
 The stubborn strength of Plymouth Rock;
 And still maintains with milder laws,
 And clearer light, the Good Old Cause.

 Nor heeds the sceptic's puny hands
 While near her school the church-spire stands;
 Nor fears the blinded bigot's rule,
 While near her church-spire stands the school."

As good settlers made good neighbors, the purchasers of Sowams lands were specially careful to select the best for this civil plantation and to ensure the preservation of the high quality of future inhabitants, the following agreement was entered into by the proprietors. It will be noticed that unanimous consent and not majority rule prevailed in that early day as to the admission of new inhabitants to the settlement.

An agreement under ye hands of ten of the Proprietors in order to the settlement of the Lands aforesaid,

Dated December 25: 1660.

Wee whose names are here under written the proprietors of those Lands called and known by the name of Sawomes Lands doe unanimously and Joyntly binde our selves and covenant to perform these peticu^{lr}.

1. That none of us shall at anytime Let or sell any of the said Lands to any stranger that is not allready a proprietor with us without the Joynt Consent of us all subscribed under our hands vidt, neither upland nor meadow.

2. That Henry Smith of Rehobeth be the man to measure all Lands yt is to be measured out and Appertaining unto any of us and that some two or thre of our selves are to be preasant with him to see it done.

3. That Thomas Willett by way of exchange is to have thirty Acres of upland measured out adjoyning unto the land of his formerly measured out by William Carpenter having the Towne fence on the North side and the Land of John Brown on the South Side and Mr. Willett doth Leave the home Lot formerly Lay'd out for Elder Cushman in consideration of the same, being of the quantity of thirty acres to Lye common Amongst us. ✓

JOHN BROWN,
 THOMAS WILLET,
 STEPHEN PAINE,
 JOSEPH PECK,
 JOHN ALLEN,

PETER HUNT,
 HENRY SMITH,
 PHILLIP WALKER,
 THOMAS CHAFEY,
 SAMUEL NEWMAN.

The original purchasers and active agents in the settlement of Swansea and Barrington were the same men who made Plymouth Colony famous and early New England history illustrious. We cannot make this fact too prominent that the real founders of our section were the very people who landed on Plymouth Rock and planted at Plymouth the first free, democratic government of the world. Their names were :

Governor William Bradford,	Thomas Clark,
Captain Myles Standish,	John Winslow,
Governor Thomas Prince,	Knelm Winslow,
Governor Edward Winslow,	Experience Mitchell,
Governor Josiah Winslow,	William White,
Captain Thomas Willett,	Resolved White,
John Adams,	Peregrine White.
Thomas Cushman,	

William Bradford was the second governor of the Colony of Plymouth, succeeding Governor Carver, who died in 1621, holding the office with the exception of four years, until his death in 1657, a period of thirty-one years. Some of his descendants, bearing his name, now live in Bristol, R. I. Gov. Bradford was a passenger in the Mayflower as were also Myles Standish, Edward Winslow, William White and Peregrine White, the first child born in New England. John Adams, Thomas Cushman, and Thomas Prince arrived at Plymouth on the Fortune in Nov. 1621. Bradford was the second signer of the Plymouth compact on board the Mayflower.

Myles Standish was the military Captain of the Colony holding this office until his death in 1655. Baylies says, he was an accurate surveyor and generally on Committees for laying out towns. "He was always the military Commander, always one of the Council of war, generally an assistant; sometimes first assistant or deputy governor and treasurer." His visits to Massasoit and his general exploration of the country enabled him to gain a complete knowledge of the different sections of the Plymouth Patent and the reservation of Sowams and its occupation in 1653

were undoubtedly due to Standish's preference for this section, calling it as he did, "the garden of the colony." A recent writer says of him, "He was an iron-nerved Puritan, who could hew down forests and live on crumbs."

Edward Winslow, born 1594, died 1655, was one of the most influential men of the Colony and was elected its Governor in 1633, 1636 and 1644. He was the first to import neat cattle into the Colony. He was also an assistant for many years. His visits to Massasoit are recorded in another chapter.

Thomas Prince was first an assistant and was elected Governor of the Colony in 1634 and in 1638, and at the death of Gov. Bradford in 1657, was re-elected Governor and continued in that office several years, until his death in 1673. He was also for several years a Commissioner of Plymouth Colony.

Josiah Winslow was the son of Gov. Edward Winslow and was also Governor of the Colony from 1673 to 1680, during the trying period of the Indian War. He was an Assistant for several years, the military commander in 1659, and a commissioner for many years. His biographer says of him: "Civic honors awaited him in his earliest youth; he reached every elevation which could be attained and there was nothing left for ambition to covet."

Thomas Cushman was a ruling elder in the Plymouth Church from 1649 to 1691, succeeding Elder Brewster. He was a man of distinguished piety and great worth.

Thomas Willett was not only one of the proprietors of the town but was one of its most eminent citizens. He may most properly be called the leader among the founders of this ancient town, and for talent, energy, integrity and intelligence, is entitled to honorable remembrance by the present and future inhabitants of this and other communities. Although several of the adjoining towns lay claim to him as the principal man in their foundation, his history belongs most properly to Swansea, where he fixed his residence, spent the last years of his life, and where the mortal

part of him now rests. Mr. Willett was of English descent and a merchant by profession, and, like his friend and associate, John Brown, became acquainted with the Plymouth adventurers while travelling on business in Holland. The attachment which he formed for the Pilgrims, led him to spend much of his time with them, while he was engaged at Leyden and Amsterdam, and the mutual "good liking" led him to embark, while a young man of nineteen years, to try with them the hardships and strange experiences of the western world. Although we know nothing of his physical appearance, we fancy that he was resolute, ambitious and independent, intelligent by reason of his business and travels, and fluent in the use of the English and Dutch languages. Savage thinks that Mr. Willett came in the ship *Lion*, in 1633, from Leyden to Plymouth. This date is incorrect, for in Winthrop's Journal, vol. 1, page 322, he is mentioned as being at Kennebec in 1629, and in a copy of "Alden's Collection of Epitaphs," once owned by the Hon. Samuel Davis, of Plymouth, a renowned antiquarian, is the following marginal note in Mr. Davis' handwriting: — "Mr. Willett came to Plymouth about 1629, and lived there until about 1664, then went to Swanzy. S. D." His life in Holland had given him an intimate knowledge of the Dutch manners, customs and language, which made his services invaluable in the adjustment of the difficulties arising between the English settlers and the Dutch at Manhattan. With our present impressions of his character and business talent, it is easy to understand why the people of Plymouth sent this youth of twenty into the forests and among the savages of Maine as their agent to superintend their business at Kennebec. Coolness, energy, and courage were needed for such a duty at such a post, and he was equal to the position. Mr. Winthrop relates the following singular anecdote of him, while residing there. "At Kennebec, the Indians wanting food, and there being store in the Plymouth trading house, they conspired to kill the English there for their provision; and some Indians coming into the house,

Mr. Willett, the master of the house, being reading the Bible, his countenance was more solemn than at other times, so as he did not look cheerfully upon them as he was wont to do; whereupon they went out and told their fellows that their purpose was discovered. They asked them how it could be. The others told them that they knew it by Mr. Willett's countenance, and that they had discovered it by a book he was reading. Whereupon they gave over their design." He continued at Kennebec, as agent, for six years or a little more, when he returned to Plymouth, and on July 6, 1636, married Mary, daughter of John Brown, then one of the Assistants in the government of Plymouth. From Plymouth he removed to Dorchester and returned again to Plymouth between 1641 and 1646.

In 1647 Mr. Willett was elected to the command of the military company at Plymouth, as successor of Myles Standish. Since the settlement at Plymouth, this brave warrior and statesman had quelled the rising hostilities of the natives by prompt and decisive action, and Standish, who had never feared to face mortal dangers, now resigned the sword to the no less brave and patriotic Willett. The captaincy of the Plymouth militia was no sinecure's office, and the duties were sterner than a holiday parade. The leadership in such a time indicates a rank which in the times of the revolution might have secured the victories of Saratoga or Trenton, or in the Great Rebellion have achieved the glories of Vicksburg or of Gettysburg.

In 1651, we find the name of Capt. Thomas Willett among the assistants in the Plymouth Court, an office to which he was annually elected till 1665, when other business obliged him to decline a position which he had filled for fourteen years with great usefulness to the colony and with signal honor to himself.

The first evidence of his removal from Plymouth to Rehoboth, is found on the town records, under date of Feb. 21, 1662, when in town meeting it was voted "that Mr. Willett should have liberty to take up five hundred or six hundred

acres of land northward or eastward, beyond the bounds of our town, where he shall think it most convenient for himself." In the same year Captain Willett obtained consent of Plymouth Court and the town of Rehoboth, to purchase a tract of land of Alexander, son of Massassoit, which was called Rehoboth North Purchase, now Attleborough, Massachusetts, and Cumberland, Rhode Island, with a part of Mansfield and Norton. He was also the original purchaser of Taunton North Purchase and several other tracts of land in this part of the colony. He surrendered his title to these lands to the Plymouth Court in 1666, and his name appears first among the proprietors of the Attleborough lands. The four or five hundred acres of the lands in the Rehoboth North Purchase were given him by special grant. This land lies on the Seven Mile River, and has always borne the name of Willett's Farm. Captain Willett's residence at this time was at Wannamoisett, in the western part of Old Swansea, and within the territory of Barrington, as originally laid out in 1717.

In 1664 His Majesty sent Nichols, Carr, Cartwright, and Maverick as a commission to visit the several colonies of New England, "to hear and determine complaints and appeals in matters civil, military, and criminal." When they attempted the reduction of the Dutch at Manhattan, Captain Willett accompanied them from Plymouth as a counsellor and interpreter, and he appeared to have greatly recommended himself to the commissioners by his activity and intelligence. Colonel Nichols in a letter to Governor Prince, after the surrender of the Dutch, requested that Captain Willett might have such dispensation from his official engagements in Plymouth Colony, as to be at liberty to assist "in modelling and reducing the affairs in those settlements into good English." He also remarked that Mr. Willett was better acquainted with the manners and customs of the Dutch than any Englishman in the country, and that his conversation was very acceptable to them.

In answer to this request of Nichols, Capt. Willett was

relieved from his position of Assistant in the colony, a post he had honorably held since 1651, and entered upon the more difficult and responsible labor at New York. The Dutch, whose hostility to the English was very great, were to be reconciled, and the hatred of the Indians, whose enmity had been excited by the Dutch, was also to be appeased. He succeeded so well in adjusting these serious difficulties, and harmonizing discordant elements, that his popularity not only entitled him to the title of "Peacemaker," but secured his election as the first Mayor of New York, after the organization of the government. His integrity and ability won for him a second election to that office, and he was also chosen as an umpire to determine the disputed boundary between New York and New Haven colonies. He was also a Commissioner of the Confederate Colonies of New England. As his name occurs in connection with certain offices in Rehoboth in 1664 and 1665, it is probably true that he retained his residence at Wannamoisett, and his interest in town affairs also, and that he returned from New York prior to 1667. In this year, as we have previously seen, his name appears first on the list of those to whom "liberty hath been formerly granted to become a township there (at Swansea) if they should see good." The three proposals for citizenship were prepared by him and adopted by his associates. That portion of Wannamoisett on which his residence had been built was now included within the town of New Swansea, and he with John Myles may be considered the fathers of the town. It is not known in what year he built his house, but the site of it is known to be the same as that on which the house of the late Mr. Samuel Viall stood, in the south part of East Providence. The house was burned in 1892, and the chimney alone is standing. The bricks in this chimney are the same as used by Mr. Willett in the construction, and were either made by the Dutch in New York or imported from Holland. There were two doors in this house which were taken from the old house, and which preserved the somewhat fantastic and



CAPTAIN THOMAS WILLETT CHIMNEY.



ornamental painting of two hundred years ago. One of the original doors taken from Captain Willett's dwelling, and his sword, are said to be in the possession of the city of New York. On the opposite side of the road from his house, was a log house or fort, used as a defence from the Indians before and during Philip's war, and was known as Willett's Garrison. From New York, he returned to and resided on his farm at Wannamoisett during the remainder of his life, and filled the highest offices of trust and usefulness in the society.

"He maintained through life an exalted character for piety and probity, and was not inferior to any of the Pilgrims in any of the high qualities which rendered them so illustrious as the founders of a great people." Baylies, page 8, vol. iv.

He died at home, August 4, 1674, in the 64th year of his age, and was buried near his residence, on a point of land at the head of Bullock's Cove. A thick, rough stone marks his grave, on which may be read, carved in rude letters, the following inscription :

MDCLXXIV.

Here lyeth the body of the Worthy

THOMAS WILLETT, Esq.,

Who died August ye 4th, in ye LXIVth year
of his age Anno.—

Who was the first Mayor of New York

And twice did sustain the place.

His wife, Mary (Brown) Willett, died in 1669, and her remains lie near her husband's. His second wife, Joanna, the widow of the Rev. Peter Prudden, whom Capt. Willett married on the 19th September, 1671, died, according to the inscription on her gravestone, in 1699, aged sixty-five.

Captain Willett had thirteen children by his first wife, several of whom survived him. Their daughter Mary married Rev. Samuel Hooker, of Farmington ; Martha married

John Saffin, a merchant of Boston, and afterward a resident of Swansea and Bristol; Sarah married Rev. John Eliot, son of the Apostle to the Indians; Esther married Rev. Josiah Flint, of Dorchester; Samuel, the youngest son, moved to Long Island and was Sheriff of Queens County. His son Edward, who lived to the great age of ninety-three, was the father of thirteen children, one of whom, Marinus Willett, of New York, was a soldier of distinction in the Revolution, and afterwards was elected Mayor of New York. Tradition says that he was also a worthy patriarch of thirteen children. Hezekiah Willett, son of the Captain, a young man of unusual promise, was shot by the Indians during Philip's war. Not aware of danger, he was shot dead by three bullets, near his own door; his head was cut off, and his body left on the ground. The family name has passed out of existence in the town, but the descendants, as well as the name, are numerous in New York and other parts of the country.

The names of Adams, Clark, Mitchell, the Winslows, John and Knelm, the Whites, are familiar to all and suggest families of the highest rank and respectability in the earlier and later history of our colony. It is good to remember that these first proprietors at Plymouth were also the first owners of the lands of Barrington and Swansea, and some of the adjoining towns, and that we can trace our land titles directly to their ownership, nearly two and one-half centuries ago. These men and women attempted to repeat on Swansea and Barrington soil the experiment of a free government and a liberal religious faith, which had been the motive of their lives in coming to this new land.

CHAPTER VII

SOWAMS RECORDS

Plymouth Proprietors—Division of Lands and Land Titles—The Sowams Records—Rehoboth, Differences and Agreements—Titles to lands—Proprietors' Lands as Divided.

THE original proprietors of Sowams dwelt at Plymouth and the neighboring towns. As this was the capital town of the colony, it was the most convenient place for assembling the proprietors for the transaction of all business connected with the division and settlement of the territory under their charge, and here the first meetings of the original owners of all the Plymouth colony proprietorships were held. These joint stock companies purchased the lands, assumed all charges with reference to the survey and division of them, and sold, as occasion offered, to those who wished to become actual settlers on them. Often the same men held shares or interests in several proprietaries, just as now a man may hold shares and a control in several banks. The democratic principle of majority rule usually prevailed in their business relations, and their records were kept by an officer called the Proprietor's clerk.

The settlers' titles to the lands were secured by the Indian deeds and confirmed by grants from the Plymouth Courts. The several divisions of the land were recorded by the clerk, and this record constituted each proprietor's claim to the lands. Legal sales were confirmed by deeds, which are the first land records in our town and county offices. The first business of the proprietors was the division of the whole of the land grant into shares, and the assignment to each share of a particular portion of the upland, both timbered and cleared. Each of these lots consisted originally of eighty acres, and a whole share was entitled to two lots or one hun-

dred and sixty acres. The land was surveyed and divided on this plan, the length of the lots extended east and west, and they were numbered one, two, three, etc., commencing on the south line of the grant. The fresh and salt meadows adjoining the creeks and rivers, were divided into lots of ten acres each, as far as could be. Sometimes the share of meadow lands was in two localities, in order that an equal quality as well as quantity might be assigned to each.

While carefully consulting for their business prosperity, the early settlers did not forget that the highest success of their undertakings depended not only on the planting of good settlers as the basis of a thriving town, but also in the encouragement of education, morality, and religion as agencies in sustaining its truest interests; hence, we find their first acts were to establish a godly ministry and an efficient system of public schools. In order that the pastor and teacher might receive a part of their support, independent of the usual contributions of the people, certain lands were set apart, called "the pastor's and teacher's lands," and "school lands," the proceeds of which aided in their maintenance. These lands were set apart and used as funds for these noble purposes, until, by a multiplication of church interests, the establishment of several churches, and the divisions of the old town, they have been sub-divided and sold for the benefit of each particular interest which claimed them.

Besides the "home lots," as they were called, "the meadow lots" and "pastor's and teacher's lots," the remaining patches of undivided lands, lying in parcels of a few acres each in different parts of the town, were called "common lots," subject at any time to the disposal of a majority of the proprietors, and the proceeds to be used for their common benefit.

The proprietor's records of Sowams are of great value to Barrington, relating as they do to the acts of the first settlers, and the land divisions of the town of Barrington. This book of records is in the office of the town clerk of Barrington.

The superscription on the old book is :

MEMORIALL OR BOOKE
OF RECORDS OF YE SEVERALL
DIVISIONS & BOUNDS OF YE
LANDS AT SAWOMES ALS. SAWAMSETT & PARTS ADJACENT
PURCHASED OF YE GREAT SACHEM OSAMEQUIN & WAMSETTO
HIS ELDEST SONNE BY CERTAINE
GENTLEMEN OF YE ANCIENT INHABITANTS OF YE COLONY OF NEW
PLYMOUTH IN N. E. BY ORDER OF YE
GEN'L COURT. AS BY DEED BEARING
DATE TWENTY NINTH DAY OF
MARCH 1653
May Apeare.

Mr. James Brown, Mr. John Allen, Mr. John Viall, and Mr. John Saffin and divers other proprietors petitioned the Court at Plymouth to allow them the "choice of some person as a Cleark to enter and record the severall devitions and alienations of these their lands," "for the right and legal settlement of those our severall estates of land," "to the end that peace and good agreement may be continued amongst them as they are a Community and that every of them may legally and peacably enjoy his own." The original agreement or copartnership, is dated the 7th month 1652, and appears on page 59. Then the deed of Osamequin or Massasoit under date of March 20, 1653, follows, and appears on page 62.

The next record was an agreement made between Stephen Payne, Richard Bowen, Thomas Cooper, and William Sabine, delegates of Rehoboth, and Capt. Myles Standish, Captain Thomas Willett, and Josiah Winslow of the Sowams purchase, concerning such lands and all other matters as were in difference between them. The differences related first to the boundary line and fence dividing Rehoboth and Sowams

purchases, and second to the rights of Rehoboth to salt meadows at the place now known as Hundred Acre Cove and along the banks of Runen's River. This agreement was as follows :

1. That all such marsh or meadow Lyeing on either side of the river Running under the Bridge commonly called Bowen's Bridge or the common ffence and usually called the hundred Acres, which said Meadow were Alloted in severall Allotments at the first settling of the Towne. All those Meadows are to Remain unto the Severall Inhabitants of the Towns as their true Proprieties.

2. That all such Lands as the Towne of Rehoboth formerly passed over unto Mr. John Browne by an agreement of such Articles as now stand in the Towne Booke bearing the date the 29th, 10th month, 1645, and also recorded in the Court of Plymouth the Summe of the said Lands so many Acres as the said Lands shall arise unto when it is measured shall be Layd forth for the use of the said Capt. Miles Standish, Capt. Thomas Willett, Josia Winslow, and the rest, on the north side of the Lyne betwixt the Towne and the markt trees neere to Mr. Browne's ffence from the salt water to the river called Bownes Bridge River.

3. For all such marshes as lye on the west side of the river running down toward the Common ffence and Butting on the East End of some house Lotts now layd forth. If ye said Capt. Standish, Capt. Willett, Josia Winslow, and the rest shall desire the same at any tyme hereafter, they shall have them allowing the true valuation thereof out of such Meadows as lyes upon ye west shoare of Sawams River at the uper End of the same as shall be valued by two Indifferent men.

4. That the Towne of Rehoboth at any time within three years after the date hereof shall Remove the Common ffence and in the meantime Sufficiently repair the Same. And when they doe Remove ye same they shall Sett it upon their own Land in the Lyne betwixt the Towne and the Parties aforsa^d from the salt water at High water marke of Patuckitt into the River running under Bowens Bridge & uphold itt.

5. The Town of Rehoboth shall make a sufficient ffence to keepe horses and cattle from Ranging into the neck of land called the new Meadow Neck and maintaine the same.

6. That Timber on Ether side shall be Lawfull to be made use of from time to time for the Meadows aforesaid for their fencing.

7. That ffor such meadows as Lye to the north Syde of the great Plaine it shall be Lawfull for the Towne to make vse of untill ye afore-said Persons interested doe see cause to vse ye sd meadows, or if att any time they shall sell them, the Towne to have ye first refusall of Buying them.

STEPHEN PAYNE,
RICHARD BOWEN,

THOMAS COOPER,
WILLIAM SABIN.

A supplementary agreement was made between the same parties nine years later, 1662, which set other important matters of dispute between Rehoboth and Sowams at rest. It was as follows.

January the 29th, 62, A new Contract or agreement was made betwixt Capt. Thomas Willett and the rest of the purchasers and the Towne of Rehoboth to prevent both preasant and future Trouble as also for the preservation of their mutual peace to them and their successors. At a full Towne meeting Lawfully warned it was voted and concluded by the Towne that Capt. Thomas Willett and the rest of the purchasers their heirs and successors should have seaven score Rod of Land and the fence upon the neck from their Line towards the Towne and soe ranging from the river Commonly Called Patuxet river across the Neck to the river by Bowens Bridge and forty rod of Land on the New meadow Neck and the fence from there Lyne towards the Towne Cross the neck towards broad Cove.

Provided the Towne their heirs and successors should forever be freed from all former ingagements or Covenants of either making or upholding any fence or fences upon the forementioned Neck or Necks. To which proposition Capt. Willett and the rest of the purchasers assented and Capt. Willett promised to deliver to the Town the wrightings in convenient time.

Ensine Smith and Phillip Walker, Joseph Peck and Nicholas Peck were chosen by the Town and purchasers to Measure out the lands and the charges to be equally Divided.

This forementioned vote was assented to by the Towne save only Gilbert Brooks and John Woodcock who declared their dissent.

The differences between the Sowams and Rehoboth people need a little explanation. "The river running under the bridge called Bowen's Bridge River," now known as Runen's River, is the fresh water tributary of the Barrington river flowing South from Seekonk. It received its name from Richard Bowen, a large proprietor of lands along this stream. As is well known there were and are extensive fresh and salt meadows on both sides of this river and about Hundred Acre Cove, which were eagerly sought for by the early settlers of Rehoboth, to furnish food for cattle and horses in the winter. The possession and taxation of these meadows furnished occasion for dispute between the two communities for nearly a century. Many portions of these

meadows at "The Tongue," east and south of Nockum Hill, are still owned by descendants of the proprietors of Rehoboth. "The Common Fence" was built to establish the south boundary line of Rehoboth and to prevent intrusion of cattle upon the lands of the Indians at Wannamoisett and Sowams.

It was built in obedience to the following vote of the town December 26, 1645. "Voted, that a fence shall be made between the Indian lands, at the marked tree, from sea to sea, by the last day of the second month next, and the fence of five rails to be laid out by Robert Martin and Edward Smith and 2 more, and they shall begin at the East side of the Neck, and so to the West." This fence is described as a "five Rayle fence," extending from "Patuckquet," now Providence river, to the river by "Bowen's Bridge," now known as Runen's Bridge, across the upper end of New Meadow Neck to Broad Cove, the name given to that part of Palmer's River, near Barneysville. In 1662, the boundary line between Rehoboth and Sowams was removed about half a mile to the North, thus giving to the Wannamoisett settlers a larger amount of territory in their plantation, on condition that the people on the south of the line should build and keep the fence in repair. This line began on the Providence River between the Pomham rocks and Silver Spring and ran in an easterly direction to the upper part of Barrington River, thence easterly across New Meadow Neck to Palmer's River, not very far from the present village of Barneysville. This line, established in 1662, became the northern boundary line of Swansea when it was laid out in 1667. It will be understood that the territorial troubles grew out of the indistinctness of metes and bounds in the Indian deeds, and it is greatly to the credit of the good sense and honorable dealing of the proprietors of the two settlements that matters were adjusted so peaceably and satisfactorily. Stephen Payne of Rehoboth and Thomas Willett of Sowams were the peacemakers of these ancient towns, and their example has been helpful to a

spirit of concession and comity between their successors in town affairs to the present day.

While the contents of the Sowams Proprietors' Records contain matter of great interest to our readers, it is possible in this connection to give only a brief outline of these ancient records.

Under date of April 2, 1653, eight proprietors agreed to exchange certain common lands with John Brown.

Dec. 28, 1676, an agreement was entered into relative to the undivided lands, the lands obtained by conquest of the Indians, and the laying out of convenient highways.

Dec. 30, 1676, John Allen, Capt. John Brown, John Saffin, and Stephen Paine, Sen., or his son Nathaniel Paine, were chosen a committee to divide the lands, lay out the home lots, establish the bounds and describe the same, "and lay out convenient highways both public and private, as they shall in their judgement think needful."

April 11, 1679, it was agreed on laying out "the home lots butting upon the river," "the great lots extending from the large beach that butts upon the bay or great river," and run to a highway through the Dead Swamp, also, "that the lower part of the neck at the front of the said great lots that shall but upon the said lyne from the long beach, together with the little neck of land lying upon the river near Mr. Allen's meadow shall at present remain in Common."

On the same day it was agreed to draw lots for the division of the great lots at Popanomscutt, and the lots fell in order to the following persons: Lieut. Peter Hunt, Thomas Chaffee, John Allen, Nathaniel Peck, Samuel Newman, Stephen Paine, John Saffin, James and John Brown.

August 28th, the home lots at Popanomscutt were drawn in the following order by Lieut. Peter Hunt, Stephen Paine, John Saffin, Thomas Chaffee, Samuel Newman and partners, James Brown and John Brown, Capt. Willett's heirs, and Israel Peck and partners.

On the 15th of March, 1679, the proprietors of Popanomscutt or Peebees Neck agreed as to the general fence of the Neck near Mr. Anthony Low's land, the laying out of long lots and highways, that no lands should be sold until they had been proffered to a proprietor for purchase, and that the Neck should be kept enclosed "from the first of May to the nine and twentieth day of September, Michaelmas Day, and that the proprietors may each one have the benefit of the fence according to their respective shares."

Jan. 14, 1680, it was concluded to lay out a highway "through the midst of Chachapacassett Neck, of two rods wide," that a roadway be laid out for carting hay between the meadows and the upland, and that the lots begin on the west side of the highway of two rods wide and so around to Scamscammuck Spring; that Mr. Allen have his allotment on the south side of his house lot, and to others in the following order: Samuel Newman and partners, Nathaniel Paine and partners, John Allen, Nathaniel Peck and Israel Peck, James Brown, Lieut. Peter Hunt, John Saffin, and John Brown. Other lots were drawn by the same parties and by Jonathan Bosworth and Abraham Perren. These lands were at Rumstick or Little Neck.

Sept. 29, 1681, Captain John Brown was chosen as recorder of lands and highways, and was sworn to the duties of Clerk by Daniel Smith, Asst.

On Jan. 2, 1681, John Brown, John Allen, and John Saffin laid out the highways on Popanomscutt or Peebees Neck, first establishing the long lyne on the back side of the Dead Swamp and then "starting and marking out the meadows," (salt) extending around what is now known as Rumstick Point from Scamscammuck Spring, "about the neck, untill you come to the uttermost extent of the meadows as Nayeot." The Great Highway was laid out four rods wide, from "the longe lyne, or northerly bounds of the Neck," "down the said neck nearest upon a North and South lyne soe far as the home lots extend southerly," "to a highway four rods wide to the west side of Hydes Hole and from

thence towards the beach eighteen chains and of the same width." Also from and out of the southerly highway down the Little Neck called Chachapacassett, another highway two rods broad was run extending down to the meadows.—Also a highway out of the grand way at the head of the home lots, two rods wide, by land of Mr. Saffin towards Mr. Low's land, and easterly to the river.—Also another highway from the grand highway to the river between the home lots of Thomas Chafee and John Saffin, two rods wide.

The Committee also did "run out and mark the easterly side of Capt. Myles Standish deceased his lot, which runs upon a South lyne by the compass aforesaid down from the long lyne."

The records continue, describing the sixteen divisions of the meadows salt and fresh at Kickemuit, Mount Hope, and Poppasquash Neck to Belcher's Creek and Popanomscutt. The original proprietors of these meadows in their order were Capt. Myles Standish, who sold to John Brown and Captain Thomas Willett; Experience Mitchell, who also sold to Brown and Willett; John Adams, who sold to John Allen and Joseph Peck; Resolved White, who sold to Stephen Paine; Thomas Willett; Stephen Paine and the Browns; Stephen Paine, who sold to Henry Smith and Philip Walker; Capt. Thomas Willett; John Adams; Thomas Clarke; John Winslow, who sold to Stephen Paine, Anthony Low; John Winslow, who sold to Stephen Paine; Capt. Thomas Willett and Josiah Winslow, who sold to Stephen Paine and Peter Hunt. The bounds of these meadows are various and "illusory,"—"A small black oak," "the head of a creek or cove which lyeth north and by east Easterly to Rocke Run," "below the said passage with canoes that is over against Job Winslow's now dwelling house," "a broakhen red oak tree ranging with three stakes or stones in the meadows," "a stake marked five on one side and six on the other," "the rocks by the ferry going over from Mt. Hope to Rhode Island which now belongs to the Paines," "a heap of stones at the poynt towards the

North," "the elm tree and willow bushes," "a white oak blown up by the roots," "a great white oak marked ten on the one side and eleven on the other," "a stake by the beach side by the head of a flaggy pond," "an ould stump upon the upland of Brooks Pasture, running from the stump upon a flatt rock."

Under date of December 25, 1660, appears the following record :

"We whose names are hereunder written the proprietors of these lands called and known by the name of Sowames lands do unanimously and jointly bind ourselves and covenant to perform these petitions. First. That none of us shall at any time let or sell any of the said lands to any stranger that is not already a proprietor with us, without the joint consent of us all subscribed under our hands, vid, neither uplands nor meadow.

John Brown,
Thomas Willett,
Stephen Paine,
Joseph Peck,
John Allen,

Peter Hunt,
Henry Smith,
Philip Walker,
Thomas Chaffee,
Samuel Newman.

POPANOMSCUTT LANDS.

The meadows, fresh or salt, about Popanomscutt or Peebees Neck, alias Barrington, were divided and owned as follows :

The first lot, originally Thomas Clarke's and sold to John Allen, extended from Barrington Bridge along the Swansea or Sowams River to a point near Scamscammuck Spring.

The next lot south, on the east side of Chachapacassett Neck, was owned by John Adams and Joseph Peck.

Lot number three, beginning at "a great rock in the Bay," at the south end of the Neck, and extending about "Hide's Hole," was a common lot, and was bought by John Allen, the Pecks, Browns, Samuel Newman the Rehoboth minister, and others.

Gov. Bradford owned the fourth lot, which extended along the Bay, from "Hide's Hole" towards Nayatt, and sold it to Rev. Mr. Newman, Nathaniel and Israel Peck.

John Brown, Senior, was the proprietor of the lands from this tract to Nayatt Point, which were transferred to his sons, James and Capt. John Brown.

"The next lot, originally Capt. Miles Standishes, begineth at Nayatt beach or creek and takes in all the meadow of any sort or kind on both sides of the creek and takes in all the meadow of any sort or kind on both sides of Mouscouchuck northerly creek, and also on both sides the easterly creek and all the meadow on Anawomscutt creek so far up as the moable land lyeth according to the tenor of the grand deed, all which meadow situate lying and being on the easterly creek and all the meadow on the east side of the northerly creek and all the meadow on Nayatt side pertaineth to Mr. James Brown and Capt. Brown. And all the other meadows on the West side of the northerly creek and all the meadows lying upon Anawomscut creek pertains to Capt. Thomas Willett since Alliannated to William Allen."

LANDS UPON NEW MEADOW NECK AND WARREN AND
PALMERS RIVERS.

The first lot, commencing at Tyler's Point and extending along the shore of Warren River to Kelley's Bridge, was owned by Experience Mitchel and sold to John Brown, Senior. Above this lay a common meadow, which adjoined a lot of Thomas Cushman's, bought by Thomas Willett.

Gov. Prince owned the next lot on the north, and sold it to John Brown, Senior.

Josiah and John Winslow owned the meadows about Barneysville, and Thomas Willett owned "two lots of meadow land called Broad Cove," supposed to be what is now the part of Palmer's River near Barneysville.

John Adams chose the lands on the west side of Palmer's river, "over against Rocky River," and sold to Joseph Peck

and John Allen, Senior. His nearest neighbor on the north was John Winslow, who owned all the meadow and mowable land to the upper end of the Salt Marsh River, called New Meadow now Palmer's River.

On the East side of the river, Josiah Winslow owned a tract "near or by the clay pits," where bricks were manufactured, above Barneysville.

Lots two and three originally belonged to Thomas Cushman, which he sold to Capt. Willett. They extended from the clay pits "to a white oake marked and blown up by the roots on an island of upland in the said meadow to a certain white oake tree on the upland likewyse blown up." A special bounty is offered to the person who will identify the last named bounds.

The next lot begins "at the root of the white oak tree, where the two last lots end," and extends southerly. It was owned by the Whites, Peregrine and Resolved.

The fifth and sixth lots lay to the west of Rock Raymond and Judge Haile's residence, and were owned by Josiah Winslow and Governor Bradford, and bounded by flat rocks and pine trees.

The last lot in this section was owned by Governor Prince, and extended along Belcher's Creek and Cove.

Such is the summary of the meadow lands of the original proprietors, as attested by John Allen, Noah Floyd and John Brown, who were appointed in 1681 a committee to search, examine, and state these things to their best skill and ability.

I have thus traced out these proprietorships at Sowams, that the owners thereof of to-day may know through what a noble line their heritage has descended, and if their pleasure in knowing fully equals my own in the research, we shall both be repaid by what might seem to some a tedious trial of one's patience, if not "Love's labor lost."

TOWN AND LAND FENCES.

It was the custom in olden time, not only to fence the lands of individuals, but also to surround the whole township with a fence.

At the first meeting of the original planters of Rehoboth, held at "Weimoth the 24th of the 8th month (October) 1643."

"It was ordered that those who have lottes granted and are inhabitants, shall fence the one end of their lottes and their part in the common fence, in the same time, by the 20th day of April next, or else forfeit their lottes to the disposal of the plantation."

It will readily be seen that fencing "one end of their lottes," secured the inclosure of the whole plantation, while the "common fence" spoken of, probably refers to the fence which inclosed the whole town, built in common by the settlers. As the south line of Rehoboth was the north line of Sowams and afterwards of Swansea, a part of the "common fence" or town fence here referred to, was the original boundary between the two settlements. This fence is described as a "five Rayle fence," extending from "Patuckquet," now the Providence River, to the river by Bowen's Bridge, which is now known as Runen's Bridge, across the upper end of New Meadow Neck towards Broad Cove, a name given to a part of Palmer's or Warren River, near the village of Barneysville. That portion of the line of fence between old Swansea and Seekonk, I have been able to trace a portion of the way between Providence and Runen's rivers, and suppose that it extended in nearly an east and west direction between these rivers, and a considerable distance north of the present boundary line between Barrington and East Providence. The eastern, western, and southern boundaries of Sowams and of Old Swansea had a water enclosure with the exception of that part which adjoined the Indian settlements, and the territory of Montop Neck. A fence was built across the Neck near the present boundary line be-

tween the towns of Bristol and Warren, and was the basis of it. These several fences prevented the cattle, horses and hogs, which were allowed to run at large on the common lands, from making depredations upon the lands of the Indians, which were not fenced, and also aided in preserving friendly relations between them and their more civilized neighbors.

NAMES OF PROPRIETORS AT SOWAMS, PRIOR TO 1680.

William Bradford,	John Winslow,
Thomas Prince,	Experience Mitchell,
Edward Winslow,	Knelm Winslow,
Thomas Cushman,	Resolved White,
Thomas Clark,	Peregrine White,
John Adams,	Myles Standish, Sen.,
Josiah Winslow,	James Brown,
Thomas Willett,	John Saffin,
John Brown,	Nathaniel Paine,
Stephen Paine,	Stephen Paine, Jr.,
Joseph Peck,	Israel Peck,
John Allen,	Jona Bosworth,
Peter Hunt,	Joseph Chaffee,
Henry Smith,	Abraham Perrin,
Philip Walker,	James Brown, Jr.,
Thomas Chaffee,	John Vial,
Samuel Newman,	Nicholas Tanner,
Noah Floyd,	Samuel Luther,
Hugh Cole,	John Myles, Jr.,
John Myles,	William Ingraham,
Sampson Mason,	Jno. Butterworth,
Obadiah Brown, Sen.,	Benjamin Albee,
Job Winslow,	John Martin,
Richard Sharp,	Gideon Allen,
John Paddock,	Nathaniel Toogood,
John West,	John Cole,
John Thurber,	Joseph Carpenter,
Thomas Estabrook,	Anthony Low,

VIEW AT NAVATY, LOOKING SOUTH.

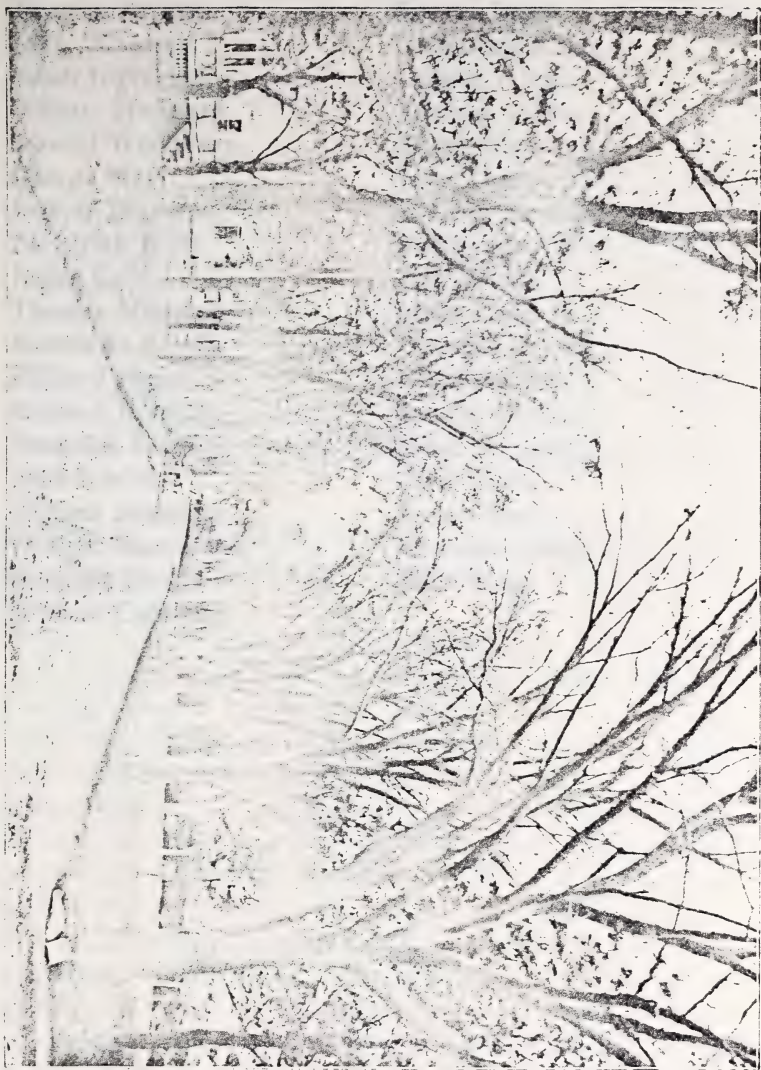




Figure 1. A schematic diagram of the experimental setup.

Timothy Brooks,
John Crabtree,
Thomas Barnes,
John Wheaton,
Jacob Ingraham,
William Hayward,
Samuel Woodbury,
George May,
Joseph Wheaton,
Zachariah Eddy,
James Cole,
Thomas Manning,
Nathaniel Lewis,
Richard Heath,
Richard Johnson,
Hezekiah Luther,
John Martin,
William Salisbury,
William Hammond,
Nicholas Lange,
William Cahoone.

Richard Burgess,
Joseph Lewes,
Robert Jones,
Nehemiah Allen,
Gideon Allen,
Thomas Mann,
Roger Kinnicutt,
John Thurber, Jr.,
William Bartram,
Nehemiah Allen,
John Dicks,
Hugh Cole, Jr.,
Obadiah Bowen,
Nicholas Peck,
Samuel Walker,
Eldad Kingsley,
Caleb Eddy,
Joseph Kent,
Jeremiah Child,
John West.

John Adams	1797-1800
Thomas Jefferson	1801-1809
James Madison	1809-1817
James Monroe	1817-1825
John Quincy Adams	1825-1829
Andrew Jackson	1829-1837
Martin Van Buren	1837-1841
William Henry Harrison	1841-1845
John Tyler	1845-1849
Polk	1845-1849
Fillmore	1850-1853
Buchanan	1857-1861
Lincoln	1861-1865
Johnson	1865-1869
Grant	1869-1877
Hayes	1877-1881
Rutherford B. Hayes	1877-1881
Garfield	1881-1881
Arthur	1881-1885
Cleveland	1885-1889
Harrison	1889-1893
McKinley	1897-1901
Taft	1901-1909
Wilson	1913-1921
Harding	1921-1923
Coolidge	1923-1929
Hughes	1929-1933
Roosevelt	1933-1945
Truman	1945-1953
Eisenhower	1953-1961
Johnson	1961-1969
Nixon	1969-1974
Ford	1974-1977
Carter	1977-1981
Reagan	1981-1989
Bush	1989-1993
Clinton	1993-2001
Bush	2001-2009
Obama	2009-2017
Trump	2017-2021

CHAPTER VIII

SOWAMS AND BARRINGTON

Location of Sowams—Sowhomes Bay—Evidence of Morton, Winslow, Hubbard, Belknap, Winthrop, Dudley—Seekonk Purchase—Consumpsit Neck—Sowams Purchase, 1653—Chachacust or New Meadow Neck—Privileges to John Brown—Rev. John Callender's Record as to John Clarke and Sowams—Roger Williams Located Sowams—Romeo Elton—Sowams Taxed by Plymouth Colony from 1652 to 1667—Brook's Pasture—Laid out 1720—Sowams Records Relate to Barrington Mainly—Early Maps of New England—Review of Evidence—Dutch Trading Post—Story of Northmen—Prof. Munro and Hampden Meadows—Massassoit's Spring and Others.

THE two previous chapters have been devoted to the Sowams Purchase and Proprietary. The present will discuss the location of Sowams.

In my "Historical Sketches of Barrington" I stated what I then believed to be true that Warren was ancient Sowams, following General Fessenden's authority. A study of the subject from other and original sources, not then at my command (1870), has changed my opinion, so that I am fully satisfied that all early authorities sustain my present position, that Barrington and Sowams are territorially one, or that Sowams was within the present territory of Barrington, and that all writers who make Warren the seat of Massassoit's Sachemship have followed General Fessenden's statement rather than original investigations. We both agree that Massassoit had his principal residence at Sowams, and that Sowams had a narrow territorial limit, not identical with Pokanoket, although the Plymouth Patents recognized and considered them as territorially the same. As the true location of Sowams determines the position of the first white settle-

ment and the Dutch trading post, I regard it of chief importance that the matter should be fairly understood and decided correctly. My claim is that the ancient records show that the Sowams territory was practically identical with that of the town of Barrington, and that Massassoit had his residence either on the south end of New Meadow Neck, or on the west bank of the Sowams River opposite Warren on what was known by the Indians as Peebees Neck.

In the original patent granted the Plymouth settlers by Charles I., Sowams, Sowamset, or Sawamsett is another term for Pokanoket. The patent included all lands from Cohasset River on the north, the Atlantic Ocean on the east and south, and "extending up into the mainland towards the west from the mouth of the said River called Narragansett River to the utmost limit and bound of a country or place in New England, commonly called Pokenacutt, als. Puckanokick, als. Sawaamset (Sowams) westward."

In the deed of Shawomet (Warwick) to Randall Holden, John Green and others the eastern boundary is "Sowhomes (Sowams) Bay or Narragansett Bay." This name of the Bay given it by Miantonomi, chief of the Narragansetts, indicates the title by which it was known to the people of that tribe, derived as is probable from the country of the tribe dwelling on its eastern border.

In Morton's New England Memorial the writer states that after Massassoit had concluded the terms of the league with the Plymouth settlers in March, 1621, "he returned to his place called Sowams, about forty miles distant from Plymouth."

A foot note to this statement adds, "Massassoit resided at Sowams or Sowamsett, at the confluence of two rivers in Rehoboth, or Swansea, though occasionally at Mont Haup or Mount Hope, the principal residence of his son, Philip."

In "Winslow's Relations" the word is spelled Sawaams, and it is stated that the place was more commonly known by the name of Pokanoket. "One of these words indicated

a territory and the other the residence of Massassoit, which was at Mount Hope, Bristol, R. I."

In Hubbard's History of New England it is stated that "Massassoit—they brought down to the English at Plymouth, though his place was at forty miles distance, called Sowams, his country called Pokanoket." In Winslow's account of his second journey to Sowams, 1623, he says "News came to Plymouth, that Massasowat was like to die, and that at the same time there was a Dutch ship driven so high on the shore by stress of weather, right before his dwelling, that till the tides increased, she could not be got off." When he reached Sowams the Dutch ship had gone, and he found Massassoit sick.

A note in Belknap's Am. Biog. Vol. 11, p. 221, referring to the name "Puckanokick" states that "this was a general name for the Northern shore of Narragansett Bay, between Providence and Taunton, comprehending the present territory of Bristol, Warren and Barrington, R. I., and Swansea in Massachusetts. Its northern extent is unknown. The principal seats of Massassoit were at Sowams and Kickemuit. The former, Sowams, is a neck of land formed by the confluence of the Barrington and Palmer's Rivers. The latter, Kickemuit, is Mount Hope."

In Winthrop's Journal, page 72, it appears that the Governor received letters from Plymouth, "signifying that there had been a broil between their men at Sowamset and the Narraganset Indians, who set upon the English house there to have taken Ousamequin the sagamore of Packanocott, who was fled thither to relieve the three English which were in the house, had sent home with all haste for more men and other provisions, upon intelligence that Canonicus with a great army, was coming against them."

"Powder was wanted and Winthrop sent twenty-seven pounds; the messenger returned with a letter from the Governor (of Plymouth) that the Indians were retired from Sowams to fight with the Pequins (Pequots), which was probable."

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Under date of May 1, 1632, we find the following in the same journal: Winthrop and assistants in session at Boston: "While they were thus sitting together, an Indian brings a letter from Captain Standish, then at Sowams, to the effect that the Dutchmen (which lay for loading at Anygansett or Narragansett) had lately informed him that many Pequins who were professed enemies to the Anygansetts, had been there divers days and had advised us to be watchful, etc., giving other reasons, etc."

Thomas Dudley, Deputy, made complaint against Governor Winthrop as follows, in 1632; asking, "By what authority he lent twenty-eight pounds of powder to those of Plymouth, the Governor answered, it was of his own powder, and upon their urgent request, their own powder proving naught when they were to send to the rest of their men at Sowamsett."

The above references establish these facts: that Sowams was on or near Narragansett Bay; that it was the residence of Massassoit, the great chief of the Wampanoags; that there was a trading post at Sowams where the Dutch supplied the Indians with the commerce of the earlier times; that Governor Winthrop sent aid to Massassoit and that Standish also had visited Sowams with military aid to the Indians there against the Narragansetts. That the words Sowams and Pokanoket were sometimes used interchangeably is not strange, as at the period referred to from 1620 to 1640, the Indian names of places had not been definitely localized by the whites at Plymouth or Boston, as intercourse between them had been very limited. Belknap and Morton, however, or their editors, state that Massassoit resided at Sowams or Sowampsett, "at the confluence of two rivers in Rehoboth or Swansea," or on "a neck of land formed by the confluence of the Barrington and Palmer's Rivers." These authors locate Sowams on the Eastern peninsula of Barrington, known as New Meadow Neck, having Palmer's or Warren River on the East.

With the above historic references before us, we are now

prepared to examine the records as to what Sowams was and where Massassoit had his residence, as all authorities agree that he lived at Sowams.

In 1641, Mr. John Brown and Mr. Edward Winslow, both of whom had made intimate acquaintance with Massassoit, purchased of the chief a tract of land eight miles square, known to the Indians as Sinkhunck, but named by the whites, Rehoboth. Prior to this purchase we find in the Plymouth records (vol. 2, p. 5), under date of December, 1640, the following entry :

“The third place from Sowamset River to Patuckquett River, wth Consumpsit Neck wch is the cheefe habitacon of the Indians and reserved for them to dwell upon, extending into the land eight miles through the whole breadth thereof was made choice of by the purchasers or old comers according to order of the court passed March 3, 1639.” The “Sowamset River” referred to is the river separating Barrington from Warren and the “Patuckquett” is Providence River from Narragansett Bay to the city of Pawtucket. Mr. Brown and his associates at once began the settlement of their purchase of Seekonk which they named Rehoboth, and in 1645 it was voted at a meeting of the townsmen “that a fence shall be made from sea to sea (Sowamsett River to Patuckquett River) between the Indian lands.” This fence was the south line of the Rehoboth purchase.

It is evident from the above record that Sowams was not included in the Seekonk purchase of 1641, as a fence was built along the southern boundary of the town to separate its lands from those of the Indians on the south. As Consumpsit Neck (Bristol Neck) was an Indian reservation and known by that name, it is clear that *it* was not a part of Sowams. Kickemuit, the Indian village, and the section of territory along the Kickemuit River are not claimed as within the Sowams limit. It must then be accepted that Sowams was a part of the territory lying between Seekonk on the north and the Narragansett Bay and Consumpsit or Mount Hope Neck on the south. Let us now

examine testimony that is clear and positive as to its real location.

In the deed of Massassoit and Philip dated March 20, 1653, the Indians united in a transfer of lands, entitled "SOWAMS AND PARTS ADJACENT" to Thomas Prince, Thomas Willett, Miles Standish, Josiah Winslow and their associates for the consideration of thirty-five pounds, and described as follows: "All those several parcellls and Necks of upland, Swamps and meadows, Lying and being on the South Syde of Sinkhunck els Rehoboth Bounds and is bounded from a little brook of water called by the Indians Mosskituash westerly and so Ranging by a dead swamp eastward and so by markt trees as Osamequin and Wamsitta directed unto the great River with all the Creeks and Brooks that are in or upon any of the said meadows, as also all the marsh meadows lying and Being without the Bounds before mentioned, in or about the neck called by the Indians Chachacust. Also all the meadows lyeing and being in or about Popasquash Neck, as also all the meadow Lyeing from Kickomuet on both sides or any way joyning to it on the bay on each side." This was the Sowams Purchase.

To understand the limits of this territory called Sowams, it may be stated that "Mosskituash" was the name of the brook near Riverside in East Providence, that flows into Bullock's Cove; "the dead swamp" was the woodland east and north of the old Willett estate, now owned by Gov. Elisha Dyer; "the great river" (Sowams) with both branches was Palmers and Barrington Rivers, uniting at the south end of New Meadow Neck; Chachacust was New Meadow Neck; Popasquash was the name of the neck of land in Bristol, west of Bristol Harbor. This Indian deed is vital testimony in that it fixes Sowams as the territory on the south side of Seekonk and between the Sowamsett or Great River on the east and Patuckquett River on the west. "The parts adjacent," which are not bounded, are the salt and fresh meadows on Poppasquash Neck and on both sides of the Kickemuit River. It was not until after Philip's War that

the whites attempted to occupy or come into the ownership of the Indian possessions at Mount Hope or on the west bank of the Kickemuit. In this deed, reference is made to "the neck called by the Indians Chachacust," which was deeded conditionally to the whites, as it is stated "that whensoever the Indians shall remove from the Neck, that then and thenceforth the aforesaid Thomas Prince and others shall enter upon the same by the same graunt, as their proper rights and interest to them and their haiers forever." In other words, New Meadow Neck or Chachacust was then the residence of a portion of the tribe, while another portion had a village at Kickemuit on the north end of Bristol Neck.

In 1653, the year of the purchase of Sowams by Willett, Prince and others, the town of Rehoboth agreed to build "a sufficient fence to keepe horses and cattle from Ranging into the Neck of land called the New Meadow Neck and maintaine the same." With the Indian settlement on New Meadow Neck, it was very important for the peace of both whites and Indians that a sufficient fence should be built between their lands.

Another piece of evidence fits the case at this point. Rehoboth wanted certain salt meadows in the upper part of Barrington River and applied to Plymouth Court for the same. The Court voted Dec. 7, 1647 :

"Whereas the inhabitants of Rehoboth desire liberty to make use of a quantity of marsh lying on the west side of Sowames River wh they call the New Meadows, containing about one hundred accars, untell there should bee a plantation at Sowames, leave was granted unto them so to make use of it, but no further ppriety to belong unto them, but untell a plantation should be settled at Sowams and for the avoyding of all differences or contentions amongst them about the same, it is left unto the discretion of Mr. Browne for him to dispose of amongst them, as hee should see them stand in need."

"And for such pieces of marsh lying within the fence upon

the necke of land wh the Indians are possessed of and doe inhabite, which doth not belong unto the township of Rehoboth, Mr. Brown is allowed to make use of the same for himself, without molestation from the inhabitants at Sowames, and then to require no further ppriety therein."

This record is in the handwriting of Nathaniel Morton, Secretary of Plymouth Colony, who in 1668 tells us that the residence of Massassoit was at Sowams, at the confluence of two rivers in Rehoboth or Swansea. The liberty given to Mr. Browne to use marsh lands lying within the fence upon the necke, can by no interpretation be made to apply to any other section of Sowams than New Meadow Neck, where an Indian village then stood, as it is distinctly stated, "which the Indians are possessed of and do inhabite, which doth not belong unto the township of Rehoboth." The record also declares that Mr. Brown could use these lands only and until a plantation is made at Sowams of which these lands are a part.

Rev. John Callender in his Historical Discourse adds his testimony as to Sowams. An ecclesiastical synod at Boston tried John Clarke and his associates for heresy. Mr. Callender says, "Whereupon, many of the other side determined to remove, for peace sake, and to enjoy the freedom of their consciences. And Mr. John Clarke who made the proposal, was requested with some others, to seek out a place, and thereupon by reason of the suffocating heat of the summer before, he went North, to be somewhat cooler, but the winter following proving as cold, they were forced in the spring to make towards the South. So having sought the Lord for directions they agreed, that while their vessel was passing about a large and dangerous Cape, (Cape Cod), they would cross over by land, having Long Island and Delaware Bay in their eye for the place of their residence. At Providence, Mr. R. Williams lovingly entertained them, and being consulted about their design, readily presented two places before them in the Narragansett Bay, the one on the main land called So-wames (the Neck since called Phebe's

Neck in Barrington) and Aquetneck now Rhode Island. (Mr. John Clarke's Narrative). And inasmuch as they were determined to go out of every other jurisdiction, Mr. Williams and Mr. Clarke attended with two other persons, went to Plymouth to inquire how the case stood; they were lovingly received and answered that Sowames was the garden of their Patent. But they were advised to settle at Aquetneck, and promised to be looked on as free and to be treated and assisted as loving neighbors."

Prof. Romeo Elton, in the edition of Callender's Rhode Island, 1838, says, "Perhaps Sowams is properly the name of the river, where the two Swansea Rivers meet and run together for near a mile, when they empty themselves into Narragansett Bay, or a small island where these two rivers meet at the bottom of the meadow so called." No claim had been made up to this time that Sowams was located on the east side of the Warren River. Had there been, Prof. Elton would have mentioned it.

Next to the title deed from the Indians, establishing Barrington as the Sowams of Massassoit, the most important testimony is this of the nearest white neighbor of the great chief, his most estimable friend, Roger Williams. In 1636 Mr. Williams had made the friendship of Massassoit and was his guest at Sowams for several days on his way from Plymouth to Seekonk. Learning that these lands were probably in Massachusetts Bay Colony, Mr. Williams crossed the Seekonk River and settled in Providence. In 1637, his friend, John Clarke, having been requested to leave Boston by ecclesiastical authority, came to Providence to consult as to his future with his old friend, Williams, banished from Salem. Clarke talked about a good place for settlement, and Williams recommended two places. "The one on the main called Sowames (the neck since called Phebe's Neck in Barrington) and Aquetneck, now Rhode Island." Going to Plymouth for permission to settle at Sowams, they were told that "Sowams was the garden of their Patent," and Clarke was advised to settle at Aquidneck, which he did. Callen-

der, who wrote the above statement, was no other than the Rev. John Callender, whose *Historical Discourse* from which the quotation is taken, is a classic authority in Rhode Island history. He in turn quotes from Mr. John Clarke's *Narrative* as to Mr. Williams's advice in the matter. As Mr. Callender was the assistant minister of the Baptist Church in Swansea, 1728-30, and was practically living on the territory of Sowams, it is impossible that he could be mistaken when he says that Sowams was Phebe's Neck or Barrington, "The garden of the (Plymouth) Patent." It is unreasonable to believe that Roger Williams, who had been the guest of Massasoit at his village the winter before, could have been mistaken as to the location of Sowams, the residence of his host, that memorable winter, nor can it be possible that John Clarke and Rev. John Callender, who had visited the territory and were well acquainted with its limits, would locate the chief, his home, and his town on the west side of the river at Barrington, when his home was really reached by crossing the river to the site of the town of Warren. It is fortunate that Mr. Callender wrote his *Century Sermon* in 1739, while Barrington was a separate town so that there could be no misunderstanding as to the locality. Had he written in 1715, he must have said that Sowams was in Swansea and we should never have known on which side of the river the Indian village of Sowams was located.

After the purchase of Sowams in 1653, the lands were divided and sold to actual settlers and from that date on, we find the lands of Sowams in the hands of permanent white occupants. Mr. Willett and Mr. John Brown took large possessions at Wannamoisett and made their homes there while others settled on the north end of New Meadow Neck. From 1649, when Rev. Mr. Newman began the opposition to the Rehoboth Baptists, till 1663, the year of the arrival of Rev. John Myles, the people of the Baptist faith were scattered, some going to Newport, some to Boston, and others to Sowams, outside and south of Rehoboth, where the liberal leaders had established their settlement and

church. Under the government and protection of Plymouth Colony as they were, these people must bear their share of the burdens of the colony and the omnipresent tax assessor and collector visit the new proprietary of Sowams and levy and collect taxes from the permanent settlers in Sowams, on New Meadow and Peebee's Necks and at Wannamoisett.

As the tax book of Plymouth Colony was an unerring guide as to the presence of wealth and population, we find Sowams entered as a taxable community in 1652, the Indian contingent excepted. The following records relative to taxation of the people dwelling at Sowams and the rates of several towns, showing the comparative size of the neighborhoods, are of convincing importance:

PLYMOUTH TAX RATES.

1652.	Sowams rates,	.	.	.	.	.	£1	10	00
	Rehoboth,	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	
	Plymouth,	.	.	.	.	.	3	14	
1660.	Sowamsett,	.	.	.	.	.	2	10	

Oct. 2, 1660. "Captn. Willett is to bee sent unto to put those that have lands att Sowamsett into some way for the leviing and paying of theire rates."

1661, June 10th. "The neighborhood of Sowamsett is ordered to pay a rate of fifty shillings for the public charges of the countrey."

"It is ordered by the Court that the ward of Rehoboth shall extend into Sowamsett and unto all the naighbors there inhabiting."

PLYMOUTH TAX RATES.

1661.	Oct.	Sowams,	.	.	.	.	£	4	1	3
		Rehoboth,	.	.	.	.	8	4	2	
		Plymouth,	.	.	.	.	6			
1662.	Oct.	Sowams,	.	.	.	.	5	10	0	
		Rehoboth,	.	.	.	.	15	3	0	
		Plymouth,	.	.	.	.	11	2		
		Bridgewater,	.	.	.	.	0	30	0	

June, 1663. "It was ordered that these that sett downe att Sowamsett be accounted to belong to the town of Rehoboth." Sowamsett alias Barrington lay adjacent to Rehoboth on the south.

1663.	Oct.	Sowamsett,	.	.	.	.	£ 6 17 0
		Rehoboth,	.	.	.	.	13 17 9
		Plymouth,	.	.	.	.	10 3 6
		Bridgewater,	.	.	.	.	4 2 6
1664.	June	Sowamsett,	.	.	.	.	2 5
1664.	Sept.	Sowams,	.	.	.	.	3 15

1664. Sept. "It was ordered by the Court that the town of Rehoboth and the neighborhood of Sowamsett, in all levies for publick rates, shalbee considered as one entire township until such time that the said neighborhood shalbee in a capassitie and desire to bee a township of themselves."

1664.	Oct.	Sowams,	.	.	.	.	£ 3 7 6
		Rehoboth,	.	.	.	.	11 7 3
		Plymouth,	.	.	.	.	8 6 6

In 1665. "It is enacted by the Court that the neighborhood of Sowamsett bee accounted to be within the township of Rehoboth and within that constablerick, and the constable to performe his office within the said neighborhood for the gathering of rates &c. as in any other parte of his liberties."

1665-6.	March.	Sowams	.	.	.	.	£ 4 2 6
		Rehoboth,	.	.	.	.	13 17 9
		Plymouth,	.	.	.	.	10 3 6

Whole levy,	£234	£286,	£179,	£160,	£296,	£215,
		18s, 8p.	9s, 6p.	12s, 8p.	13s, 4p.	18s.
	1666.	1667.	1668.	1670.	1671.	1686.
Plymouth,	19, 08, 06	25, 18	16, 01	14, 16	24, 10	19, 17
Scituate,	31, 15, 03	42, 07	26, 15	24, 04	40, 16	31, 19
Taunton,	17, 11, 09	23, 11, 04	15, 01, 10	13, 09	22, 17	19, 6
Rehoboth,	26, 05, 03	25, 07	22, 09	20, 04	33, 16	16, 6
Eastham,	14, 03, 06	18, 18	11, 18	10, 06	16, 10	13, 4
			Swansea.			
Sowams,	7, 17, 06	10, 10	6, 14, 06	6, 00	11, 9	9
Dartmouth,	10, 10,	14	8, 15	8	14, 12	8, 10
et als.						

It is important to note that the name of Swansea takes the place of Sowams on the tax list in 1668. As Swansea was incorporated in 1667, and its people, mainly occupying the territory west of Palmer's River, are the residents of Sowams, Swansea takes the burdens of the community bearing the Indian name of Sowams.

In 1667, before Swansea was incorporated, and when Sowams was bearing a tax levy nearly one-half the amount paid by Rehoboth, or of the mother town Plymouth, the territory, now known as Warren, was known as Brooks Pasture and was used for the common pasturage of cattle, horses and sheep, in a common herd. The fence on the North side of the Indian lands at Bristol guarded their passage southward and the salt water made the inclosure complete on the other sides of the great field and a secure pasture ground it was without a white inhabitant on the territory, until some time after Philip's War, for Hugh Cole and Mr. Butterworth had their homes on lands east of the Kickemuit, some of which are still owned by the Cole and Butterworth descendants. An Indian village could not easily exist in the common pasture of the white settlers, and at the very time that Sowams was paying an annual rate of £10, into the Plymouth Treasury, the territory of Warren was the quiet grazing ground of the settlers' cattle, and remained in the same state of useful service to the people of Swansea until 1680 and later.

In 1658 the Plymouth Court ordered "that a Troop of horse well appointed with furniture, viz. : a saddle and a case of petternells for every horse shall be raised out of the several townships to be ready for service when required," who were freed from foot service. Each troop numbered forty-eight horsemen. Rehoboth was ordered to raise three troops, Taunton, two, and Sowams one, showing that Sowams had one-half the financial ability and population of Taunton, and one-third that of Rehoboth.

As to the layout and occupation of Brooks Pasture (now Warren) by white settlers the following items from the

Swansea records are conclusive proof that these lands from the Bristol line to Palmer's River and Belcher's Cove were not laid out for settlers until 1720, although the subject was discussed as early as 1679-80.

Under date of February 25, 1679-80, in Swansea town meeting, it was voted "that ye whole tract of land called Brooks Pasture unto ye old fence by John Wheaton's and what land is yet undivided which was obtained of the countrey by composition shall be divided in a distinct division and a survey up to Swansea two miles be taken which shall bear its part to satisfie Hugh Cole."

It was also voted "that Mr. William Ingraham, Samuel Luther and William Howard shall agree with Hugh Cole as to what part he shall have of Brooks Pasture."

At a town meeting held in Swansea, Aug. 6, 1680. "It is ordered that whereas the committee Chosen for ye Surveying of Brooks Pasture 25th of February, 1679 (1680) have now brought in their part fit to be 300 acres."

1. "It is now ordered that Convenient highwayes may be laid out in sd. land. 2. That ye land for house lots be laid out. 3. Hugh Cole Senrs. land be laid out. 4. That ye remainder be laid out to each man according to his proportion as Rankt and that each man draw his lot when put in form, which is to be done with convenient speed by 5 men as a Commitie namely, John Brown, Wm. Ingraham, Hugh Cole, Samuel Luther, Obadiah Brown."

At a meeting of the proprietors, April 1, 1718, "That a vote was passed yt Brooks Pasture and ye island thereby should be let out."

Still later in 1719-20, a vote was passed by the proprietors that Brooks Pasture should be laid out, and as late as April 19, 1725, the following record appears: "By virtue of a warrant from one of his majesty's Justices of Peace for ye County of Bristol, voted, that the land in Brooks pasture be all laid out in 102 lots according to quantity and quality."

It does not appear by the above records when the first house was built on Brooks Pasture, and Mr. Fessenden

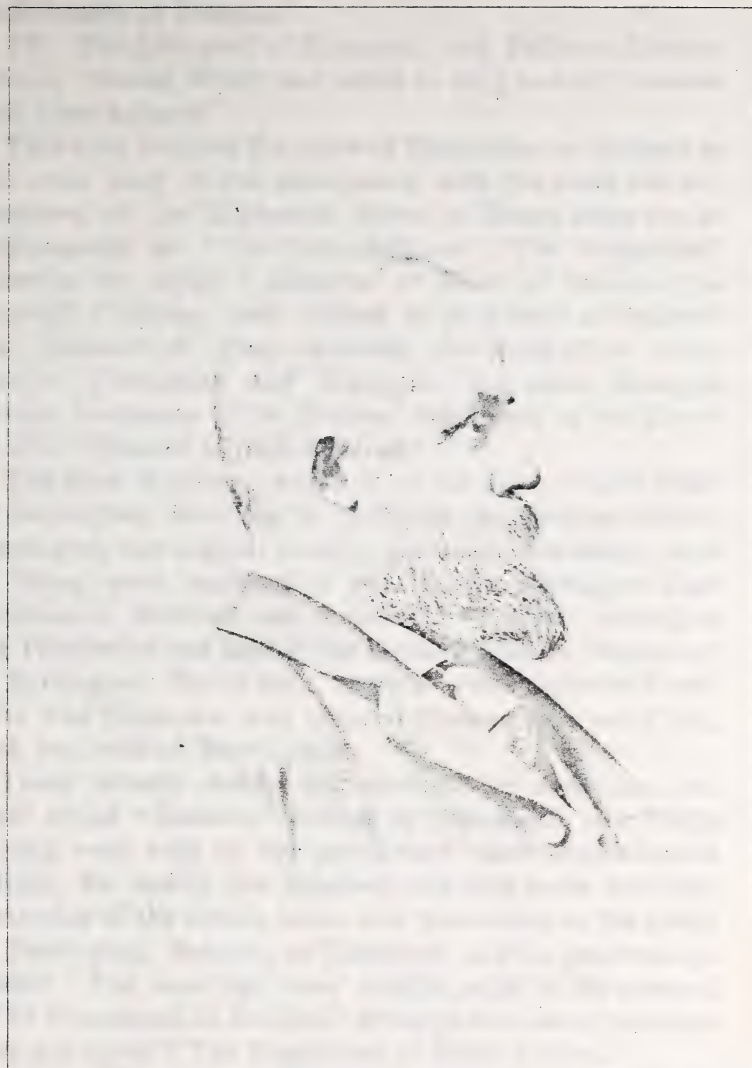
states that it cannot be easily ascertained. Certain it is, however, that the lay out of this section was not completed as late as 1720, after a period of twenty years' discussion.

My reasons for the position that Barrington is as a whole or in part ancient Sowams are these:

I. The whole territory occupied by Philip, including what is now Bristol and Warren, was known by the Indians and whites as Consumpsit or Mount Hope and Mount Hope Neck and included the land from Kickemuit River on the north to Mount Hope and Narragansett Bays on the south. All references to persons or events in this territory are referred to as at Consumpsit Neck, Mount Hope, Pokanoket, or Kickemuit; Mount Hope was the chief residence of Philip before and while he was sachem of the Wampanoags, while Sowams was the home of Massassoit. Sowams was therefore without the Mount Hope Lands and between them and Rehoboth.

II. Miantonomi, Chief of the Narragansetts, in his deed to Randall Holden, calls the bay in front of the Warwick Purchase "Sowhomes (Sowams) Bay." A most natural thing for him to do, since the Barrington territory opposite was known to his tribe as Sowams. The territory of Warren did not touch the bay, nor could it be seen from the Warwick Purchase, while the lands of Barrington Neck, Sowams, from Rumstick Point to Pomham Rocks were daily seen by his tribe, and the shores and waters of "Sowhomes Bay" were often the scene of deadly contest between the warriors of Canonicus and Massassoit.

III. Nathaniel Morton, Secretary of Plymouth Colony, writing in 1669, a memorial of New England from 1620, states that the chief, Massassoit, after his league with the whites, "returned to his place called Sowams, about forty miles from Plymouth." The foot note to the above statement adds, "Massassoit resided at Sowams or Sowampsett, at the confluence of two rivers in Rehoboth or Swansea, though occasionally at Mont Haup or Mount Hope, the principal residence of his son Philip." Barrington and New



JOHN JENCKES.

Meadow Neck are about forty miles from Plymouth by the old Indian trail, and New Meadow Neck or Sowams, the residence of Massassoit, is "at the confluence of the two rivers in Rehoboth or Swansea."

IV. The joint deed of Massassoit and Philip to Thomas Prince, Thomas Willett and others in 1653 was of "*Sowams and Parts adjacent.*"

This deed included the whole of Barrington or Sowams as the main body of the conveyance, with the fresh and salt meadows on the Kickemuit River, at Mount Hope and at Poppasquash as "*The Parts Adjacent.*" The Proprietors' Records are styled "*Memorial or Booke of Records of ye Severall Divisions and Bounds of ye Lands at Sowames als. Swamsett & Parts Adjacent, purchased of ye Great Sachem Osamequin and Wamsetta his eldest Sonne by Certain Gentlemen of ye Ancient Inhabitants of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England.*"

This book of records, which is in the Town Clerk's office of Barrington, describes in particular the Sowams lands in Barrington, the original owners, and their successors, most of whom were residents of what is now Barrington, East Providence, Seekonk and Rehoboth. The last meeting of the Proprietors was held at the house of Elkanah Humphrey in Barrington, March 16th, 1797, at which Solomon Townsend was Moderator and General Thomas Allin was Clerk, both residents of Barrington.

These records clearly and conclusively show that the lands styled "Sowams," deeded by Massassoit and Philip in 1653, were held by the proprietary, their successors and assigns, for nearly one hundred and fifty years, when the ownership of the unsold lands was transferred to the towns of Barrington, Swansea or Rehoboth as their interests appeared. The meetings were usually called in the name of "The Proprietors of Sowams," although in several instances they are styled "The Proprietors of Phebe's Neck."

It is still further an important fact, worthy of notice, that the proprietors of Sowams divided the upland as well as

the meadows on the Barrington side of the river and laid out highways throughout the town, which they did not do in the lands at Kickemuit, Mount Hope or Poppasquash. The territory now occupied by the town of Warren was designated in the Sowams records as "Brooks pasture," after its owner. The Sowams of Massassoit, the territory sold to Thomas Prince and his associates, was substantially then the whole town of Barrington, although parts of the section were known by the Indian names of Nayatt, Chachapacasett, Chachacust, Wannamoisett and Peebee's Neck.

V. Mr. Fessenden refers to a map of New England in Davis's edition (1826) of Morton's Memorial as indicating that Sowams was Warren. This map is the copy of one of the first maps made in New England (1677) and is a cartographic curiosity. It locates Mount Hope nearly opposite Providence, with a river east of "Seacunck" and Mount Hope with two branches. The crown referred to, as denoting the residence of the chief sachem and the location of the capital, is marked between the two rivers. If this map is of any value at all in locating Sowams, it stands in favor of New Meadow Neck, which lies between the branches of the Sowams River. An exact copy of the map as related to this section of New England may be seen on one of the illustrated pages.

VI. John Clarke, in his Narrative of his journey to Providence and subsequent settlement at Newport, writes that Roger Williams recommended two places for his future home, "the one on the main called Sowames (the neck since called Phebe's Neck in Barrington) and Aquetneck, now Rhode Island." Roger Williams certainly knew where Sowams was for he had been entertained by Massassoit, and the Rev. John Callender, the historian, and at one time minister of Swansea confirms, if confirmation is needed, the location of Sowams, the home of Massassoit.

VII. Rev. Jeremy Belknap of Boston, the founder of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and one of the most learned and accurate scholars of history of the last century,

in an article on Pokanoket says, "The principal seats of Massassoit were at Sowams and Kickemuit. The former (Sowams) is a neck of land formed by the confluence of the Barrington (Sowams) and Palmer's Rivers. The latter, Kickemuit, is Mount Hope." Belknap's Am. Biog. vol. 11, p. 221.

VIII. By the deed of Massassoit, in 1653, it appears that the Indians were then dwelling on New Meadow Neck, for it states that "whensoever the Indians shall remove from the Neck (called Chachacust or New Meadow Neck) that then and from thenceforth the aforesaid Thomas Prince etc. shall enter upon the same," etc.

Prior to this time the people of Rehoboth had built a "Five rayle fence" from Patuckquett (Providence) River across Wannamoisett and New Meadow Neck to Palmer's River, to prevent the cattle on Philip's residence and grounds. This fence was built near the old boundary line between Warren and Bristol. It is well known that the land north of this fence, bounded on the west, north, and partly on the east by water, was a favorable and suitable place for pasturage of horses, cattle and hogs, and was so used by the whites, under the name of Brooks Pasture, until the year 1680, and probably for many years later.

IX. The river which bounds and divides the territory was the Sowams River. This is now the Barrington River, but was known to the settlers as the Sowams, and is often mentioned in the deeds and records. With Barrington as Sowams, it would be the most natural thing to call its principal river by the Indian name of the section where the chief resided.

X. The first white settlement was made near Myles Bridge, on the New Meadow Neck, by people excluded from Rehoboth on account of religious opinions. Settlements were also made at Wannamoisett by John Brown and Thomas Willett. To the Plymouth Government these settlements were known as Sowams and taxed under that name. As

He was a man of a very different kind from the one who had been the subject of the preceding chapter. He was a man of a very different kind from the one who had been the subject of the preceding chapter. He was a man of a very different kind from the one who had been the subject of the preceding chapter.

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Mr. Brown and Captain Willett who lived at Wannamoisett, were members of the Plymouth Government and had the best possible knowledge of the whole country, they must have ordered the name of Sowams to be applied to the chief settlements on the territory. As we have seen, as early as 1652, Sowams was assessed £1, 10s. in the Colonial tax, when there was not a white resident on the territory now known as Warren, except Hugh Cole and Mr. Butterworth, east of the Kickemuit River. It is well known that the principal settlement of Sowams was on New Meadow Neck, where Mr. Myles's Church was afterwards built, and North of the Indian village on the south end of the Neck. Had Warren been the original Sowams, there would not have been a white settler to have laid claim to the name or to have preserved it. Mr. Willett and Mr. Brown, Mr. Allin, and others were the largest proprietors of Sowams, and must have known its true location and bounds, and used the name in local affairs, until Swansea was incorporated.

XI. As early as 1632, a trading post was erected in the Pokanoket country by the Plymouth settlers, at Sowams, in the vicinity of the largest Indian village, as it was established to carry on barter with the Indians. In Miller's history of "The Wampanoag Indians," it is stated that the trading post was supposed to have been located on the Barrington side of the Sowams River, on the land known as "Phebe's Neck." This trading post or house, as it is called at Sowamsett as related in Winthrop's Journal, was the place to which Myles Standish and his men came in 1632. Massasoit had fled to the post for protection from a threatened attack of the Narragansetts who could easily make a raid on the Indians at Sowams, by a water approach in canoes across the bay from Warwick, or by land from the upper end of the river at Providence. Governor Winthrop sent twenty-seven pounds of gun-powder to Standish, but a messenger soon brought news from Standish that the Indians had returned from Sowams to engage in a contest with the

Pequots, called "Pequins" in the account. Standish writes from Sowams to Governor Winthrop that Dutch vessels lay for trading with the Narragansetts and the men had communicated this important news as to the Indians on the other side of the bay. Winslow in his letter relative to his second journey (1623) to Sowams to visit Massassoit, tells of a Dutch trading vessel that had grounded in front of the chief's residence, but had sailed away before he reached the place. As the water of both branches of Barrington River is deep enough for vessels of the largest size for nearly a mile above Warren, it is clear that the Dutch coasters or trading vessels could have navigated the channel of these streams and quite reasonable that they might be stranded at low tide at almost any point between the mouth of the river at Rumstick and the heads of the two branches at Barneysville or Hundred Acre Cove. According to Tustin, the lower end of New Meadow Neck was at that time the most central point in the town (Swansea) and was then called the "Place of Trade."

XII. Mr. Fessenden's strongest argument in favor of Warren and Sowams is found in his statement that Mr. Edward Winslow, in going to Sowams twice, does not mention crossing a deep, wide, rapid and unfordable river. Why should he, when there was no necessity of crossing one. The old Indian trail from Mount Hope to Kickemuit is traced by King's Rock in a northerly direction towards Rehoboth, thence westerly over the fording place, or Myles Bridge, to Sowams. This was the natural approach from Plymouth and it is clearly seen from the map that a trail from the fording place on the Taunton River above Somerset to New Meadow Neck was a shorter route than to Warren. Such a trail would cross the three rivers, Lee's, Cole's, and Kickemuit, at fordable passages, and lead directly to Myles bridge or the fording place that was used in crossing to Sowams. A map showing the old roads of Swansea, established in the main on the lines of the Indian trails, will convince one of the correctness of my position.

XIII. The story of the Northmen in New England as told by Mr. Joshua Tolmin Smith is one of the most valuable contributions as to the location of Sowams. His opinion that the Northmen discovered Narragansett Bay, named Mount Hope, and visited the lands along Narragansett Bay and Providence River is well sustained by his argument and story. The map accompanying the book and illustrating the voyage locates the peninsula of Barrington, across which from Nayatt to Hundred Acre Cove is printed in large letters the word SOWAMS. Had there been doubt as to the location of the residence of Massassoit in the mind of the author, so clear testimony would not have been given.

XIV. The Rhode Island Historical Society, through the agency of Prof. Wilfred H. Munro, of Brown University, a native of Bristol, and the author of "THE MOUNT HOPE LANDS," has caused a tablet to be erected on New Meadow Neck, at the railroad station, in honor of John Hampden, who made the visit to Massassoit with Edward Winslow in 1623, and at the request of the Historical Society the name of the railroad station was changed from NEW MEADOW NECK to HAMPDEN MEADOWS. This is high authority in favor of the position that Massassoit had his residence on New Meadow Neck, where these distinguished visitors made their memorable visit in 1623, as described in a previous chapter. The inscription on the tablets will be found on page 57.

The chapter would not be complete without a reference to the spring in Warren called Massassoit's Spring. There is no denial of the existence of such a spring and of many other springs in the towns of Warren, Bristol, and Barrington, from all of which probably Massassoit and his tribe drank. The Sowams records refer to two springs in Barrington, Scamscommuck, and Tom's Springs, and to the great spring at Kickemuit, but no reference is made to any others. So far as I have been able to learn, the theory as to Massassoit's Spring in Warren is founded only on tradition and as there is only slight probability that the Indians ever

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. The history of the United States is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of the world, and which has been the subject of many valuable works. The history of the United States is a subject which has attracted the attention of the world, and which has been the subject of many valuable works. The history of the United States is a subject which has attracted the attention of the world, and which has been the subject of many valuable works.

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had a village on the site of Warren, the story of the spring must be classed with other authors of the times. Massasoit probably drank from the spring, but if we are to attach the name of the illustrious chief to all the springs from which he drank, in his travels over his kingdom, the monuments to his memory in Bristol County will be legion, as the earth-fountains are very numerous.

At the close of Philip's War, the Indian lands at Pokanoket were deserted and the whites took measures to possess them. The Sowams proprietors under date of Dec. 28, 1676, voted, "That for the Lands at Popanomscutt, and parts adjacent, left & deserted by the Indians, now in dissspute between the Proprietors and the publique wheather owers or Conquered Lands the Proprietors doe (forthwith all as one man) take Effectual Course for the defence and clearing our Interest in the Lands aforesaid in order where unto it is mutually Agreed and fully Concluded by us the proprietors in manner following viz :

That Some meet person or persons be forthwith Chosen to prosecute the business for the defence of our Interest as Aforesaid."

This record shows that the Indians were dwelling on the Sowams Purchase until the opening of Philip's War, when their desertion of them forfeited the lands to the white settlers.

CHAPTER IX

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN MASSACHUSETTS

Religious Toleration as Interpreted by Pilgrims and Puritans — A State Church — Roger Williams Heresy — Rev. Samuel Newman and the Rehoboth Church — Rehoboth Heretics — Obadiah Holmes — Massachusetts Bay Letter to Plymouth — Boston and the Baptists — English Politics — John Myles of Wales — Baptists meet at Rehoboth — Mr. Myles the Leader of the New Movement — Mr. Myles and John Brown Fined — Baptist Church Formed — Meeting House Located — Covenant of the Swansea Church — Rehoboth Repents — A Liberal Minister and Church — John Myles, the School-Master — Captain John Myles, the Soldier in Philip's War — John Myles Preaches at Boston — Return to Swansea — New Home and Meeting-House — His Death — Rev. Samuel Luther — A New Policy — A Review of the Situation.

OUR Pilgrim and Puritan ancestry, the founders of Boston and Salem and Weymouth and Plymouth, came to America for several good and sufficient reasons; the principal one was to find comfortable rest from the deep political and religious unrest of the mother-land. Spiritually they had found an enlightenment above most of their fellow countrymen, and finding themselves growing out of sympathy with what was transpiring about them, they looked about for a city of refuge to which to flee. Men they were with a new revelation, heretics if you please, honest, sincere, devout, godly, and tremendously in earnest. John Milton and Oliver Cromwell belonged to their order; so did Harry Vane, once Governor of Massachusetts, the defender of Quakers, Baptists, Roman Catholics and Presbyterians, who suffered death at the Restoration, with Hugh Peters, once the minister at Salem and one of the founders of Harvard College. These early New England people wished, as they thought they had a right, to be let alone as

to religious concerns, and if not in Old England then in New England, or some other corner of the earth, they would seek out their coveted rest. Toleration, to them, meant to be independent and undisturbed in the enjoyment of their religious principles and prerogatives. As to letting others alone, whose presence and influence seemed to them intolerant and to threaten their own quiet, was another matter. The Boston Puritan had no use in the seventeenth century for a Baptist, a Quaker, a Churchman or a Catholic. The presence of either on Boston soil was a menace to the solidarity of Puritanism, in which he implicitly believed. What he regarded as errors in religion was also considered treason to the commonwealth.

Cotton Mather says, "It is also thought that the very Quakers themselves would say that if they had got into a corner of the world, and with an immense toyle and change made a wilderness habitable, on purpose there to be undisturbed in the exercise of their worship, they would never bear to have New Englanders come among them and interrupt their public worship, endeavor to seduce their children from it, yea and repeat such endeavors after mild entreaties, first, and then banishment, to oblige their departure."

On the 13th of November, 1644, the General Court of Massachusetts Bay, John Endicott, governor, expressed its ideas of the Anabaptists in such legislation as this :

"Forasmuch as experience hath plentifully and often proved that since the first arising of the Anabaptists, about a hundred years since, they have been the incendiaries of commonwealths, and the infectors of persons in main matters of religion, and the troublers of churches in all places where they have been, and that they, who have held the baptizing of infants unlawful, have usually held other errors or heresies together therewith, though they have (as other hereticks use to do) conceded the same, till they spied out a fit advantage and opportunity to vent them by way of questions or scruple ; and whereas divers of this kind have, since

our coming into New England, appeared amongst ourselves, some whereof have (as others before them) denied the ordinance of magistracy, and the lawfulness of making war, and others the lawfulness of magistrates, and their inspection into any branch of the first table; which opinions, if they should be connived at by us, are like to be increased amongst us, and so must necessarily bring guilt upon us, infection and trouble to the churches and hazard to the commonwealth :

It is ordered and agreed, that if any person or persons within this jurisdiction shall either openly condemn or oppose the baptizing of infants, or go about secretly to seduce others from the approbation or use thereof, or shall purposely depart the congregation at the administration of the ordinance, or shall deny the ordinances of the magistracy, or their lawful right or authority to make war, or to punish the outward breaches of the first table, and shall appear to the Court, wilfully and obstinately to continue therein after due time and means of conviction, every such person or persons shall be sentenced to banishment."

Laws of like tenor and equal severity were made by Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies against Rantors or Quakers. Such was the reasoning of the combined legal, ecclesiastical, and lay judgment of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, two hundred and fifty years ago.

Our fathers established a state church that they might express as strongly as a new society could its belief in homogeneity in all matters relating to the social, civil, and religious order. The Puritan would solve the problem of religious freedom by a process of social and theological differentiation and segregation. Roger Williams might set up his church and its worship in Providence, and so might Lord Baltimore in Maryland, under protest, but not in Salem, or Plymouth, or Boston. The New Englander's ideal government was church and state. He knew that France was the Catholic Church, that England was the Establishment, and what he desired for Massachusetts Bay was a Puritan state,

sincere, pure, without adulteration. The Bible was the best Statute Book for the Puritan; and Puritan divines, well educated and learned, must be its supreme legal expounders. Hence Harvard College with its motto "*Christo et Ecclesiae*," where godly men should be taught doctrine and duty so that they in their turn should guide the brethren to intelligent convictions and a vigorous defence of the same.

With such conceptions of the state as a divine institution, after the Mosaic fashion of the Hebrew commonwealth, which they so carefully studied and patterned, it is not strange to see what was the most natural thing for them to do — the very thing we are doing every day, namely, resist the incoming of dangerous elements and the proper education and discipline, if need be, of the intractable and incorrigible, already within the fold of the Commonwealth. According to Puritan standards, the Baptist, the Quaker, and other dissentients had better stay at home on the English side of the Atlantic, for all concerned, but once here they must hold their tongues or have them held by Puritan nippers.

The act of banishment which severed Roger Williams from the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635 was the means of advancing rather than hindering, the spread of the so-called heresies which he so bravely advocated. As the persecutions which drove the disciples of Christ from Jerusalem were the means of extending the cause of Christianity, so the principles of toleration and soul-liberty were strengthened by opposition, in the mind of this apostle of freedom of conscience in the new world. His Puritan birth and education made him a bold and earnest advocate of whatever truth his conscience approved, and he went everywhere "preaching the word" of individual freedom. The sentence of exile could not silence his tongue, nor destroy his influence. "The divers new and dangerous opinions" which he had "broached and divulged," though hostile to the notions of the clergy and the authorities of Massachusetts Bay, were at the same time quite acceptable to a few brave souls, who

like himself dared the censures and even the persecutions of their brethren, for the sake of liberty of conscience.

The dwellers in old Rehoboth were the nearest white neighbors of Roger Williams and his band at Providence. The Rev. Samuel Newman was the pastor of the church in this ancient town, having removed with the first settlers from Weymouth in 1643. Learned, godly, and hospitable as he was, he had not reached the "height of that great argument," concerning human freedom, and while he cherished kindly feelings towards the dwellers at Providence, he evidently feared the introduction of their sentiments among his people. The jealous care of Newman to preserve what he conscientiously regarded as the purity of religious faith and polity, was not a sufficient barrier against the teachings of the founder of Rhode Island.

Although the settlers of Plymouth Colony cherished more liberal sentiments than their neighbors of the Bay Colony, and sanctioned the expulsion of Mr. Williams from Seekonk only for the purpose of preserving peace with those whom Blackstone called "the Lord Brethren," yet they guarded the prerogatives of the ruling church order as worthy not only of the respect, but also the support of all. Rehoboth was the most liberal, as well as the most loyal of the children of Plymouth, but the free opinions which the planters brought from Weymouth, where an attempt had already been made to establish a Baptist Church, enabled them to sympathize strongly with their neighbors across the Seekonk River. "At this time," says Baylies, "so much indifference as to the support of the clergy was manifested in Plymouth Colony as to excite the alarm of the other confederated colonies. The complaint of Massachusetts against Plymouth on this subject was laid before the Commissioners and drew from them a severe reprehension. Rehoboth had been afflicted with a serious schism, and by its proximity to Providence and its plantations, where there was a universal toleration, the practice of free inquiry was encouraged and principle, fancy, whims, and conscience, all conspired to les-

sen the veneration for ecclesiastical authority." As the "serious schism" referred to above led to the foundation of the first Baptist Church within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on New Meadow Neck in Old Swansea, it is worthy of record here.

The leader in this church revolt was Obadiah Holmes, a native of Preston, in Lancashire, England. He was connected with the church in Salem from 1639 till 1646, when he was excommunicated, and, removing with his family to Rehoboth, he joined Mr. Newman's church. The doctrines and the discipline of this church proved too severe for Mr. Holmes, and he, with eight others, withdrew in 1649, and established a new church by themselves. Mr. Newman's irascible temper was kindled into a persecuting zeal against the offending brethren, and, after excommunicating them, he aroused the civil authorities against them. So successful was he that four petitions were presented to the Plymouth Court, one from Rehoboth, signed by thirty-five persons; one from Taunton, one from all the clergymen in the colony but two, and one from the government of Massachusetts.

Massachusetts Bay Colony had heard of the ongoings and the undoings at Seekonk, and the General Court sitting in Boston under date of October 18, 1649, John Endicott still governor, sent the following letter to the Plymouth General Court:

"Honored and Beloved Brethren, We have heard heretofore of divers Anybaptists, arisen up in your jurisdiction, but being but few, we well hoped that it might have pleased God by the endeavors of yourselves, and the faithful elders with you, to have reduced such erring men again into the right way. But now to our great grief, we are credibly informed that your patient bearing with such men hath produced another effect, namely, the multiplying and increasing of the same errors, and we fear maybe of other errors also, if timely care be not taken to suppress the same. Particularly, we understand that within these few weeks there have been at Seacuncke (Seekonk) thirteen or fourteen per-

sons rebaptized, (a swift progress in one town), yet we hear not of any effectual restriction is intended thereabouts. Let it not, we pray you, seem presumptuous in us to mind you hereof, and that we earnestly entreat you to take care as well of the suppressing of errors as of the maintenance of truth, God equally requiring the performance of both at the hands of Christian magistrates, but rather that you will consider our interest is concerned therein. The infection of such diseases, being so many, are likely to spread into our jurisdiction; *'tunc tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.'* We are united by confederacy, by faith, by neighborhood, by fellowship in our sufferings as exiles, and by other Christian bonds, and we hope neither Sathan (Satan) nor any of his instruments, shall by this or any other errors, disunite us, and that we shall never have to repent us of our so near conjunction with you, but that we shall both so equally and zealously uphold all the truths of God revealed, that we may render a comfortable account to Him that hath set us in our places, and entrusted us with the keeping of both tables, of which well hoping, we cease your farther troubles, and rest.

YOUR VERY LOVING FRIENDS AND BRETHREN."

How will the authorities of Plymouth treat this clarion call of the Bay Colony and the first division in the ruling Church of the Colony? Will they punish by severe fines, by imprisonment, by scourging, or by banishment? By neither, for a milder spirit of toleration prevailed, and the separatists were simply directed to "refrain from practices disagreeable to their brethren, and to appear before the Court."

In 1651, sometime after his trial at Plymouth, Mr. Holmes was arrested, with Mr. John Clarke, of Newport, and Mr. Crandall, for preaching and worshipping God with some of their brethren at Lynn. They were condemned by the Court at Boston to suffer fines or whippings, — Clarke, £20; Holmes, £30, and Crandall, £5. Holmes refused to pay the fine, and would not allow his friends to pay it for him,

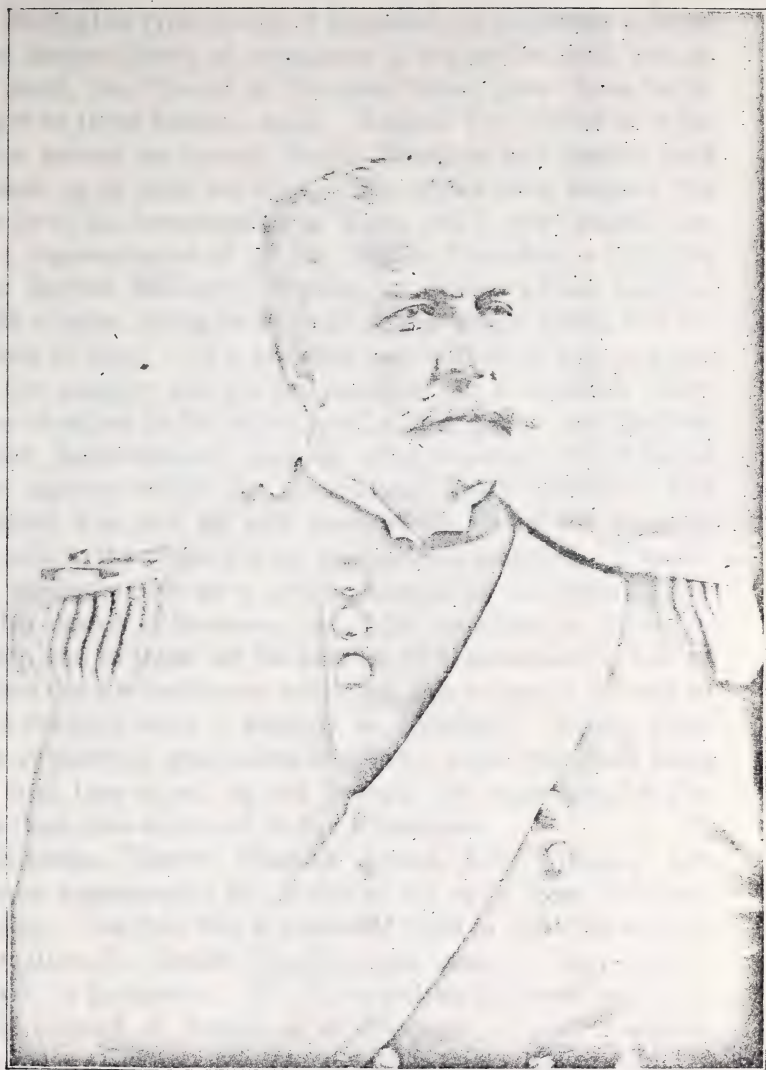
saying that, "to pay it would be acknowledging himself to have done wrong," whereas his conscience testified that he had done right, and he durst not accept deliverance in such a way." He was accordingly punished with thirty lashes from a three-corded whip, on Boston Common, with such severity, says Governor Jencks, "that in many days, if not some weeks, he could take no rest but as he lay upon his knees and elbows, not being able to suffer any part of his body to touch the bed whereon he lay." "You have struck me with roses," he said to his tormentors. Soon after this, Holmes and his followers moved to Newport, and, on the death of Rev. Mr. Clarke, in 1676, he succeeded him as pastor of the First Baptist Church in that town. Mr. Holmes died at Newport in 1682, aged seventy-six years.

The persecution offered to the Rehoboth Baptists, scattered their church, but did not destroy their principles. Facing the obloquy attached to their cause, and braving the trials imposed by the civil and ecclesiastical powers, they must wait patiently God's time of deliverance. That their lives were free from guile none claim. That their cause was righteous, none will deny, and while the elements of a Baptist Church were thus gathering strength and purification on this side of the Atlantic, a leader was preparing for them, by God's providence, on the other. In the same year that Obadiah Holmes and his band separated from the Rehoboth church, in opposition to the Puritan order, Charles the First, the great English traitor, expiated his "high crimes and misdemeanors" on the scaffold at the hands of a Puritan Parliament. Then followed the period of the Commonwealth under Cromwell, and then the Restoration, when "there arose up a new king over Egypt, who knew not Joseph." The Act of Uniformity, passed in 1662, under the sanction of Charles the Second, though a severe blow at the purity and piety of the English church, was a royal blessing to the cause of religion in America. Two thousand bravely conscientious men, who feared God more than the decrees of the Pope, King or Parliament, were driven from

their livings and from the kingdom. What was England's great loss was America's great gain, for a grand tidal wave of emigration swept across the Atlantic to our shores. Godly men and women, clergy and laity, made up this exiled band, too true and earnest to yield a base compliance to the edict of conformity. For thirteen years have the dissenters from Mr. Newman's church waited for a spiritual guide, but not in vain; for among the number who sought a refuge from religious oppression, we find John Myles, of Swansea, Wales.

How our Baptist brethren have conducted themselves during these years, and the difficulties they may have occasioned or encountered, we know but little. Plymouth, liberal already, has grown more lenient towards church offenders in matters of conscience. Mr. John Brown, a citizen of Rehoboth, and one of the magistrates, has presented before the court his scruples at the expediency of coercing the people to support the ministry, and has offered to pay from his own property the taxes of all those of his townsmen who may refuse their support of the ministry. This was in 1655. Massachusetts Bay has tried to correct the errors of her sister colony on the subject of toleration, and has in turn been rebuked by her example. Leaving the membership awhile, let us cross over to Wales to find their future teacher and pastor, John Myles.

Wales had been the asylum for the persecuted and oppressed for centuries. There, freedom of religious thought was tolerated, and from thence sprung Oliver Cromwell and John Myles. About the year 1645, the Baptists in that country, who had previously been scattered and connected with other churches, began to unite in the formation of separate churches, under their own pastors. Prominent among these was the Rev. Mr. Myles, who preached in various places with great success, until the year 1649, when we find him pastor of a church which he organized in Swansea, South Wales. It is a singular coincidence that the termination of Mr. Myles's pastorate at Swansea, and the separation of the members



MAJOR-GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U.S.A.



from the Rehoboth Church, a part of whom aided in establishing the church in Swansea, Mass., occurred in the same year, 1649.

During the Protectorate of Cromwell, all dissenters enjoyed the largest liberty of conscience in the mother land, and, as a result, the Church at Swansea, Wales, grew from forty-eight to three hundred souls. Around this centre of influence sprang up several branch churches, and pastors were raised up to care for them. Mr. Myles soon became the leader of his denomination in Wales, and in 1651 he was sent as a representative of all the Baptist Churches in Wales to the Baptist Ministers' meeting, at Glazier's Hall, London, with a letter, giving an account of the peace, union, and increase of work. As a preacher and worker he had no equal in that country, and his zeal enabled him to establish many new churches in his native land. The act of the English Saint Bartholomew's Day, in 1662, deprived Mr. Myles of the support which the government under Cromwell had granted him, and he, with many others, chose the freedom of exile to the tyranny of an unprincipled monarch. It would be interesting for us to give an account of his leave taking of his church at Swansea, and of his associates in Christian labor, and to trace out his passage to Massachusetts, and to relate the circumstances which led him to search out and to find the little band of Baptists at Rehoboth. Surely some law of spiritual gravitation or affinity, under the good hand of God, thus raised up and brought this under-shepherd to the flock thus scattered in the wilderness.

Nicholas Tanner, Obadiah Brown, John Thomas, and others, accompanied Mr. Myles in his exile from Swansea, Wales. The first that is known of them in America was the formation of a Baptist Church at the house of John Butterworth, in Rehoboth. Mr. Myles and his followers had probably learned at Boston, or at Plymouth, of the treatment offered to Holmes and his party ten years before, and his sympathies led him to seek out and unite the elements which persecution had scattered. Seven members made up this

from the English. The first of these was the fact that the English had been in the country for a long time, and had been able to establish a strong and permanent settlement in the country.

During the first century of the settlement, the English had been able to establish a strong and permanent settlement in the country. The first of these was the fact that the English had been in the country for a long time, and had been able to establish a strong and permanent settlement in the country.

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During the first century of the settlement, the English had been able to establish a strong and permanent settlement in the country. The first of these was the fact that the English had been in the country for a long time, and had been able to establish a strong and permanent settlement in the country.

infant church, viz.: John Myles, pastor, James Brown, Nicholas Tanner, Joseph Carpenter, John Butterworth, Eldad Kingsley, and Benjamin Alby. The principles to which their assent was given were the same as those held by the Welsh Baptists, as expounded by Mr. Myles. The original record book of the church contains a list of the members of Mr. Myles's Church in Swansea, Wales, from 1640 till 1660, with letters, decrees, ordinances, etc., of the several churches of the denomination in England and Wales. This book, now in the possession of the First Baptist Church, in Swansea, Mass., is probably a copy of the original Welsh records, made by or for Mr. Myles's church in Massachusetts, and the sentiments of which controlled their actions here.

Of the seven constituent members, only one was a member of Myles's Church in Wales, Nicholas Tanner. The others were probably residents of Rehoboth at the time of their arrival. James Brown was a son of John Brown, both of whom held high offices in the Plymouth Colony. Mr. Newman and his church were again aroused at the revival of this dangerous sect, and they again united with the other orthodox churches of the colony in soliciting the Court to interpose its influence against them, when the following order was adopted:

"At the Court holden at Plymouth, the 2d of July, 1663, before Thomas Prince, Governor, John Alden, Josiah Winslow, Thomas Southworth, William Bradford, Thomas Hinckley, Nathaniel Bacon, and John Freeman, assistants. Mr. Myles and Mr. Brown for their breach of order in setting up a public meeting without the knowledge and approbation of the Court of the disturbance of the peace of the place are fined each of them £5, and Mr. Tanner the sum of £1, and we judge that their continuance at Rehoboth, being very prejudicial to the peace of that Church and town, may not be allowed; and do therefore order all persons concerned therein to desist from the said meetings in that place or township within this month. Yet in case they shall remove their meeting to some other place where they may not

The following table shows the results of the study of the effect of the various factors on the rate of the reaction. The rate of the reaction was measured by the amount of gas evolved in a given time. The results are given in the following table:

Factor	Rate of Reaction (ml. gas/min.)
Temperature	1.2
Concentration	1.5
Surface Area	1.8
Catalyst	2.1

The results of the study show that the rate of the reaction is affected by the various factors in the following manner:

1. Temperature: The rate of the reaction increases with an increase in temperature. This is because the molecules have more energy and are able to overcome the activation energy more easily.

2. Concentration: The rate of the reaction increases with an increase in the concentration of the reactants. This is because there are more molecules available to react.

3. Surface Area: The rate of the reaction increases with an increase in the surface area of the solid reactant. This is because there are more molecules available to react.

4. Catalyst: The rate of the reaction increases with the addition of a catalyst. This is because the catalyst provides an alternative pathway for the reaction with a lower activation energy.

The following table shows the results of the study of the effect of the various factors on the rate of the reaction. The rate of the reaction was measured by the amount of gas evolved in a given time. The results are given in the following table:

The results of the study show that the rate of the reaction is affected by the various factors in the following manner:

1. Temperature: The rate of the reaction increases with an increase in temperature. This is because the molecules have more energy and are able to overcome the activation energy more easily.

prejudice any other Church, and shall give as any reasonable satisfaction respecting their principles, we knew not but they may be permitted by this government so to do."

The worthy magistrates of Plymouth have not told us how these few Baptist brethren "disturbed the peace" of quiet old Rehoboth. Ancient Rehoboth, that roomy place, was not big enough to contain this church of seven members, and we have to-day to thank the spirit of Newman and the order of Plymouth Court for the handful of seed corn, which they cast upon the waters, which took root in Swansea and has brought forth the fruits of a sixty-fold growth. Dr. Mather says of the church, "There being many good men among those,—I do not know that they have been persecuted with an harder means than those of kind offices to reclaim them."

With a firm trust in God and in the truth of their principles, the little band of Baptists set out as exiles from Rehoboth to find a place of habitation and comfortable rest. South of Rehoboth lay Sowams, the land of the Indians, and into it they came to establish their homes, to build their meeting-house, and make a home for the new church in the wilderness.

To fix the precise location of this first Baptist meeting-house in Massachusetts is of great importance, and I have given much attention to the matter and am fully satisfied as to the correctness of the position. The spot where the house was located is on the road leading to the house formerly occupied by Joseph Allen on Nockum Hill, and now owned by George H. West, Esq. This road leads from the main road from Warren to Providence across New Meadow Neck and turns to the southwest to Nockum Hill, about half a mile south of the site of Munroe's Tavern. Rev. Mr. Tustin, in his historical discourse, delivered at the dedication of the Baptist Church in Warren, May 8, 1845 (page 83), says, "After the action of the Court in the removal of the church from Rehoboth, these exiled brethren erected their first meeting-house, about three miles Northwest of

Warren, on a spot within the limits of Wannamoisett (now Barrington) a few rods south of the Rehoboth line, and a little south of the road that now leads from Warren through Seekonk to Providence." This locality is still further established by the Rev. Abiel Fisher, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Swansea (the Myles Church) in 1845, whose diligence and fidelity in searching records and collecting memorials of the ancient church are commended by Rev. Mr. Tustin. He makes the following statement: "It has been supposed, and often stated by Backus and others that the First Meeting House was erected near Kelley's Bridge, on Tyler's Point (Barrington) opposite Warren, but I have ascertained that it was about three miles northwest from that point, a little southwest of the road leading from Warren to Seekonk and Providence. The very spot has been pointed out to me, being on a road leading from the main road to the house of Squire Allen, lately deceased. This road leads out of the main road, between the houses of Timothy P. Luther and John Grant, only twenty or thirty rods from the latter. The line of Seekonk is only a few rods north of this spot. It seems nearly certain that while most of the Church resided in Rehoboth (as that town then embraced Seekonk), they chose a site for their meeting house as near their residences as possible, where they could be permitted for a time to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences."

I may state that in the year 1870, while preparing the historical address for the Centennial Celebration, I visited the site of Myles's first Meeting-House, in company with Mr. Timothy P. Luther, who resided in the neighborhood, and he pointed out to me the lot on the east side of the road leading to the residence of Joseph G. West, as the place where the first house stood. The location was south of the Seekonk line, within the present limits of the town of Barrington, and also within the original boundary lines of Swansea, at the time of the incorporation of the town in 1667.

The query may arise in some minds why this location was

chosen for the meeting-house, and three or four reasons suggest themselves. It was outside the Rehoboth limits, and within the Sowams purchase, which was their own property. It was the centre of the population which was to worship at that church. The Willetts, Browns and Vialls lived across the river to the southwest at Wannamoisett, the Butterworths and others at Seekonk, and John Myles and his friends at Myles's Bridge, with other families at New Meadow Neck and east of the river, towards Kickemuit. The location of the meeting-house after Philip's War, was then the residence of Massassoit, and Popanomscut, west of the Sowams main river, was the home of Peebee. Another reason suggests itself by the fact that there was a sandy beach and plenty of water for baptisms near and south of the meeting-house, in the Sowams River. It is therefore an historic fact of great interest to the citizens of our town that the Baptist meeting-house in Barrington, the first on Massachusetts soil, was erected within our town; and it is still further a matter of interest that the second meeting-house of the same great founder, John Myles, stood on Tyler's Point, in Barrington. Rhode Island also, as a state, can now claim as within her borders the first two Baptist Churches of the country, that of Roger Williams at Providence, in 1636, and that of John Myles (in Barrington) at Swansea in 1663.

From a careful reading of the covenant of the Baptist Church, we judge that it was a breach of ecclesiastical, rather than of civil law, that led to the expulsion of the Baptists and that the fines and banishment from the limits of Rehoboth were imposed as a preventive against any further inroads upon the membership of Mr. Newman's Church. Within the bounds of old Swansea, in Massachusetts, they selected a site for a church edifice, planted their first spiritual home, and enjoyed a peace which pastor and people had long sought for.

The original covenant is a remarkable paper, toned with deep piety, and a broad and comprehensive spirit of Christian fellowship:

"HOLY COVENANT."

"Swansea in New England. — A true Copy of the Holy Covenant the first founders of Swansea Entered into at the first beginning, and all the members thereof for Divers years.

"Whereas, we Poor Creatures are through the exceeding Riches of God's Infinite Grace Mercyfully snatched out of the Kingdom of darkness, and by his infinite power translated into the Kingdom of his dear Son, there to be partakers with all the Saints of all those Privileges which Christ by the Shedding of his Pretious Blood hath purchased for us, and that we do find our Souls in Some good Measure wrought on by Divine Grace to desire to be Conformable to Christ in all things, being also constrained by the matchless love and wonderfull Distinguishing Mercies that we Abundantly Injoy from his most free grace to Serve him according to our utmost capacitys, and that we also know that it is our most bounden Duty to walk in Visible Communion with Christ and each other according to the Prescript Rule of his most holy word, and also that it is our undoubted Right through Christ to Injoy all the Privileges of Gods House which our souls for a long time panted after. And finding no other way at Present by the all-working Providence of our only wise God and gracious Father to us opened for the enjoyment of the same. We do therefore after often and Solemn Seeking to the Lord for Help and direction in the fear of his holy Name, and with hands lifted up to him the most High God, Humbly and freely offer up ourselves this day a Living Sacrifice unto him who is our God in Covenant through Christ our Lord and only Saviour to walk together according to his revealed word in the Visible Gospel Relation both to Christ our only head, and to each other as fellow-members and Brethren and of the Same Household of faith. And we do Humbly praye that through his Strength we will henceforth Endeavor to Perform all our Respective Duties towards God and each other and to practice all the ordinances of Christ according to what is or shall be revealed to us in our Re-

spective Places to exercise Practice and Submit to the Government of Christ in this his Church, viz. further Protesting against all Rending and Dividing Principles or Practices from any of the People of God as being most abominable and loathsome to our souls and utterly inconsistent with that Christian Charity which declares men to be Christ's Disciples. Indeed further declaring in that as Union in Christ is the sole ground of our Communion, each with other, so we are ready to accept of, Receive to and hold Communion with all such as by judgment of Charity we conceive to be fellow-members with us in our head Christ Jesus tho differing from us in Such Controversial points as are not absolutely and essentially necessary to salvation. We also hope that though of ourselves we are altogether unworthy and unfit thus to offer up ourselves to God or to do him a, or to expect any, favor with or mercy from him. He will graciously accept of this our free-will offering, in and through the mediation of our Dear Redeemer. And that he will imploy and emprove us his service to his praise, to whom be all Glory, and Honor, now and forever, Amen."

The names of the persons that first joyned themselves in the Covenant aforesaid as a Church of Christ :

John Myles, Elder,
Nicholas Tanner,
John Butterworth,
Benjamin Alby,

James Brown,
Joseph Carpenter,
Eldad Kingsley.

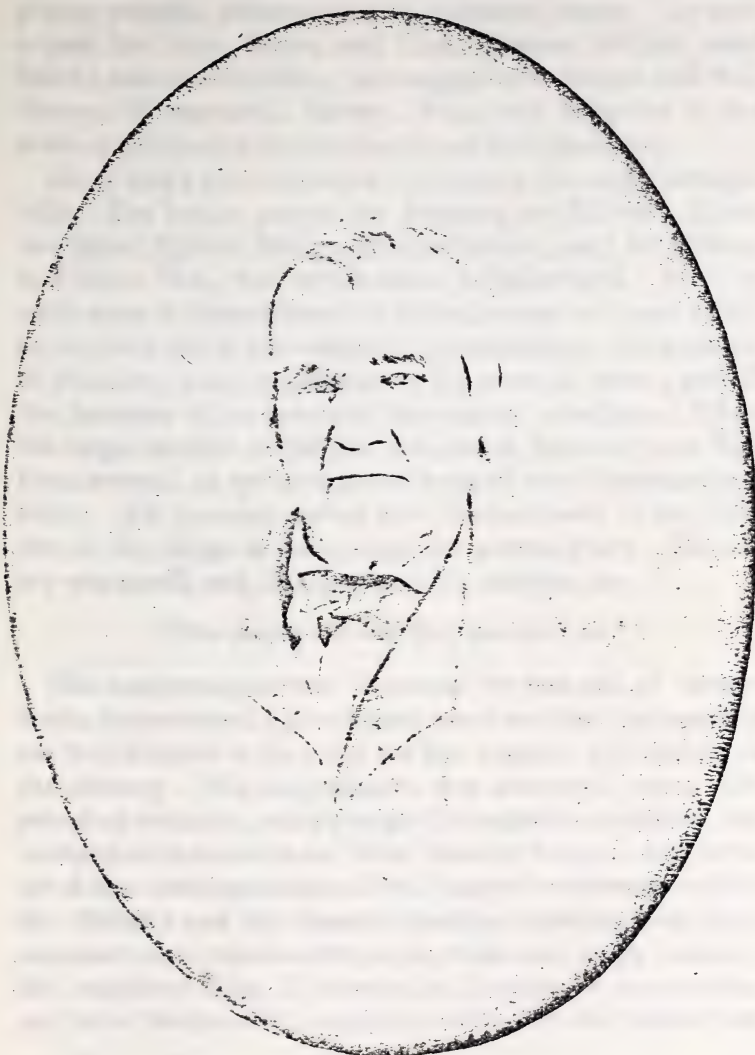
The Catholic spirit of Mr. Myles, as expressed in this covenant and in his godly life, soon drew to the new settlement many families who held to Baptist opinions, as well as some of other church relations, friendly to their interests. The opposition which their liberal principles had awakened had brought the little company into public notice throughout the two colonies, and their character had won for them the respect and confidence of all their neighbors and authorities. The Rehoboth Church also soon came to regard Mr. Myles and his followers with more kindly feelings, for, in

1666, after the death of Mr. Newman, (in 1663), it was voted by the town that Mr. Myles be invited "to preach, viz.: once in a fortnight in the week day, and once on the Sabbath Day," in the orthodox church of the town. And in August of the same year the town voted "that Mr. Myles shall continue to lecture on the week day, and further on the Sabbath, if he be thereunto legally called."

This interchange of pulpit relations indicates a cordial sentiment between the two churches, which is in striking contrast to the hostility manifested to the new church but three years before, when the members were warned out of the town, and suggests that animosity had been conquered by good will, and that sober judgment had taken the place of passionate bigotry.

The history of Mr. Myles has already been sketched, from his home in Swansea, Wales, where he occupied a prominent place among the Baptist clergy of that country, to his new home in Swansea, New England, where he became a leader in the establishment, not only of Baptist principles in Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies, but also in the grander and broader notion of religious toleration. In these times, when a liberal Christian sentiment pervades our communities quite generally, it is difficult for us to appreciate the struggles and contests which the last two centuries have witnessed to secure it. The men who could plant churches in the wilderness under so severe personal persecutions, with a firm reliance on the divine arm for support, possessed the courage and sublime faith which make heroes. Certainly the various trials which Mr. Myles and his associates endured show that they acted upon the instructions given to Joshua of old, "Be strong and of good courage."

The covenant of the church, already given, indicates that Mr. Myles was a strong advocate of open communion, although while in Wales he was equally strenuous in advocating close or restricted communion. He also declared "that the ministry might take the liberty to Baptize infants or grown persons as the Lord shall persuade their con-



JAMES BOWEN.



sciences, and so also the inhabitants to take their liberty to bring their children to baptize or forbear." True to his new convictions and desirous of uniting the elements around him in a harmonious and flourishing civil as well as religious community, he made his church the abode of all who sought a pure worship, untrammelled by sectarian tenets. On such a basis Mr. John Brown and Capt. Thomas Willett could build a hearty fellowship, and engage with earnest zeal with Messrs. Butterworth, Tanner, Alby, and Kingsley in the work of settlement of this church and civil plantation.

Mr. Myles's first residence in Swansea was near Barneysville. The bridge across the Sowams, or Palmer's River, was called Myles's Bridge. Myles Garrison, used for defence in Philip's War, was in the same neighborhood. In those early days of Massachusetts's history, even to times within an hundred years, the selection of the minister, the payment of his salary, and the question of his removal, were a part of the business of the towns at their annual meetings. While the larger number of the first families of Swansea were Baptists, several, as we have noted, were of the Congregational order. All, however, united most harmoniously in the election of Mr. Myles as their pastor for several years. His salary was small, and, like Goldsmith's minister, he

"Was passing rich with forty pounds a year."

His compensation was increased by the use of certain lands, denominated "pastors and teachers lots," set apart in the first division of the town for the support and benefit of the ministry. His congregation was scattered over a wide extent of territory, and although the majority of settlers had established themselves on New Meadow Neck, in the vicinity of the meeting-house and their pastor's residence, we find Mr. Willett's and Mr. Brown's families traveling from Wanamissett, a distance of five or six miles, and Hugh Cole and his neighbors from Kickemuit, a distance of three miles, and other families still, a distance of four or five miles from

Mattapoisett or Gardner's Neck, to attend Mr. Myles's preaching on the Lord's day.

His interest in matters of education was second only to his desire to spread the Gospel. In 1673, the town voted to establish a school "for the teaching of grammar, rhetoric, and arithmetic and the tongues of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, also to read English and to write." Of this school Mr. Myles was invited to be schoolmaster, at a salary of "forty pounds per annum in current country funds." He accepted and performed the duties of minister and schoolmaster until the settlement was broken up by the Indian war. This school was kept in the several neighborhoods of the town in different portions of the year, so that the reverend schoolmaster not only enjoyed the privilege of boarding among his school parishioners, but also of carrying the means of a literary education from one community to another over the town. Then, as now, the clergy did not grow rich from the people. Some of the inhabitants saw no necessity of a schoolmaster and others argued against paying his salary as a minister, and between both difficulties Mr. Myles secured but a lean support.

When Philip's War opened in 1675, Mr. Myles's house was fortified and was known as the Myles's Garrison. Here the troops collected at the first outbreak, and Mr. Myles was among the foremost in the defence of the infant settlement, holding the position of captain. At the close of the war, the pastor found the membership of his church and society so scattered that he was obliged to seek a support elsewhere. Boston, Providence, and Newport had become the only places of safety and sympathy for Baptist believers, and he preached in Boston for a considerable time after leaving his home in Swansea. Mr. Sprague, who in those times joined the Baptist Church in Providence, in writing to Massachusetts many years after says, "Why do you strive to persuade the rising generation that you never persecuted nor hurt the Baptists, which is so apparently false? Did you not barbarously scourge Mr. Baker of Cambridge, the chief

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mate of a London ship? Where also you imprisoned Mr. Thomas Gould, John Russell, and Benjamin Sweetser, and many others and fined them £50 a man. And did you not nail up the Baptist meeting-house doors, and fine Mr. John Myles, Mr. James Brown and Mr. Nicholas Tanner?"

At a town meeting of the town of Swansea, May 27, 1678, John Allen and John Brown were chosen to draw up a letter in the behalf of the church and minister of the town, manifesting their desire of his return to them; and Thomas Eastabrooks was chosen to carry the town's letter to Mr. Myles, at Boston. On his return he found the settlement nearly broken up near his old residence, and a large increase of inhabitants on the south end of the town, near Tyler's Point. The town voted "for the encouragement of Mr. Myles in the work of the ministry among us" to increase his salary to sixty pounds yearly, thirty in provisions and thirty in money. The town also built a house for their minister on the lower end of New Meadow Neck, near the ferry. It was voted by the town in 1679, "that Mr. John Myles shall have the house built him to indemnify him for debts due him in the time of the Indian War, in full of his demands against them and accepted by him," Mr. Myles receipted as follows: "Received of ye town of Swansea the full of all debts due to me from ye sd town from ye beginning of ye world till ye eighteenth of June, 1679. I say received this 25th of February, 1679, by me."

JOHN MYLES.

At a town meeting held Sept. 30, 1679, "It is voted and ordered that a meeting-house of 40 foot in length and twenty-two foot in breadth, and sixteen foot between joynts be forthwith built and a committee be chosen for ye letting out of ye sd work and finishing ye same." John Allen, Hugh Cole, and William Ingraham were chosen the committee and the new house was erected near the ferry, near Mr. Myles's new house, at the lower end of New Meadow Neck.

(1) The first of these is the fact that the system is not a mere collection of rules, but a system of principles which are applied to the facts of life. (2) The second is the fact that the system is not a mere collection of rules, but a system of principles which are applied to the facts of life. (3) The third is the fact that the system is not a mere collection of rules, but a system of principles which are applied to the facts of life. (4) The fourth is the fact that the system is not a mere collection of rules, but a system of principles which are applied to the facts of life. (5) The fifth is the fact that the system is not a mere collection of rules, but a system of principles which are applied to the facts of life. (6) The sixth is the fact that the system is not a mere collection of rules, but a system of principles which are applied to the facts of life. (7) The seventh is the fact that the system is not a mere collection of rules, but a system of principles which are applied to the facts of life. (8) The eighth is the fact that the system is not a mere collection of rules, but a system of principles which are applied to the facts of life. (9) The ninth is the fact that the system is not a mere collection of rules, but a system of principles which are applied to the facts of life. (10) The tenth is the fact that the system is not a mere collection of rules, but a system of principles which are applied to the facts of life.

THE SYSTEM

The system is a system of principles which are applied to the facts of life. It is a system of principles which are applied to the facts of life. It is a system of principles which are applied to the facts of life. It is a system of principles which are applied to the facts of life. It is a system of principles which are applied to the facts of life. It is a system of principles which are applied to the facts of life. It is a system of principles which are applied to the facts of life. It is a system of principles which are applied to the facts of life. It is a system of principles which are applied to the facts of life. It is a system of principles which are applied to the facts of life.

Mr. Myles continued his labors among this people for three years or a little more after his return, and died Feb. 3d, 1682-3, between sixty and seventy years of age and in the thirty-eighth year of his ministry. The record of his death is, "Mr. John Myles, pastour of the church of Swansea, deceased February the third, 1682, William Ingraham, Town Clerk of Swansea." He was a man of good talents and education, with unusual energy of character. He was liberal in his religious opinions, but not loose; he was an apostle and not a proselyte. His sacrifices for conscience's sake testify to his firm adherence to truth, and his interest in civil society is evinced by the labors which he undertook for its prosperous advancement. His burial place is supposed to be with many of his people, near his home and place of preaching, at Tyler's Point, Barrington. Silence alone marks the resting place of this pioneer and founder of Swansea and of a larger religious freedom, through the first Baptist Church within the bounds of the present commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Cotton Mather mentions Rev. John Myles as "among those who deserve to live in our Book for their piety, as having a respectful character in these churches of this wilderness."

Hutchinson says, "I have seen a letter dated not many years after this time (1665), from Mr. Myles, a Baptist minister of Swansea, to one of the Congregational ministers of Boston, which breathes the true spirit of the Gospel, and urges Christian concord, charity and love, although they did not agree at every point."

The name of his wife was Ann Humphrey; John, Susannah and Samuel, were their children. John, Jr., probably lived and died in Swansea. He was town clerk for many years. Samuel was at college at Cambridge in 1682, graduated in 1684; taught school in Charlestown 1684-5; went to England, received A. M. at Oxford; took Episcopal orders, settled as minister of King's Chapel, Boston, in 1689; and died in 1728.

Of their descent, Daniel and three brothers served in the patriot army in the Revolution, and Daniel, with his great

faith in the cause, converted all his property into Continental money, losing all by its repudiation. Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, of the United States Army, is a lineal descendant of Rev. John Myles of Swansea.

Elder Samuel Luther, the ancestor of the Luthers of this section, was Mr. Myles's successor in 1685, and of two events only during his ministry have I space now to write. The liberal policy of Plymouth Colony had allowed the Baptist Church on New Meadow Neck an existence, and the rights of conscience had been maintained strictly to the terms of the act of incorporation. The majority of the people were Baptists, but the Congregationalists coincided with in the essential doctrines of liberty of the Rhode Island Colony.

When Sir William Phipps brought the charter which united Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay, in 1692, a new order of things was instituted which interfered with the ideas of our people in religious concerns. A warrant from the Court of Quarter Sessions was read, requiring the town to choose a minister according to law. After some debate the meeting was adjourned for half an hour. "Ye church by Lieutenant Cole returned and replied thus that they had a minister that they apprehended was according to law, viz.: the Elder Samuel Luther, and desired the vote of the town to see their assent and approbation." Debate followed and then an adjournment for another half hour and then a *considerable debate* and then *another adjournment* for two months for time to consider, to debate, and to settle this vexed matter. Puritan Massachusetts expected each town to support by public tax the established order of Congregational churches. Baptist Swansea decided not to do so. The people have supported their ministry for forty years by free contributions, and they propose to continue on the same plan.

The tithing-man had been an unknown officer among us. At the October meeting the town again voted on the same matter, and elected Elder Samuel Luther minister, and four

tithing-men were elected. They were careful to select good Baptist brethren as tithers, and while the letter of the law was fulfilled, as in the case of the choice of a minister, its spirit was evaded. The number of tithing-men varied from one to four; the same men were never re-chosen and the voluntary system was maintained by the independent townsmen.

About the year 1700, the increase of population in the direction of Myles's Bridge and over Palmer's River required the removal of the house of worship from Tyler's Point to a spot near Mason's Corners in North Swansea, in order to accommodate the majority of the congregation. During Elder Luther's ministry he had seen fit to add certain supplementary notes to the original covenant, with reference to *Baptism* and *Communion*, which were not relished by the Congregational element, and whether intended or not, served to establish the dividing line of denominationalism between the hitherto united parties. The removal of the church edifice from New Meadow Neck seems to have been another element of separation, and the question of the establishment of a church of the Congregational order was earnestly discussed. The dwellers on Peebee's Neck added to those on New Meadow Neck who favor the new organization, saw no way to secure this object but the establishment of a new town, wherein the tithes of the people, as in other towns, shall support the ministry of the ruling order.

This was a stormy period both for church and state. The sons of men, who fought at Naseby and Marston Moor, were not put to flight by bulls, civil or ecclesiastical, on this side of the water. The contest was necessary and its trials essential to the evolution of a purer faith. Had either party shown less of the persecuting or the martyr spirit—we should not to-day enjoy so great a heritage of liberty under the royal law. "'Twas sharp medicine," as Raleigh said of the axe that beheaded him, but it was heroic in its purification of the body politic of the ecclesiastical disease of intolerance. When John Myles landed at Weymouth in 1663, Boston was the hot-bed of intolerant persecution. The

The first of these was the "Declaration of Independence" which was adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776. This document declared that the thirteen colonies were no longer part of the British Empire, but were now free and independent states. The second of these was the "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union" which was adopted by the Continental Congress on September 17, 1787. This document established the first federal government of the United States, and provided for a system of government in which the states were equal and sovereign. The third of these was the "Constitution of the United States" which was adopted by the Constitutional Convention on September 17, 1787. This document established the current federal government of the United States, and provided for a system of government in which the federal government is supreme over the states. These three documents are the foundation of the United States government, and are the most important documents in American history.

thirty years following witnessed scenes as tragic and as heroic as have been embalmed in history. Men's bodies and souls were tried and not found wanting in physical and moral courage or in a sublime faith.

John Myles at Swansea and his son Samuel at Boston stood for the larger and broader faith of our own day, and though they died without the sight, yet they lived long enough to see the whole spirit of the ancient time breaking in the presence of "sweeter manners, purer laws" of toleration. One step was taken in their day from persecution to toleration. Later, toleration gave way to liberty whose dawn is now the hope of mankind.

We have good reason to hold John Myles in memory as the founder of the first free Baptist Church in The Commonwealth of Massachusetts; as the co-founder with Captain Thomas Willett of a town after the Baptist order, the first and the only one in the Commonwealth of the early founding and of the declaration on Massachusetts soil and the practical application of the principles of a true Christian Society, "In essentials, unity, in non-essentials, liberty, in all things, charity."

CHAPTER X

THE INCORPORATION OF SWANSEA

Population — Plymouth Democracy — Separation of Town and Church — Principles of Town and State Government — Willett, Brown, and Myles, the Founders — Grant of New Swansea, 1667 — Plymouth Court — Orders relative to the New Town — Captain Willett's Proposals — Reply of Mr. Myles and his Church — Proposals Ratified by Town — Inhabitants Subscribe to Agreement — An Act to Prevent Unworthy Citizenship.

PRIOR to 1667, the attractions of climate, soil, meadows— fresh and salt, and the shell and fin fisheries of the bay and rivers, had led many people from the eastern towns of Plymouth Colony to make their homes at Sowams, "The garden of the Patent," as Standish and Winslow called it. The eminent respectability of the proprietors undoubtedly had much to do in influencing the best class of New England emigrants to settle on this territory bordering on Narragansett Bay, and the Sowams River. So many settlers had come, to the number of two hundred, probably, the formation of a town was talked of, for this was the first step towards the goal of their purpose, a free government.

The organization of towns and the establishment of town governments after the democratic order, belong by right of origin to New England. The town was the germ of the the state. From Plymouth and Providence sprang the commonwealths of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. The original settlers formed a pure democracy with inherent rights for determining the policy of the settlement, the character of its inhabitants, the officers who should govern them, and the spirit and form of the laws which should control them. As the population of the first settlement increased, the nature of the government

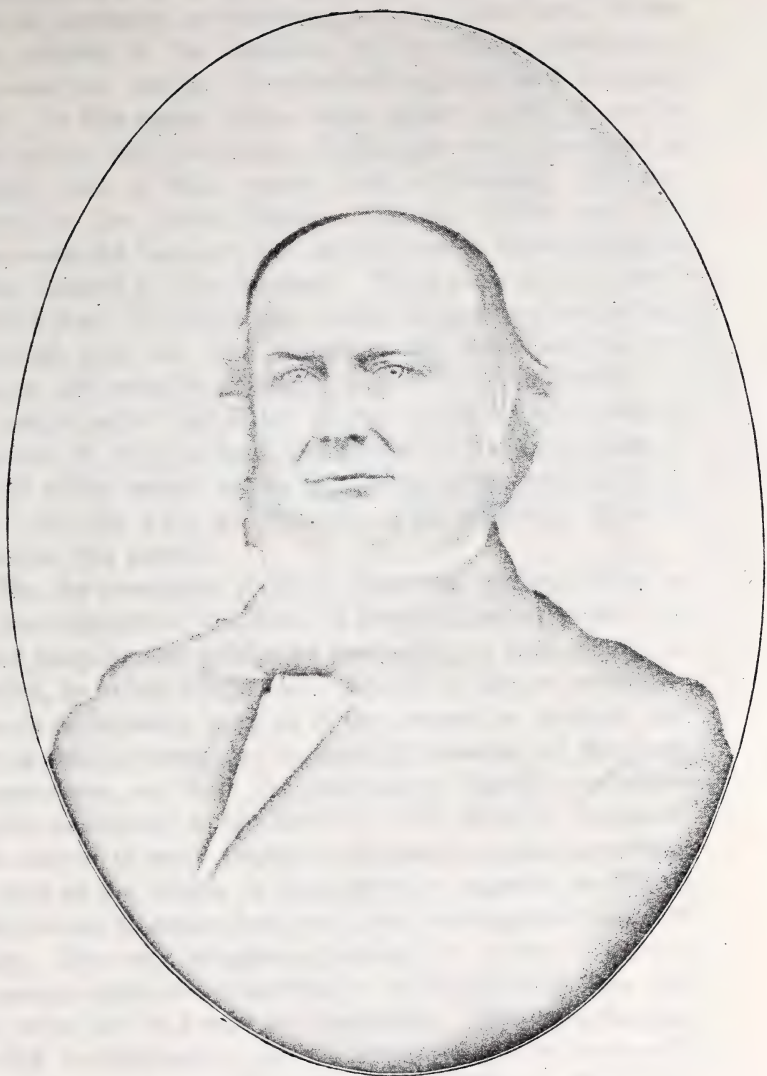
CHAPTER X

THE HISTORY OF THE

The history of the United States is a story of the growth of a great nation from a small colony of English settlers. The first settlers came to the New World in 1492, and the first permanent settlement was founded in 1607. The United States has since grown to become one of the most powerful nations in the world.

The United States has a long and rich history. It was founded by a group of people who believed in the principles of liberty and justice for all. The United States has since grown to become one of the most powerful nations in the world. The United States has a long and rich history. It was founded by a group of people who believed in the principles of liberty and justice for all. The United States has since grown to become one of the most powerful nations in the world.

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WILLIAM H. SMITH.



Wm. L. G. 1860

remained the same, while it was changed from a pure to a representative democracy, where a few, by the consent and choice of the many, administered all the duties and offices which related to the interests of the whole community. This was the leading characteristic of the New England policy. In this sense, towns were never known or established before, and the success of the state and the nation is primarily due to this system here introduced. As was noticed in the church history, Captain Willett and Mr. Myles were the founders and leading men in establishing the Baptist Church in New Swansea. The history of the church of which Rev. Mr. Myles was pastor, is therefore inseparably associated with the civil history of the town, and the two elements are united in the legislation of the inhabitants.

A single act of legislation of the Court of Associates at Plymouth, in 1635, is most significant in its declaration of the will of the people as the governing principle in civil affairs. On the 15th of November the following order or resolution was passed:

"We, the associates of New Plymouth, coming hither as free born subjects of the State of England, and endowed with all and singular the privileges belonging to such, being assembled, do ordain that no act, imposition, law or ordinance be made or imposed upon us at the present or to come, but such as shall be made and imposed by consent of the body of associates, or their representatives legally assembled, which is according to the liberties of the State of England."

No clearer or more emphatic declaration could be made of the right of the people in their primary capacity as citizens of the towns, to make their own laws and regulate their own affairs. The only allegiance required is to the decision of the people whose major sentiment is the authority and content, to be held in honor and obedience. The town meeting of 1898 in Barrington can be governed by no freer spirit than that which dictated the resolve of 1635, at Plymouth, two hundred and sixty years earlier. The qualifications of a freeman in the towns were, twenty-one years of age, sober

and peaceable conversation, orthodox in the fundamentals of religion, and a rateable estate of twenty pounds. These were pre-requisites to the freeman's oath.

All of the towns already granted by Plymouth Court, ten or twelve in number, were of the Plymouth type, democratic in civil affairs, orthodox Congregational in church polity. Not a town in all the New England Colonies, save in the heretical little Commonwealth of Rhode Island, had been established on any other than a sound Puritan theology, and a Cromwellian democracy. Swansea, however, has a Baptist Church already formed, and the people do not want a state church, of the ruling order. John Brown has already shown his dissent by contributing of his own funds to support the Rehoboth Church, and has entered his strong but unavailing protest against taxing the people to pay for meeting-houses and ministers' salaries. Willett and Myles agree with Brown, and all unite in a petition for a township, with no trammels as to religious concerns. What Roger Williams had done at Providence, under penalty of excommunication, these patriot founders of Swansea attempted to accomplish, with slight modification, within the loyal domain of Plymouth. They ask for a town grant, solely and simply. And in proper season, and according to due process of Plymouth Court law, they obtain a township, founded on independency as to church relations, and on the absolute freedom of the inhabitant to be or not to be a church member, and to contribute or not to church support.

It is of interest to note in the Acts of the Plymouth Court the following order under date of July 2, 1667, which may have hastened the action of the people of Sowams and Wanamissett, relative to the formation of a new town. It will be remembered that Mr. Myles, Mr. Brown and others had set up their new meeting-house and held worship therein in 1663. The Court takes knowledge thereof by the following order :

"Mr. Myles and Mr. Brown for their breach of order in setting up of a public meeting without the knowledge and

approbation of the Court, to the disturbance of the peace of the place, are fined, each of them, the sume of five pounds, and Mr. Tanner the sume of twenty shillings."

The acquaintanceship which had sprung up between Rev. John Myles, Capt. Thomas Willett, Mr. John Brown, and others of the settlers at Sowams and Wannamoisett had ripened into close friendship, and the proposition was entertained between them of securing from the Plymouth Court the grant of a new township, south of the Rehoboth limits, including ancient Sowams. To this end, an application was made for a separate corporation under the name of New Swansea. The name was suggested by Mr. Myles, in remembrance of his former home in Wales, and its original orthography indicates that the waters of the bay near the town were the favorite resort of the swan, and was called the Sea of Swans, or Swansea. This word has been corrupted to Swanzea, Swansey, Swanzey, Swansy, and Swanzy.

The application for a new town was successful, as will be seen by the following:

GRANT OF NEW SWANSEA.

"A true copy of the grant of this township of New Swansea, lying on Record at the Court of New Plymouth, 1667.

WHEREAS, libertie hath bine formerly graunted by the Court of the jurisdiction of New Plymouth, unto Captaine Willett and his naighbors att Wannamoisett, to become a township there if they should see good; and that lately the said Capt. Willett and Mr. Myles and others theire naighbors have requested of the Court that they may be a township there or neare thereunto, and likewise to have granted unto them such parsells of land as might be accomodate thereunto not desposed of to other townships; this Court have graunted unto them all such lands that lieth between the salt water bay and coming up Taunton River, viz.: all the land between the said salt water and river, and the bounds of Taunton and Rehoboth, not prejudiceing any

in the case of the patient, it is the duty of the physician to do his best to relieve the patient's suffering, and to do so in the most efficient manner possible.

The physician's duty is to do his best to relieve the patient's suffering, and to do so in the most efficient manner possible. This duty is not limited to the physical suffering of the patient, but extends to the mental and moral suffering as well. The physician should be a source of comfort and support to the patient, and should strive to do all in his power to relieve the patient's suffering. This duty is not limited to the physical suffering of the patient, but extends to the mental and moral suffering as well. The physician should be a source of comfort and support to the patient, and should strive to do all in his power to relieve the patient's suffering. This duty is not limited to the physical suffering of the patient, but extends to the mental and moral suffering as well. The physician should be a source of comfort and support to the patient, and should strive to do all in his power to relieve the patient's suffering.

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THE PHYSICIAN'S DUTY TO HIS PATIENT

The physician's duty to his patient is a duty of the highest order. It is a duty that requires the physician to do his best to relieve the patient's suffering, and to do so in the most efficient manner possible. This duty is not limited to the physical suffering of the patient, but extends to the mental and moral suffering as well. The physician should be a source of comfort and support to the patient, and should strive to do all in his power to relieve the patient's suffering. This duty is not limited to the physical suffering of the patient, but extends to the mental and moral suffering as well. The physician should be a source of comfort and support to the patient, and should strive to do all in his power to relieve the patient's suffering. This duty is not limited to the physical suffering of the patient, but extends to the mental and moral suffering as well. The physician should be a source of comfort and support to the patient, and should strive to do all in his power to relieve the patient's suffering.

man's particular interest, and for as much as Rehoboth hath medow lands within the line of Wannamoisett, and Wannamoisett hath lands within the line of Rehoboth, lying near the south line of Rehoboth; if the two townships cannot agree about them amongst themselves, the Court reserves it within their power to determine any such controversy. 1667, Oct. 30, Prence, Gov^r."

Four months later, the Court at Plymouth passed the following orders as to the new town, Swansea:

"The Court doe allow and approve that the township graunted unto Captaine Willett and others, his neighbours, att Wannamoisett and places adjacent, shall henceforth be called and knowne by the name of Swansea.

The Court have appointed Captaine Willett, Mr. Paine, Senir., Mr. Browne, John Allin and John Butterworth to have the trust of admittance of towne inhabitants unto said towne, and to have the disposall of lands therein, and ordering of other the affaires of the said towne.

The Court have graunted unto Captaine Willett to purchase what lands he can in the behalfe of the Court within the township of Swansea soe as hee doe not to much straiten the Indians.

The Court have declared that soe farr as in them lyeth they are willing that for such stronge liquors as are or shalbe brought into the said towne by forraigners in the way of trad, it shalbe custome free soe as it be not retailed; and the libertie to continew for the tearme of seven yeares from the date heerof.

It is further ordered by the Court that the towne of Swansea, shall send downe one to serve in the office of a constable for that constablericke, and one for a deputie, and a grand jury man, unto the next June Court to take office to serve in their respective places and offices for that towne.

Plymouth, 5, March 1667-8.

PRENCE, GOV^r."

The first officers elected under the last order in the year 1668, were Deputy, John Allin ; Constable, Nathaniel Pecke ; Grand Jury, John Rogers.

In this township grant of Swansea, the remarkable feature is that the Plymouth Court simply defines the boundaries of the new town, making no conditions as to its settlement or government, except as to possible differences as to lands lying in Swansea and Rehoboth. Swansea thereby becomes an independent township or colony under the general government of England. The grant goes so far as to give to Thomas Willett and his associates on the committee the power to fix the qualifications of the inhabitants of the town. How he uses his power we shall see by reading the following proposals, made by Mr. Willett, (who was probably a Pedobaptist), which have made the history of the old town so unique, and the character of her population so worthy of commendation.

CAPTAIN WILLETT'S PROPOSALS.

"Whereas, Capt. Thomas Willett, shortly after the grant of this township, made three following proposals unto those who were with him, by the Court at Plymouth, empowered for the admission of inhabitants, and of granting lots.

1. That no erroneous person be admitted into the township as an inhabitant or sojourner.
2. That no men of any evil behavior, as contentious persons, &c., be admitted.
3. That none may be admitted that may become a charge to the place."

These proposals were first submitted to the church and of the church's action we have the following record :

"The Church here gathered and assembling did thereupon make the following address unto the said Capt. Willett and his associates, the Trustees aforesaid :

REPLY OF THE CHURCH TO CAPTAIN WILLETT'S PROPOSALS.

"We being engaged with you (according to our capacity) in the carrying out of a township, according to the grant given us by the honored Court, and desiring to lay such a foundation thereof, as may effectually tend to God's glory, our future peace and comfort, and the real benefit of such as shall hereafter join with us herein, as also to prevent all future jealousies and causes of dissatisfaction or disturbance in so good a work, do in relation to the three proposals made by our much honored Capt. Willett, humbly present to your serious consideration (before we further proceed therein) that the said proposals may be consented to and subscribed by all and every town-man under the following explications:

"That the first proposal relating to non-admission of erroneous persons may be only understood under the explications following, viz.: of such as hold damnable heresies inconsistent with the faith of the gospel, as to deny the Trinity or any person therein; the Deity, or sinless humanity of Christ, or the union of both natures in Him, or His full satisfaction to the divine justice by His active and passive obedience for all His elect, or His resurrection, ascension to Heaven, intercession, or His second personable coming to judgment; or the resurrection of the dead, or to maintain any merit of works, consubstantiation, transsubstantiation, giving divine adoration to any creature or any other anti-christian doctrine, thereby directly opposing the priestly, prophetic, or kingly office of Christ, or any part thereof; or secondly such as hold such opinions as are inconsistent with the well-being of the place, as to deny the magistrate's power to punish evil-doers, as well as to encourage those that do well; or to deny the first day of the week to be observed by divine institution as the Lord's or Christian Sabbath, or to deny the giving of honor to whom honor is due, or to offer those civil respects that are usually performed according to the laudable custom of our nation, each

to the other, as bowing the knee, or body, etc., or else to deny the office, use, or authority of the ministry, or the comfortable maintenance to be due them from such as partake of their teaching, or to speak reproachfully of any of the churches of Christ in the country, or of any such other churches as are of the same common faith with us and them.

“We desire also that it may be understood and declared that this is not understood of any holding any opinion different from others on many disputable points yet in controversy among the godly learned, the belief of these not essentially necessary to salvation, such as pedo-baptism, anti-pedo-baptism, church discipline or the like; but that the minister or ministers of the said town may take their liberty to baptize infants or grown persons as the Lord shall persuade their consciences, and so also the inhabitants to take the liberty to bring their children to baptism or forbear.

“That the second proposal, relating to the non-reception of any of evil behavior, such as contentious persons, &c., may be only understood of those truly so called, and not of those who are different in judgment of the particulars last mentioned, and may be therefore accounted contentious by some though they are in all fundamentals of faith, orthodox in judgment, and excepting common infirmities blameless in conversation.

“That the proposal relating to the non-admission of such as may become a charge to the town, be only understood so that it may not hinder any godly man from coming amongst us whilst there is accommodation that may satisfy him, if some responsible townsman will be bound to save the town harmless.

“These humble tenders of our desires we hope you will without offence receive, excusing us therein, considering that God’s glory, the future peace and well-being, not only of us and our posterity who shall settle here, but also of those several good and peaceably minded men whom you already know are liked, though with very inconsiderable out-

ward accommodation to come among us are very much concerned herein. Our humble prayer both for ourselves and you, is that our God would be pleased to cause us to aim more and more at his glory, and less to our own earthly concernment, that so we may improve the favors that hath been handed to us by our honored nursing fathers to the advancement of the glory of God, the interest of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the common benefit both of the Township and Colony, wherein he hath providentially disposed of us to serve our generation.

Your brethren to serve you in Christ.

Signed in behalf and in the name of the church meeting at Swansea, by

JOHN MYLES, Pastor.

JOHN BUTTERWORTH."

The original records of the town, from the year 1667, are still in good preservation. The first record therein is a copy of the grant of the town. The "three proposals" of Captain Willett, with the "explications and reservations" of Mr. Myles and Deacon Butterworth, follow in natural order. The mutual assent of the town and church to these articles is stated as follows :

"The foregoing proposals, being according to the desire of the church aforesaid, fully and absolutely condescended to, concluded and agreed upon by and between the said Captain Thomas Willett and his associates aforesaid and the said church, under the reservations and explications above written, and every one of them, it was some time afterward propounded at a meeting of the said town, lawfully warned on the two and twentieth day of the twelfth month, 1669 that the said agreement be by the whole town ratified and confirmed, and settled as a foundation order to which all that then were, or afterwards should be admitted inhabitants, and to receive lands from the town, should manifest their assent by subscription thereunto, whereupon the following

order, (the said Captain Willett and his associates aforesaid being present,) was freely passed by the whole town, *nemine contradicente*.

"At a town meeting lawfully warned on the two and twentieth day of the twelfth month, commonly called February in the year of our Lord 1669, it is ordered that all persons that are or shall be admitted inhabitants within this town, shall subscribe to the three proposals above written; to the several conditions and explanations therein expressed, before any lot of land be confirmed to them or any of them.

"We whose names are hereunder written do freely upon our admission to be inhabitants of this town of Swansea, assent to the above written agreement made between the Church of Christ now meeting here at Swansea, and Captain Thomas Willett and his associates, as the said agreement is specified and declared in the three proposals aforewritten, with the several conditions and explanations thereof, concerning the present and future settlement of this township.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed :

Thomas Willett,
John Myles,
John Allen,
James Brown,
Nicholas Tanner,
Hugh Cole,
Benjamin Alby,
John Browne,
Samuel Wheaton,
Thomas Barnes,
Thos. Estabrooke,
Richard Sharpe,
Wm. Ingraham,
Thos. Manning,
Wm. Cahoon,
Geo. Aldrich,
Nathan'l Lewis,

Caleb Eddy,
John Myles, Jr.,
Thomas Lewis,
Joseph Carpenter,
Robert Jones,
Eldad Kingsley,
John Martin,
John Cole,
Joseph Wheaton,
Nathan'l Paine,
Stephen Brace.
Gideon Allen,
John Dickse,
Wm. Bartram,
Joseph Kent,
Sam'l Woodbury,
Nehemiah Allen,

John Thurber,	Sampson Mason,
Jona. Bosworth,	Job Winslow,
Joseph Lewis,	Obadiah Bowen, Jr.,
Wm. Hayward,	Richard Burgess,
Jno. Thurber, 2d.,	Jno. Butterworth,
Gerard Ingraham,	John West,
Zach. Eddy,	Thos. Elliott,
Hezekiah Luther,	Timothy Brooks,
John Paddock,	Nathan'l Toogood,
Samuel Luther,	Jere. Child,
Obadiah Brown, Senr."	

The leaders in the settlement of old Swansea were thus careful in the admission of persons to the privilege of citizenship, and to this intelligent care is traceable the past and present prosperity and virtue of our communities. Men who could subscribe to the articles referred to were law-loving and God-fearing, and their descendants cherish a similar adherence to the principles of their fathers. In order to secure a more effectual application of the "three proposals," it was voted Feb. 12, 1670, "To prevent the bringing in of such persons to be inhabitants as may be to the prejudice of the town; it is ordered that whosoever hath taken or shall take up any lot therein, and shall let out, give, or sell the same, or any part thereof, to any person or persons whatsoever, without the consent of the town, or at least the committee that are or shall be chosen for the management of the prudential affairs of the town at any time hereafter; then the person or persons that shall so let out or sell as aforesaid, shall forfeit their whole right in such lot and buildings thereon, from them, their heirs and assigns, to the use of the town forever."

CHAPTER XI

EARLY EDUCATION IN SWANSEA

Plymouth Colony Encouraged Free Schools — Orders of 1658 and 1673 — Aid to Towns — First Free School in Swansea — Rev. John Myles, First Schoolmaster.

PLYMOUTH was behind her sister colony of the Bay in providing by law for common schools. The first public act on record concerning schools was passed by the General Court at Plymouth, in 1658, when it was "proposed by the Court unto the several Townshipes of this Jurisdiction as a thinge they ought to take into their serious consideration that some cownse may be taken that in every Towne there may be a schoolmaster sett up to traine up Children to reading and writing."

Massachusetts Bay Colony had taken similar action in the celebrated ordinance of 1647, although private or tuition schools had existed in Boston, Dorchester and other towns as early as 1635 or thereabouts. The Boston Latin School dates to 1638. Muddy Brook or Brookline had a school appropriation in 1637, and Dorchester claims a free town school in 1639. Lord Macauley called the attention of Parliament and all England to this noble document of Universal Compulsory Education of Massachusetts of 1647, declaring it to be worthy of the wisest men of any age.

In 1673, Plymouth ordered that "the charge of the free scools, which is three and thirty pounds a year, shall be defrayed out of the proffits ariseing by the fishing att the Cape," In 1674, it was voted that "the proffits of the fishing at Cape Code granted by the Court for the erecting and maintaining of a scool be still continewed for that end if a competent number of Scollars shall appear to be devoted

thereto, which the Court judges not to be less than eight or ten," with the added provision that the Court would grant no further aid. In 1677, Plymouth passed an act which made the schools supportable in part by taxes on all the property of the towns; in part by voluntary contributions, and in part by the fisheries at Cape Cod.

As evidences of the purposes of the fathers and founders as to public education, the main portion of the act is here quoted: "fforasmuch as the Maintenance of good litterature doth much tend to the advancement of the weale and flourishing estate of societies and Republicques;

"This Court doth therefore order, That in whatsoever Townshippe in this Government consisting of fifty families or upwards; any meet man shall be obtained to teach a Gramer scoole such townshippe shall allow att least twelve pounds in currant merchantable pay to be raised by rate on all the inhabitants of such Towne and those that have the more immediate benefitt thereof by theire childrens going to scoole with what others may voutentarily give to promote soe good a work and generall good, shall make up the resedue Necessarie to maintaine the same, and that the proffitts arising of the Cape ffishing, heretofore ordered to maintaine a Gramer scoole in this collonie, be destributed to such Towns as have Gramer scooles for the maintainance threof," etc., etc.

No better evidence is required of the crying need of some kind of schools than the above act establishing the grade called "Gramer scooles."

By this act any town not establishing a Grammar School was required to pay an annual tax of five pounds to the adjoining town which had such a school.

The first legislation of Swansea on schools was made December 19, 1673, by which a Grammar School was "set up" under the following order.

"It was voted and ordered, *nemine contradicente*, that a school be forthwith set up in this town for the teaching of Grammer, Rhetoric, and Arithmetic, and the tongues of

Latin, Greek and Hebrew, also to read English and to write, and that at a salary of £40 per annum in currant country pay, which passeth from man to man, be duly paid from time to time, and at all times hereafter to the schoolmaster thereof, and Mr. John Myles, the present pastor of the Church here assembling, be the schoolmaster, during the said pastor's life and from and after his decease that the school and salary thereto belonging during their respective natural lives; provided, nevertheless, that the said school and forty pounds salary aforesaid shall be continued to the said John Myles, and to the said successive pastors for and during such time as he or they, and every one of them shall be contented to take their ministerial maintenance by weekly contribution and no longer.

"It is further ordered that said school shall be only free to such children whose parents pay any rates towards the said school, and to none other, and that the schoolmaster and successive schoolmasters thereof for the time being shall have liberty to take in any other scholars they think fit, to be educated there, and every scholar at first entrance shall pay twelve pence in silver towards buying of books for the said school."

The proprietors of Swansea had made some provision for education in setting apart certain lots, the use or income of which was for the benefit of the school. The same provision was made by the town in 1672, when such lots were laid out with the privilege of the second rank.

By the act of Swansea, 1673, the pastor, Rev. John Myles, was made schoolmaster for life at a salary of forty pounds a year. This caused trouble, for some of the people understood that the salary was for his services as pastor and schoolmaster, while others considered it as payment for his school work, but not for his pastoral labors. The discussion was ended by the following order of the town, passed May 19, 1675:

"Whereas there hath been a former order concluded concerning the maintenance of a free school, and to give encouragement to the ministry of the church, since which time

several have withdrawn their part of payment thereto, some objecting against the school and some against the ministry, now it is voted, and ordered to be understood, that the above said maintenance shall be for both, and to be paid in beef, pork, or provision, as corn, butter, etc."

In the town legislation of 1673 are found the rudiments of a thorough education in good earnest, for, in addition to the three Rs of modern times, we have Rhetoric, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. What say you, schoolmen within the limits of Old Swansea, are these ancient tongues taught in your graded grammar schools of 1897, or has the English tongue, as such, a place in your modern course of studies? And what say you, teachers of Wannamoisett or Kickemuit, do your certificates of qualifications embrace the ancient classics and the higher English studies? or shall we yield to the ancient dwellers on the Sowams a higher standard of education than now prevails in the same quarters? Parson Myles, the pastor and teacher, now becomes John Myles, the schoolmaster and pedagogue, and with his saddle-bags across his horse's back he starts for Captain Willett's, to commence his two months' school service in that section. Board and lodgings for man and beast are a part of the schoolmaster's salary, and as there are no school-houses, he rides up on Monday morning to the hospitable door of his old friend Brown — the scene of his future labors. A group of boys and misses is gathered to pay their deference to their future teacher, and with bows and courtesies they welcome him whom they have been taught to reverence as their spiritual guide. The student and the rogue are there, and the latter scans, with mischievous eyes and with prophetic spirit, the ferule, and Solomon's rod, which are to form a part of the school furnishings of our ancient school-room. The saddle-bags contain the little library of text-books, which are to be the common stock for instruction and study. The spelling, the grammar, the arithmetic, and the classical books have all been thumbed in English and Welsh homes, across the Atlantic, and are now made to bear tribute to the educational needs of this early civilization. Our school-room is an

upper chamber, with a long, rough table in the centre of the room, and rude benches ranged around its sides, and elevated according to the size of the boys and girls who are to occupy them. The master holds the key of the storehouse of knowledge in his hands, and with wise care unlocks and brings out his treasures as his pupils seem to need. The ciphering book is their slate, their black-board, and their writing-book, and the good, round, full hand of that elder day, and the artistic skill of those early performers in penmanship often put in the shade the efforts of more favored ones to-day. For six days in the week the master and pupils ply their school tasks, and we may well wonder when and where our good parson finds time and strength to prepare the manna for feeding his flock on Sunday, unless he has already learned that there are two ends to every sermon barrel. From Captain Willett's, when his service ends, he rides to Kickemuit, to Hugh Cole's, where a similar two months of labor in teaching follow, and from thence back home to New Meadow Neck, where he finishes his annual round, and draws on the raters of the town for his well-earned salary. Some of his parishoners, however, think this forty pounds a full equivalent for his *ministerial* as well as *pedagogical* services, and when the contribution box comes round on Sunday morning, they somehow fail to feel the force of its persuasive presence. Suffice to say, good Parson Myles, like many other pastors and pedagogues, did not grow rich from his people. But in that itinerant school were taught and learned the graces of good manners, the master forgetting not the sage advice of an ancient sage who *spoiled the rod to spare the child*.

The boys are here preparing themselves as deputies to the Great and General Court at Boston, as constables, grand-jurymen, selectmen, surveyors, town clerks, tithingmen, schoolmasters, fence-viewers, hog reeves, etc., etc., and the various other duties and offices of civil society. Among them is Samuel Myles, the son of the pastor, who entered Harvard College from our grammar school in 1680, graduated in 1684, received the title of A. M., was appointed as

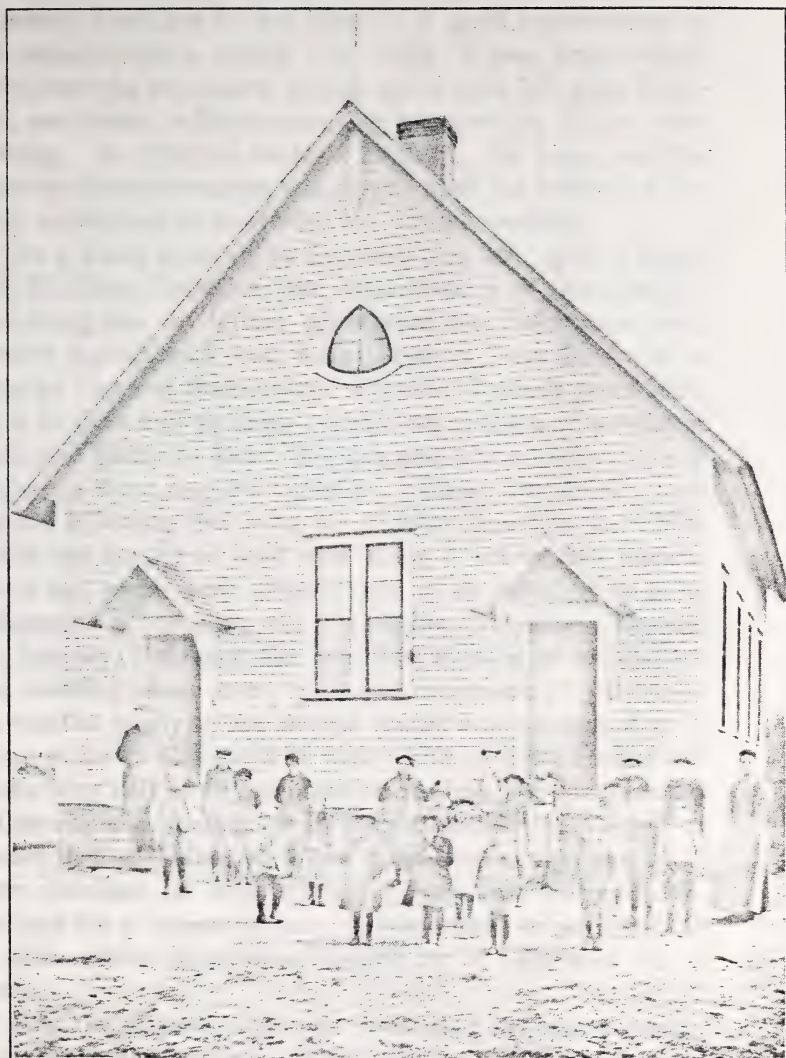
rector of King's Chapel, Boston, in 1689, and died in 1729, after an able ministry of forty years over one people. And the girls,—well, we know not how our intelligent grandmothers and grand aunts would have figured in the world, and how different a figure we should have cut to-day, had it not been for the schools and teachers of that ancient time.

In 1698 the selectmen met and treated with Jonathan Bosworth to be schoolmaster for the town for the year ensuing and to teach school in the several places of the town by course. The town records the fact as follows :

“At ye meeting for choice of Town Officers March 28, 1699.

Also then voted and confirmed the agreement the selectmen made with Jonathan Bosworth for schoolmaster this present year and to begin teaching the first month on Wamososset neck ye second month on New Meadow neck ye 3d month on Kicamuet ye 4 month at Barttroums neighborhood ye 5th at Mattapoiset, and so successively and to have 18£ per annum one fourth part in money the other 3 parts in provisions at money price.”

In 1695, it was proposed and concluded “that any part of the town that neglects to provide a convenient place for teaching school, that then the other part of the town that doth provide and accommodate shall improve said schoolmaster.” In 1701, pedagogue Bosworth is still teaching with his salary increased to £20 and his itinerancy extended from Wannamoisett to Bartram's, and “he to satisfie for his diet out of his wages.” In 1702, the Court of Quarter Sessions at Bristol has fined our old town for want of a grammar schoolmaster the sum of £5, and the selectmen are authorized to procure a grammar schoolmaster with all convenient speed, and in November, 1702, we find that they have agreed with one Mr. John Devotion to give him £12, current money of New England, to be paid quarterly, and the town to pay for his diet ; “that he shall in the year remove in ye four quarters of ye town,” and they also allow him £20 to be paid by the town for the keeping of his horse.



SCHOOL AND SCHOOL-HOUSE, DISTRICT 1, BARRINGTON.



In 1703 it was voted that the schoolmaster's abode should be paid after the rate of 4s per week in provisions at money price, and the salary of Mr. Devotion be raised four pounds in money "and pay for his Dyet." A good commentary on the schoolmaster's labors. In 1709, it was unanimously voted that the selectmen should agree with Mr. John Devotion, our former schoolmaster, for his services for six years ensuing. In 1715 his contract expired. So happy are the relations between master and people that the selectmen are again authorized to treat with Mr. John Devotion.

"At a Town Meeting in Swansea Oct. 4th, 1715, Treated with Mr. John Devotion late schoolmaster of this town his time being out by former agreement the Selectmen being present Agreed with said school master John Devotion to serve ye Town of Swanzey the Term of Twenty years Insuing if he lives and remains capable to perform s^d service to teach our Youth to Read English and Latin and write and Cypher as there may be Occation. Upon the several condisshens following that is to say s^d John Devotion is to Dilligently and stedily to tend and Keep a school five months yearly and every year During the s^d 20 years yt is to be understood as following viz. : October, November, December, January, February, the two first months at or near his own dwelling house every year and to remove y^e 3 Remaining months yearly to the several places here expressed yt is to say as far as Kekemuit to John Hails or there abouts and Elisha May's all in s^d Town and to find him self board within s^d Limmits and further y^e s^d John Devotion is obliged to remove his schooling y^e latter 3 months to any part of s^d Town provided he hath his board upon free cost and conveniency for y^e school by any neighborhood or any particular man orderly considered proper by y^e selectmen of s^d Town.

"And the s^d John Devotion is to have the sum of seventeen pounds ten shillings yearly paid to him by y^e s^d Town for his service in his schooling y^e term of the s^d 20 years if he lives and performs s^d agreement at s^d meeting let out to

ye s^d John Devotion a lot of land Called teachers and school Lot lying and being on the east side of New Meadow River between the land of Richard Hail Junr and John Thurber on y^e east side of the country Road in Swanzey afores^d the full term of 20 years if s^d Devotion Liveth and keep school afores^d, Reserving a Priviledg of wood for maintaining a fire for ye school out of s^d lot during s^d term and for y^e use of s^d lot y^e s^d Devotion is to pay the sum of 3 pounds yearly and except the s^d 3 pounds for ye use of s^d Lot for 3 pounds paid towards and in part of s^d sum of 17 Pound Ten Shillings yearly and at y^e end of s^d Term s^d Devotion is obliged Peacably and quietly to surrender s^d Lot up to the Town and farther it is agreed that the owners or proprietors of s^d Lot are to pay the worth or vallew of what fence shall or may be on s^d Lot at the end of s^d Term to the said John Devotion or his heirs and further it is agreed yt s^d Devotion shall not let out s^d Lot to any other person and if s^d Devotion Decease before s^d Term be expired s^d Lot shall return to the Propriety and the fences to be paid for as a . . . to his heirs or assigns."

Of Mr. Devotion's qualifications for teaching we can have little question. Of his discipline we may form an idea from a manual of a school code then in general use.

THE SCHOOLMASTER TO HIS SCHOLARS.

" My child and scholar take good heed,
Unto the words that are here set,
And see thou do accordingly,
Or else be sure thou shalt be beat.

First, I command thee God to serve,
Then to thy parents duly yield,
Unto all men be courteous,
And mannerly in town and field.

Your clothes unbuttoned do not use,
Let not your hose ungartered be;
Have handkerchief in readiness,
Wash hands and face, or not see me.

Lose not your books, inkhorns or pens,
Nor girdle, garters, hat or band,
Let shoes be tyed, pin shirt-band close,
Keep well your hands at any hand.

If broken hosed or shoed you go,
Or slovenly in your array,
Without a girdle or intrust,
Then you and I must have a fray."

Several more verses added to the duties and increased the perils of a scholar's life in that early day.

Of the early school-houses, built by the proprietors of the town, very little can be said to commend their comforts or even their conveniences. Rudely built, located near the centre of the district, on the triangle where three ways parted, or on the angle formed by two roads; furnished with long wooden benches and desks; heated from open fireplaces at the end of the room opposite the door, so far as it could be said to have been heated at all; the wood for fuel furnished by the patrons of the school, in lieu of money for the support of the school; the fires built by the larger boys, and the house swept and otherwise kept clean by the larger girls;—these were some of the conditions of that early school life of our ancestors two centuries ago. In fact, matters had but little altered in the early part of this century for Edward Everett in an address at Faneuil Hall, Boston, in 1855, speaks thus of the "old school house" of 1804. "It contained but one room heated in the winter by an iron stove, which sent up a funnel into a curious brick chimney, built down from the roof, in the middle of the room, to within seven or eight feet of the floor, being like Mahomet's coffin, held in the air to the roof by bars of iron. The boys had to take their turns, in winter, in coming early to the school-house, to open it, to make a fire sometimes of wet logs and a very inadequate supply of other combustibles, to sweep out the room, and, if need be, to shovel a path through the snow to the street. These were not very fascinating duties for an urchin of ten or eleven; but we lived through

it, and were perhaps not the worse for having to turn our hands to these little offices."

In addition to the books already referred to, a word should be said as to the Hornbook of our ancestors. This book was a simpler book for beginners than the New England Primer, which in its later editions contained the catechisms of John Cotton and that of the Westminster Assembly. The Hornbook was so called on account of its horn cover, which rendered it indestructible from without. Shakespeare calls it the "teacher of boys" in his time, and it was used in Massachusetts and other parts of New England a little over a hundred years ago. "He does not know his hornbook," was equivalent to "he does not know his letters." A single book would often serve two or three generations of children of the same family, so carefully were those early text books used and handed down from parents to children. But facts enough have been given to show from what small beginnings our present efficient public school system has sprung.

As the town has settled a schoolmaster over its educational interests for the term of twenty years, we may safely leave the boys and girls of that generation to Mr. Devotion's care, and turn backward forty years to the stirring and tragic events of Philip's War.

CHAPTER XII

SWANSEA RANKS

Division of Lands — Order of Town — Threefold Ranks — Names of Men in the Several Ranks — Town Legislation — Committee on Ranking — Highest Rank Hereditary — The Town Abolished the System.

ALL the lands of the town not included in the Sowams' purchase, which had not been distributed among the proprietors of Sowams and Mattapoissett prior to 1667, were under the general control of the inhabitants and subject to town legislation. We come now to consider a most extraordinary and novel method of dividing the lands of the town among its citizens, a plan which was adopted in no other colony in New England, and the motive for which does not appear in the town records. The inhabitants were divided into three ranks or classes, according to their ability, character, or influence, corresponding in some sense to the three Roman orders, the Patrician, the Equestrian, and the Plebeian. The power of ranking the inhabitants was exercised by the five persons appointed by the Court to regulate the admission of the same, in 1666, and was afterwards assumed by the committee appointed by the town. Captain Thomas Willett, Mr. Paine, Senior Mr. Brown, John Allen, and John Butterworth arranged the ranks at the first. Promotions and degradations were made from one rank to another according to the authority and judgment of the committee in charge. The act of the town, establishing the ranking system was as follows :

SWANSEA, February 9th, 1670.

"It is ordered, that all lots and divisions of lands that are or hereafter shall be granted to any particular person, shall be proportioned according to the three-fold ranks under-written, so that where those of the first rank shall have three

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acres, those of the second rank shall have two acres, and those of the third rank shall have one; and that it shall be in the power of the selectmen for the time being, or committee for admission of inhabitants, to admit of and place such as shall be received as inhabitants, into either of the said ranks as they shall judge fit, till the number of three-score inhabitants shall be made up, and that when the said number of three-score is accomplished, the lands that are already bought shall be divided and proportioned according to the said three-fold ranks; that in the meantime, the said selectmen or committee shall have full power to grant lots unto such persons as may not be placed into any of the said ranks until further order, provided the grants not to exceed nine acres to a man."

"The said first ranks are only such as are in these columns :

Capt. Thomas Willett,	Mr. Richard Sharpe,
Mr. Nathaniel Paine,	William Ingraham,
Mr. James Browne,	Mr. John Myles, Pastor,
Mr. John Allen, Sen.,	A Pastor's lot,
John Butterworth,	A Teacher's lot,
Mr. John Dickse.	

"The above second rank are only such as are in these columns :

Samuel Luther,	William Howard,
Robert Jones,	Gideon Allen,
Zach'r Eddy,	Thomas Lewis,
Hugh Cole,	Jonathan Bosworth,
John Myles, Jun.,	Anthony Low,
Nicholas Tanner,	Obadiah Bowen,
Benjamin Alby,	Thomas Eastabrooks,
Sampson Mason,	William Bartram,
Thomas Barnes,	George Aldrich,
John Cole,	William Salisbury,
Joseph Carpenter,	John Brown,
Gerard Ingraham,	A Schoolmaster.

"The said third rank are only such as are in these columns :

Hez. Luther,	John Martin,
Joseph Lewis,	Isaac Allen,
Caleb Eddy,	Eldad Kingsley,
John Paddock,	Samuel Woodbury,
Nathaniel Lewis,	Joseph Wheaton,
Samuel Wheaton,	John Wheaton,
Thomas Manning,	John Harding,
William Cahoon,	Jeremiah Child."

Further town legislation as to ranks was as follows :

November 2, 1671, first rank was ordered to pay £3., 12s.; second rank, £2., 8s.; third rank, £1., 4s.

1671, John Crabtree was permitted to occupy six acres of land for the present, and to be at the town's courtesy in relation to more lands.

1672, Joseph Wheaton admitted an inhabitant of the third rank.

Job Winslow and John Lathrop admitted to the second rank.

John Clow was admitted an inhabitant, if there be no just objection for his removal.

1673, Hezekiah Luther was promoted from the third rank to the second, and Gerard Ingraham, by his own consent, degraded from the second to the third rank.

1673, the names of George Aldrich, Wm. Salisbury, and John Harding were ordered to be erased from the town book "for not fulfilling the fundamental order of the town."

1674, John Harding was ordered to leave the town.

Richard Burgess was placed in the third rank.

Dermit Smith and Wm. Hammon were admitted inhabitants.

1677, There was granted to John West ye six acres of Land be it more or less Lying between John Martins Lot & Richard Burgesses Lot and also to be stated in ye third or lower Rank.

"The new book is a very fine one."

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"Whereas there hath been a difference betwixt ye Town of Swanzey & Joseph Kent, about his buying John Harding's Right and his Claiming a Right to him granted by ye Town for ye Final Issue of all other differences of this nature, the Town doth grant and agree that Joseph Kent shall have land in this Town according to ye Proportion of land allowed to ye 2d Rank and In Witness of Joseph Kents free Consent & good satisfaction in this agreement and this agreement to be a final Issue on his part, In Witness hereof ye sd Joseph Kent hath hereunto set his hand, November ye 14th, 1677."

"1678. Whereas Thomas Man was accepted an Inhabitant in ye Town of Swanzey to ye Right of ye Third Rank & ye sd Thomas Man did sometime since by ye Consent of ye Towns men, Alienate ye sd Right to Robert Jones Inhabitant of this Town by way of exchange for other Lands in Rehoboth by a verbal bargain although no Record doth appear of ye Towns men's Consent yet ye Townsmen do grant Liberty to ye sd Thomas Man to confirm the sd Right of a Third Rank by deed or deeds to ye heirs of ye sd Robert Jones or to ye Administrator to ye estate of ye sd Robert Jones for ye use of ye sd heirs and ye said heirs by virtue of sd deed or deeds may be invested with a good and lawful Right into ye whole Right of ye Third Rank."

1679. Nathaniel Toogood is admitted into ye 3d Rank upon his performing ye Town order.

Jeremiah Child was promoted from the third to the second rank.

The grant to Stephen Brace was declared utterly void.

In 1680, Mr. John Saffin was admitted into the first rank.

1680. "Mr. Timothy Brooks is admitted into ye second Rank to have only such a proportion as shall belong to ye sd Rank after ye second division of fourty acres is laid out to ye second Rank."

"John Thurber, Junr., James Cole, Hugh Cole, Junr. are admitted into ye 3d Rank to have only such proportion as shall belong to ye 3d Rank after ye present division of 20 acres is laid out to ye sd 3d Rank."

In 1681 Mr. James Brown senior, Mr. John Allen senior and John Butterworth, were elected the committee for the admission of inhabitants, and they granted to Capt. John Browne, Ensign Thomas Estabrooke, Serjeant Samuel Luther, Serjeant Hugh Cole, and Mr. Nicholas Tanner, their heirs and assigns forever, "the full right and interest of the highest rank, &c."

The ranking system had already created a landed aristocracy. This act of the committee proceeded a step further and made the highest rank hereditary. The inhabitants of the town began to understand the tendency of their extraordinary rules on this subject. Although great dissatisfaction had been caused by the several assignments of ranks and the promotions and degradations from rank to rank, the townsmen had not been able to see the purely undemocratic character and tendency of their ordinance, until the further singular, but logical actions of the committee occasioned a unanimous protest on the part of the town, and a declaration that the act was utterly void and of no effect. From this time, the ranking system went into disuse, only occasional reference being made to it thereafter.

CHAPTER XIII

PHILIP'S WAR

Swansea — Its Exposed Situation — Philip Shut In at Mount Hope —
Reasons for War — Philip's Diplomacy — Preparations for Conflict
— The First Blow — Suffering Swansea — New England Losses —
Aid from Ireland — Philip's Character and Tragic Death.

OUR mother town, Swansea, was the most exposed and the greatest sufferer by Philip's War of any of the New England settlements, and a brief account must be given of that bloody and destructive contest, so far as it relates to this section. Those desiring a full account of this war will read Capt. Benjamin Church's history of the eventful struggle between barbarism and civilization.

Swansea, as we have seen, extended from Narragansett Bay, on the west, to Shawomet, the present town of Somerset, on the east. On the south it was bounded by Mount Hope Bay, Mount Hope Neck, and Narragansett Bay.

The settlements in Swansea extended from John Brown's and Captain Willett's at Wannamoisett, to Bartram's, at Mattapoisett, and included forty-four houses, besides the Baptist meeting-house on New Meadow Neck, and four garrison houses, or forts, one near Captain Willett's, for the protection of that neighborhood, the second near Mr. Myles's house, and not far from Myles's Bridge, and a third at Wm. Bourne's house, at Mattapoisett. The fourth garrison house, built of stone, stood near Thomas Chaffee's house, near the present residence of Leander R. Peck, Esq. The population of the town is estimated to have been two hundred and fifty, the majority of the families living on New Meadow Neck and vicinity.

Philip's chief residence was at Mount Hope. His father

CHAPTER III

1847-1848

THE first of the year 1847 was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured.

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had sold the lands of Swansea to the people of Plymouth, and Philip had seemed to acquiesce in the sale, but after the death of his father, Massasoit, and the tragic death of his brother Alexander, his disposition towards the white settlers changed from friendship to a bitter and poorly-concealed hostility. All the neighboring lands, for twenty miles around him, had been sold and deeded to the whites. He possessed only Mount Hope Bay and Poppasquash Necks as his own, where he could hunt and fish at his pleasure, but the balance of the Pokanoket territory was divided into the house lots, planting and pasture lands, and meadows of the white settlers. He could not leave his own wigwam and lands at Mount Hope, except by canoes, without trespassing on the lands of the whites. This was a great trial to his free spirit. Still further, the cattle of the whites encroached on his Mount Hope lands, and caused him and his tribe great annoyance. Most of all was he influenced by the insult to Alexander, which caused his early death, and he nursed revenge in his heart while he mingled with the whites, visited their homes, received their favors, and made himself familiar with their affairs and modes of life. He was a man of great cunning, shrewd and subtle in his dealings, and at the very time when he made the strongest declarations of friendship for the whites, was planning the destruction of all the English colonists in New England. He had united all the New England tribes in his plot of destruction so secretly that, but for an accident, the terrible massacre might have fallen on the people like a thunderbolt from a cloudless sky. The sachem of a small tribe, he had made himself the real commander-in-chief of all the Indians from the Hudson to the Penobscot. Even his long-time enemies, the Narragansetts, had been won over by his wiles, while his treachery to Plymouth, and his sworn pledges to Massachusetts Bay, misled the whites, and lulled them into fateful security. He foresaw that nothing short of a war of extermination of the English could save his tribe from annihilation, in which they might conquer and could but perish. The English saw the impending dan-

ger, and strove by all conciliatory measures to avert it; treaty stipulations were entered into with Philip, but these were regarded by him only as procrastinating measures that were to afford him time to prepare his men for the conflict, and mature his plan of operations.

The terrible blow was to be struck in 1676, a year later than it fell. The murder of Sausaman by one of Philip's men was the immediate occasion and hastening of the war. In June, 1675, Philip was holding a war dance at Mount Hope. James Brown of Wannamoisett went with a friendly letter to Philip from Governor Winslow and found him in the midst of the warlike revelry. Petanauet told Captain Church that Brown would have been killed by the young warriors but for a promise Philip had made to his father, Massassoit, that he would show kindness to him. He then learned that Philip had promised his young men, who were crazy for a fight, "that on the next Lord's day when the English were gone to meeting, they should rifle their houses and from that time forward kill their cattle."

On Sunday, the 20th of June, 1675, according to promise to his warriors, Philip provoked the first bloodshed in Swansea, through the insolence and provocations of his men. An Indian was wounded by a settler's shot and this was the signal for the onset. Thursday, the 24th of June, was a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer at Swansea, and, during the services the Indians pillaged several houses, and, on returning home from church, the people were fired upon by the savages, one being killed and another wounded. Two men despatched for a surgeon were also slain. The people fled to the garrison houses, whither they carried their corn and other provisions. The garrison house at Bourne's at Mattapoisett sheltered seventy persons, sixteen men, the remainder women and children. Of a party of men sent out for corn at a deserted house, six were slain by the Indians, beheaded and their heads set up on poles at Kickemuit. Half the houses of the settlers were also burned. On the 28th of June, forces under Captain Samuel Moseby arrived

at Myles's Garrison from Boston and Plymouth, and headquarters were made at Swansea. A skirmish took place the evening of the 28th near Myles's Bridge, on the east side of Palmer's River, in which Captain Benjamin Church began his military career as a great soldier of the whites. One man was killed and one wounded in this fight. The troops spent the night at Myles's Garrison, and the next morning started out, expecting to find Philip at Mount Hope, but he had fled to Pocassett, east of the Taunton River. A party of Indians, who had gone to Rehoboth, was discovered burning a house, and, being fired upon, four or five of them were slain, one being Peebee, a sachem of a part of the tribe that occupied the main neck of Barrington, Peebee's Neck.

The war had now become general and the destruction of life and property by the Indians extended from town to town, until the whole of Southern New England was involved in the terrible conflict. Small parties of the savages still hung around the Swansea and Rehoboth settlements, attacking and pillaging without warning, and keeping the settlers in constant fear and watchfulness. At Wannamoisett, in July, 1676, an attack was made on the whites and Mr. Willett's son, Hezekiah, was slain, a young man about twenty-five years of age and recently married to Andia Brown. Unsuspicious of danger, Mr. Willett was shot dead with three balls, near his own door, his head was cut off and his body left on the ground.

A volume could easily be written of the massacres and burnings committed by Philip and his confederates, extending to the principal settlements of New England. Swansea, our own town, was practically blotted out for the time, only four houses remaining at the close of the war, and her people had fled to places of safety at Plymouth or Boston. Rev. John Myles, the pastor, who had made a brave fight with and for his people, went to Boston with others of his flock, returning with them at the close of the war in 1676. There is no darker period in New England history than that of Philip's War, and no sadder experiences befell the early settlers than

during the bloody epoch of 1671 and 1676. We read the account with wonder that men and women and children could withstand so terrible a foe, fighting for life and home, and the names of those who fought those battles of our early civilization should be held in grateful remembrance as heroes of freedom, with all those other brave men and women who have stood for home and country in all the other dark days of struggle from 1675 to 1865. Our garlands should deck the graves of the Pilgrim martyrs of 1675 of Swansea when we remember the splendid achievements of the heroes of 1776, and "The Boys in Blue" of 1861-65, sleeping side by side in the same cemeteries ;

"On Fame's Eternal bead-roll worthy to be filed."

It is worthy of special note that the trials of the New England settlers stirred the hearts and sympathies of far-away Ireland and relief was sent to the colonies, as appears by the following record :

"The order and distribution of this collonies pte of the contribution made by divers Christians in Ireland for the relieffe of such as are impoverished, distressed, and in necessitie by the late Indian warr, was, as it respects this collonie, proportioned as followeth :

£	s.	p.	}	Mr. Browne,
Swansey,	21.	— 00 — 00	{	John Butterworth."

Of Philip it may truthfully be said that he was the greatest Indian of whom we have any record. His control of his own tribe, the Wampanoags, was supreme and unquestioned. His sagacity, shrewdness and cunning in his dealings with the whites were unequalled in Indian strategy. His skill in uniting the New England tribes, some of which had been his lifelong enemies, shows a power for organization and control equal to if not superior to that of the great statesmen and warriors of other races. His strong friendships shielded many of his benefactors in the hour of greatest peril, while his revenge was a fearful cyclone of terror that swept all

before it. His campaigns were short, sharp and decisive. Within a twelvemonth from June 20th, 1675, he had well-nigh destroyed the flower and fruit of fifty years of New England planting. His courage and coolness in battle made him the natural leader of the savage forces, while his caution prevented him from personal sacrifice. The tomahawk, scalping knife, and torch were the only weapons he knew how to use, and stood him in the same stead as the rifle, the cannon, and the bayonet in our military service.

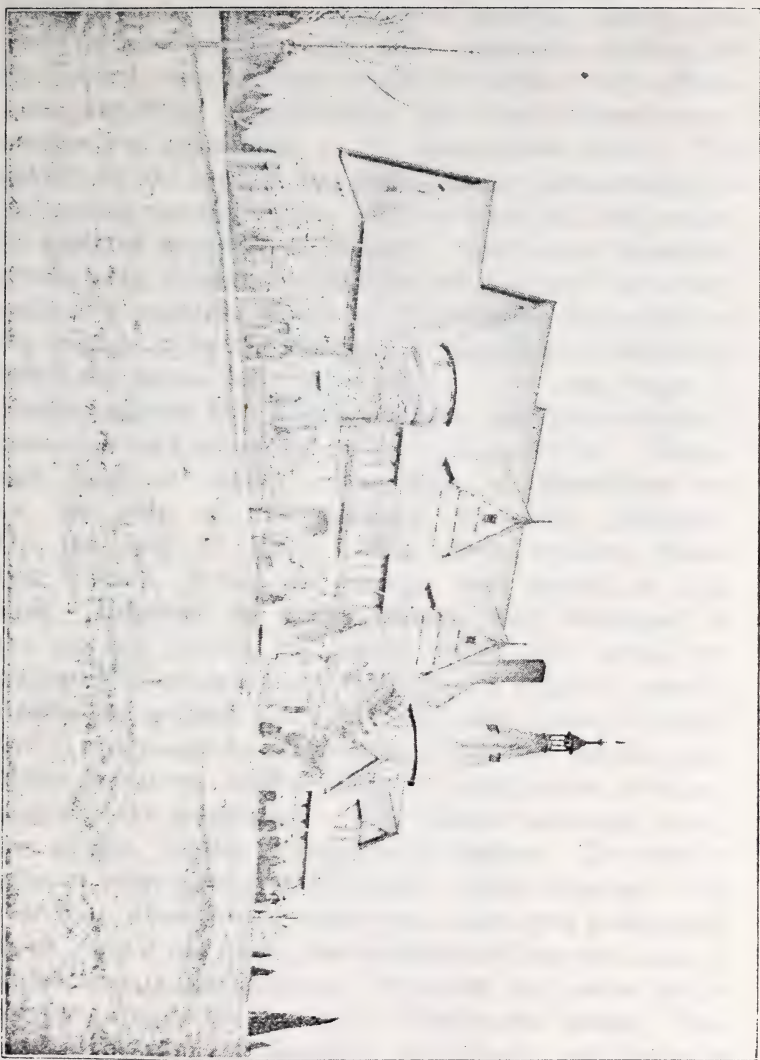
Let us remember that he was a savage, with the nature, the instincts, the education, the traditions of savage races for untold generations. He found himself in a corner of the old Wampanoag possessions, shut out from his hunting grounds, and shut up to the narrow peninsula of Consumpsit Neck. His young warriors clamored for the freedom of the chase, and the wild life of their fathers, made familiar to them by song and story, in the wigwam and in the forest. Instead of the wild deer roamed the contented kine of the white man. "The five rayle fence" of Swansea, obstructed his feet and his vision. What wonder then that the savage was restless, and what wonder, when restrained, that he chafed under the unused harness. He was a slave on his own soil. His own hands had wrought the fetters which bound him. Shall we blame him that he made one manly effort, though a savage one, to be free once more? Could we have done less, and preserved our manly savageness? It was the freedom once more of the savage, or death at the white man's bullet. He chose the latter in struggling for the former. Death was sweeter to him than civilization.

CHAPTER XIV

FROM PLYMOUTH TO MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY

Condition of Colonies at Close of Philip's War—The Andros Government—William and Mary on the Throne—Plymouth Colony without a Charter—Massachusetts Bay Influence at London—Swansea Votes "No," on Raising Money—Plymouth Merged in the Bay Colony—Swansea Comes Under a New Colonial Government.

THE years from 1675 to 1691, were full of troubles of various sorts to all the dwellers in Plymouth and Massachusetts Colonies. Philip's War had broken up homes, destroyed houses and farming property, and sacrificed the lives of the people to an extent never fully measured and by us of this day, scarcely known or appreciated. The infant colonies were just emerging into the comfortable life of young manhood, when the earnings of the struggling years were swept away in a night and the best blood of the settlers was spent in a defence of life and home. Add to the personal losses the debt incurred for arms, equipments and military service, amounting to the almost incredible sum of £100,000, as stated by the Commissioners, and one can begin to measure the cost of that perilous encounter, the first and inevitable duel between civilization and savagery on this Continent. Following this destructive war with an interval of only ten years, came the tyrannical usurpation of Colonial authority by Sir Edmund Andros in 1686. James the Second had no friendship for the American Colonies, but bore especial hatred to Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay. He demanded the charters of the colonies, and all were surrendered save that of Connecticut which was hidden in the Charter oak at Hartford. Andros arrived at Boston on the 29th of December, 1686, with a



BARRINGTON TOWN HALL.



royal commission as Governor of the New England Colonies and from this date till his departure, April, 1689, he exercised his authority like a despot. The press was put under subjection, the people were threatened with a loss of their meeting houses and the freedom of worship, titles to land were declared invalid, taxes were imposed by Andros and his Council, town meetings except for choice of town officers were prohibited, imprisonment and fines followed remonstrance and opposition to the government orders. The anxiety of the people was great, the peril threatening free institutions was oppressive. Society stood still and awaited its expected overthrow as property, social order, democratic government, religious institutions and chartered rights were ruthlessly assailed. Governor Hinckley of Plymouth had the courage to lay the wrongs and complaints of the people before the throne, but without avail. A war was begun by Andros against the Eastern Indians, and the men able to bear arms were impressed into a fruitless service. Whence was relief to come? The God of Providence was on the side of the colonists for their protection. On the last of April, 1689, news reached Boston that William, Prince of Orange, had landed in England. Inflamed by their wrongs, and overjoyed by the glorious tidings, the people seized their arms, proclaimed William and Mary sovereigns of England, arrested Andros and confined him a prisoner in the Castle, compelled him to resign, and by acclamation called their old Governor, Simon Bradstreet, then at the age of eighty-seven, to accept control of the government. The Colonies were once more a free people, thanks to the God of Nations. The event of greatest consequence to Plymouth Colony occurred in the year 1691, when the old colony was called upon to surrender its *de facto* if not its *de jure* existence and become a part of Massachusetts Bay Colony. Plymouth had never held a charter owing to the hostility of Charles the Second. Rev. Ichabod Wiswall of Duxbury with Cooke and Oakes of Boston were sent to England as agents of the Bay Colony

to obtain a new charter for that colony. Increase Mather and Sir Henry Ashurst joined the Committee in London. Plymouth also asked for a charter through Wiswall but the king granted one with Plymouth and Massachusetts included. This was not accepted by the Plymouth agent, nor acceptable to the people. Plymouth was stricken out. There was then danger that Plymouth would be united with New York and Mr. Mather stoutly opposed this. It was then proposed at Plymouth that Governor Hinckley should go to London to use his influence to obtain a separate charter, but the people of the towns when called on refused or neglected to vote money to pay the expenses. The people of Swansea, when appealed to, failed to respond in favor of Colonial existence or independence. In the warrants to the towns to vote on the matter the Plymouth Court desired "that it be known whether it be their minds that we should sit still and fall into the hands of those that can catch us, without using means to procure that which may be for our good, or to prevent that which may be our inconvenience." It was stated in the call that the expense of the charter would not take less than £500 sterling or \$2,500. As the debt of the Colony was £27,000, the people poor and in debt, party feeling strong, and the colonists divided on many matters of local government, it was not strange that there was too little united interest in the matter to raise the extra tax for an object that seemed to many as of little consequence. The result was that on October 7, 1691, a charter was obtained by Mr. Mather and his associates for Massachusetts Bay, which included Plymouth Colony within its boundaries. The eldest born of the New England Colonies thus lost its paternal birthright and the coveted prize of colonial independence was transferred to the sister colony. Mr. Wiswall, the Plymouth agent, in a letter to Governor Hinckley, wrote, "All the frame of Heaven moves on one axis, and the whole of new England's interests seems designed to be loaden on one bottom, and her particular motions to concentrate to the Massachusetts tropic. You know who are wont to trot

after the bay horse: your distance is your advantage, by which you may observe their motions. Yet let me remind you of that great statesman, Ecclesiastes viii. 14. Few wise men rejoice at their chains; I do believe Plymouth's silence, Hampshire's neglect, and the rashness and imprudence of one at least, who went from New England in disguise by night (Increase Mather), hath not a little contributed to our general disappointment."

By her inaction Plymouth lost Colonial existence, possibly statehood, and for two centuries her brilliant history with the liberal sentiments of her founders has been eclipsed by the more enterprising, wealthy, and prosperous Colony of the Bay.

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these, It might have been."

CHAPTER XV

GLEANINGS FROM TOWN AND PLYMOUTH COURT LEGISLATION

SIXTEEN hundred and sixty-eight. Plymouth Court ordered that Wannamoisett and places adjacent shall be called Swansea.

Captain Willett, Mr. Paine, Senior, Mr. Browne, John Allin, John Butterworth, were appointed to have the admission of inhabitants, the disposal of lands, and ordering of other affairs of the town.

Captain Willett was given liberty to purchase what lands he can in behalf of the Court, "soe as hee doe not to much straiten the Indians."

The mark for Swansea horses was an S, "on the farr shoulder."

The Court declared that "for such stronge liquors as are or shalbe brought into the said towne (Swansea) by forraign-ers in the way of trad, it shalbe costom free soe as it be not retailed and this libertie to continue for the tearme of seaven yeares from the date hereof."

Ordered that the town of Swansea send down one to serve in the office of Constable, one for a deputy, and one grand jury man.

1652. "Mrs. Joane Barnes, for frequently slandering and defameing the children of Captain Willett and the daughter of Geo. Watson, shee was sentenced to sitt in the stockes during the Courts pleasure, and a paper whereon her facte written in capitall letters, to bee made fast unto her hatt, or near vnto her, all the time of her sitting there, all which was performed according to the sentence."

In 1669 the town of Swansea petitioned the Court "for a necke of land called Papasquash Neck, that it may be graunted

CHAPTER IV

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF THE ART OF WRITING

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unto them for the promoting of a way of trade in this collonie," which was granted.

It was further ordered by the Court "that all such lands as the Indians can well spare shalbe purchased by Captain Willett or Mr. Nathaniel Paine, alwaies provided that the Gou. be acquainted with such lands before any purchase be made of them."

November 4, 1670, persons neglecting to attend town meetings were to be fined 4s. by the town.

1670. In the controversy between Swansea and Rehoboth the Court ordered "that the Meadows Commonly Known by the name of The Hundred Acre Meadow though they Ly within Swansea Lyne, yet to be and to belong to the Township of Rehoboth, and there to be Rated as they have bin used to bee and not unto Swansea."

"That the Meadows belonging to Sowamset, Called the five ten Acre Lots Lying within the Lyne of Rehoboth shall be and belong to the Township of Swansea and there to be Rated and not unto Rehoboth."

SWANSEA FREEMEN IN 1670.

Captain Thomas Willett,	John Allin,
Mr. James Brown,	Mr. Nicholas Tanner,
Nathaniel Peck,	Hugh Cole,
Sacaŕayah Eddy,	Samuel Luther,
Thos. Read,	Mr. John Myles, Jr.

1672. A petition was ordered to be presented to the General Court "for the obtaining of those lands within our bounds that were lately bought by the inhabitants of Taunton" and Mr. Constant Southworth. John Allen, James Brown, and Hugh Cole were the agents.

"It is ordered that Nathaniel Lewes & Caleb Eddy, do view the fence between the Indians and ye Town & return the defects thereof to ye Town by the sixth day come seven-night.

"Ordered that every man shall fetch his cattle out of ye

neck within ye fence & yt all Cattel yt are found there-
after ye 3d of June & brought to Pound shall Pay for every
beast or horse 2. s. 6. p."

1675. "Finding that Joseph Kent had Trespassed
upon ye Lands of ye sd Town, fencing it in & calling
it his own contrary to the order made against any
such actions, It is therefore ordered that Hugh Cole &
Samuel Luther doe forthwith demolish the said fence &
forbid the said Kent to Improve the Land aforesaid and
this our order shall save harmless & warrant the aforesaid
Cole & Luther, and defend them in any action or actions
arising thereupon."

Lieut. John Brown, Nathaniel Peck and Samuel Luther
were chosen town auditors to go to Plymouth, to note all
the charges of the town.

"At a Town Meeting of ye Townsmen ye 13th of March,
1675, There was granted unto Mr. John Miles, Pastor of ye
Church one Acre of Land at ye lower end of New Meadow
Neck, vizt : The South Lot on ye East side for to build
upon."

1676. "According to a former agreement that ye meeting
house, If removed should be removed to ye lower end of
New Meadow Neck; It is now ordered & agreed that ye
meeting house shall be set upon ye place appointed vizt :
upon New Meadow Neck."

1677. "John Allen, John Butterworth, and Hugh Cole are
Chosen to agree with a Carpenter to build Mr. Miles a
house.

John West is accepted as an Inhabitant ; Dormit Smith
is Granted ten acres at Kecamuett and is to yield up ten
acres of yt lot formerly granted at Mattapoissett in Lieu
of it."

Voted that the townsmen shall give no more land without
the approbation of the town."

January, 1677-78. The order of the town for fining ab-
sentees from town-meetings was renewed and the following
vote was passed : "It is agreed, voted and ordered, that

whereas upon experience we find, that the moving of many public or private concerns in the beginning or time of our town-meetings before the first be considered and stated, tend to the neglect of many, and imperfect stating the rest: we therefore agree and order that some meet person be yearly chosen by paper votes, to whom all public and private concerns before the town-meeting shall be brought, and in the town-meeting shall orderly declare the same as time will permit, having a solution or ejection of the first, before he proceed to a second, always preferring public before private concerns to consideration; and that no man shall depart from the town-meeting before it be dissolved by our moderator so chosen aforesaid, on the penalty of 6d. for every such fault."

1678. "To Prevent Strife ye Town thought it Convenient to make This order.

It is ordered that all horses that are undermarked within the Town shall be brought up to see who Can lay claim to ym & Mr. Brown & Mr. Allen & Samuel Luther shall have ye dispose of ye sd horses & those men that have those horses shall pay the Charge for ye bringing up of ym."

Mr. Myles, during the Indian war, had retired to Boston, and was instrumental in establishing the first Baptist church there in 1679. On the 21st of May, 1678, "Mr. John Allin and John Brown were chosen to draw up a letter in the behalf of the church and town, to be sent to Mr. John Myles, pastor of the church and minister of the town, manifesting our desires of his return to us." Thomas Eastbrooke was chosen to carry the town letter to Mr. Myles at Boston. On the 26th of November in the same year, "it was voted for the encouragement of Mr. Myles in the work of the ministry amongst us, to pay to the said Mr. John Myles sixty pounds yearly, thirty pounds in provision at money price, and thirty pounds in current country pay. And whereas Mr. John Myles desires to be accommodated with a servant, horses and cart, and other conveniences for his comfortable subsistence, the town doth promise to give to the

said Mr. Myles the sum of four pounds in money, which may procure the said conveniences, which four pounds is to be paid at the end of the year after the coming of Mr. Myles amongst us."

1678. "It was voted that the Complement of ye £18 due to Roger Kinnicutt for building of ye frame of Mr. Miles's house shall be paid in Land out of ye Town Common.

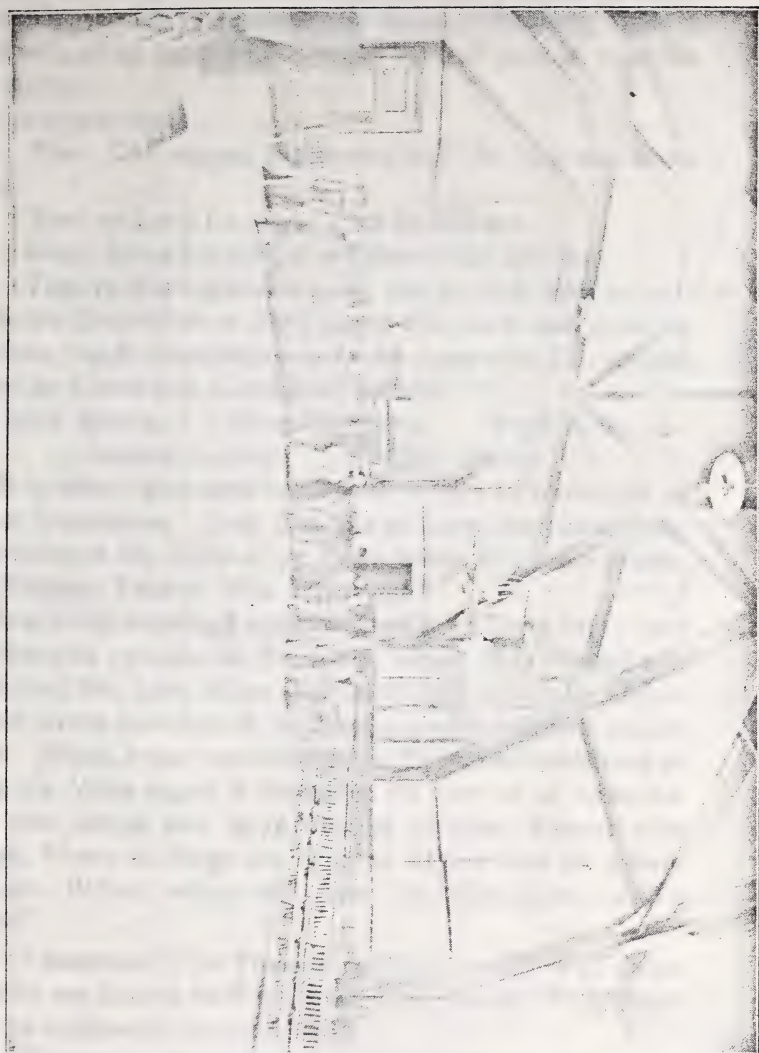
Deacon John Butterworth, John Martin, Joseph Hunt, and William Howard were Chosen and appointed for ye Town of Swansea to perfect ye division of Land on New Meadow Neck with ye Proprietors of Rehoboth."

1679. Plymouth Court allowed the town of Swansea, "that they shall have and fovever enjoy those lands that lye to the southward of their old line until it comes within twenty rodds of Kekamuett Springe, which is the entrance of Mount Hope Neck,—to direct a line quite over or crosse the neck,—all the lands lying on the northerly syde of the line, and soe home to Swansea's former bounds to be and for ever belonge unto the town of Swansea." This line was run by John Richmond, Nicholas Pecke, and Increase Robinson, 25th of November, 1679. The committee was out three days, their expenses were fifteen shillings. Mr. William Ingraham, Mr. Hugh Cole, and Mr. Obadiah Bowen of Swansea were witnesses of the deed.

"At a meeting Legally warned & ye Town being mett together this 30th day of September, 1679. It is voted & ordered that a Meeting house of 40 foot in length & twenty two foot in Breadth & sixteen foot between Joynts be forthwith built & a Committee be Chosen for ye letting out of ye sd work & finishing ye same.

Viz. { JOHN ALLEN,
HUGH COLE,
WILLIAM INGRAHAM, } *Committie."*

"At a Town meeting Legally warned & ye Town being mett together this 16th day of December, 1679. It is voted & or-



INTERIOR OF TOWN HALL.



dered that the one Acre Lotts Lying on ye East side of New Meadow neck at ye lower End against William Ingraham's shall be laid out into two Acre Lotts."

"It is ordered, concluded, & agreed that whereas ye Committie Chosen for ye surveying of Brooks's Pasture, 25th of February, 1679, have now brought in their part of it to be 300 Acres.

It is now ordered :

1. That Convenient highwayes may be laid out in sd Land.

2. That ye Land for house Lots be laid out.

3. Hugh Cole, Senior's, Land therein be laid out.

4. That ye Remaindder be laid out to each man according to his Proportion as Rank't, and that each man draw his lot when put in from which is to be done with Convenient Speed by 5 men as a Committee namely,

John Brown, Wm. Ingraham, Hugh Cole,
Samuel Luther, Obadiah Bowen.

"It is voted three men be Chosen to take an account of ye former Constables. And that the sd three men Shall take an account of Mr. Miles of ye Town debts. viz. John Brown, Mr. Nicholas Tanner, Wm. Ingraham."

"At a Town meeting Legally warned & ye Town being mett together this 25th day of February, 1679. It is ordered and voted that Mr. John Miles shall have and enjoy the House he now liveth in to him & his Executors & administs. and assigns. Which house was built by ye Town on Conditions yt ye sd Mr. Miles acquit & discharge the town of all debts due unto him before and in ye time of ye War, Except nine pounds, fifteen shillings due to ye sd Myles from ye Estate of Capt. Willett which said Sum Mr. Miles gave to this Town."

"Received of ye Town of Swanzey ye full of all debts due to me from ye sd Town from ye beginning of ye world till ye eighteenth of June, 1679.

I say Received this 25th of Feb., 1679, by me.

JOHN MYLES."

"It is voted that ye whole Tract of Land called Brooks's Pasture unto ye old fence by John Wheatons & what Land is yet undivided which was obtained from ye Countrey, by Composition shall be divided in a distinct division & a Survey up to Swanzey two miles be taken which shall bear its part to satisfie Hugh Cole.

It is voted that Mr. William Ingraham, Samuel Luther, William Howard shall agree with Hugh Cole as to what part he shall have of Brooks's Pasture & also to survey the whole tract obtained of ye Countrey by agreement."

"At a Town meeting Legally warned & ye Town being mett together this 29th of March, 1680.

It is voted & ordered that ye bridge by Mr. Miles be Re-built with all Convenient speed.

It is voted yt ye Meeting house be set up at ye Lower end of new meadow neck & yt ye Committie for sd houde appoint the Individual place.

It was voted yt a Pound at Kecamuet & a Pound on ye Purchasers neck be set up.

Mr. Jeremiah Child, James Brown, John Martin, Hezekiah Luther, Joseph Kent, Wm. Howard, John Allen, Daniel Allen, Jonathan Bosworth, Thomas Wood, Caleb Eddy, Thomas Cole propounded for freemen."

1680. "It was ordered that Sargeant Hugh Cole, Sargeant Samuel Luther, Obadiah Bowen Senr. do on ye 29th of this Instant attend Taunton Gentlemen to lay out our two mile of Land due to Swanzey from Taunton & to Run our Range betwixt us & them."

1681. Timothy Brooks "had liberty to set up a saw-mill."

A petition was made for a jury "to lay out such highways as are at present needful, namely, through Brooks Pasture to the ferry, at New Meadow Neck."

"It was voted that six acres of land be left perpetually for to accommodate a person to keep the ferry, or to be improved for the use and benefit of the town." In 1725, the town reduced the ferry lot to one acre and one quarter.

1682. Samuel Luther was elected captain of the military company of Swansea.

1684. "Voted that Timothy Brooks may keep entertainment for travelers."

1685. "Voted that the place of all public meetings should be between the Mr. Myles house and the great bridge and a house be there built for that end by a free contribution."

1686. "Mr. John Brown approved as Captain of the Town of Swansea, Timothy Brookes, Lieutenant, and James Cole, ensign."

1689. "Commissioned officers of Swansea: Timothy Brookes, Captain; James Cole, lieutenant; Robert Sanford, ensign, Approved by the General Court, May 20, 1690, and ordered to be commissioned."

May 16, 1690. "The orders agreed on at Plymouth, February 11, 1690-91, were read. Voted *nemine contradicente* that they would give no money towards the procuring a charter."

"August 28, 1693, the warrant from the Quarter Sessions of Massachusetts Bay Colony was read, requiring the town to choose a minister according to law. After some debate the meeting was adjourned for half an hour; the church by Lieut. Cole returned and replied thus, that they had a minister they apprehended was according to law, namely, Elder Samuel Luther, and desired the vote of the town to see their assent and approbation, and after some debate, the meeting was adjourned.

At the adjournment the meeting voted to put to vote whether Elder Samuel Luther should be minister of this town, and proceeded to vote, and chose Elder Samuel Luther minister for the town of Swansey."

The original charter of the town of Swansea under date of March 1, 1667, established its bounds as follows: "This Court have granted unto them; all such Lands that Lyeth betwixt the salt water, and river, and the bounds of Taunton and Rehoboth not prejudicing any man's particular Interest,"

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The second charter bears date July 23, -1689, in which the bounds are more definitely stated.

"Butted and bounded according to Court grant towards ye West, upon ye great salt water Bay and River that goeth up towards ye Town of Providence; even so farr up towards ye North as ye south line or bounds of ye Town of Rehoboth; and upon that line towards ye East, upon ye Bounds of Rehoboth aforesaid; and then Northerly untill it come to ye Bounds of ye Township of Taunton, on which it also bounds; Along upon ye River called Taunton River; & likewise towards ye South is bounded upon the North line of ye Towne of Bristoll, that runneth cross Mount hope neck to ye River of Swanset aforesd towards ye West; according to ye Grant of ye Court of New Plimouth aforesd."

1699. The town "confirmed the agreement made by the selectmen with Mr. Jonathan Bosworth, to be School-Master for the town of Swansea, for the year ensuing, and to teach School in the several places in the town by Course and to have as his salary £18 per year, one quarter in money and the other three quarters in provisions at money price."

The Selectmen subsequently, January 12, 1702, agreed with Mr. John Devotion, school-master, to give him £12 current money of New England, to be paid quarterly, and the town to "pay for his diet;" and he was ordered to remove, each quarter, to different places in the neighborhood, while the Selectmen agreed with the school-master to allow him 20s. ster., to be paid by the town, towards the keeping of his horse. Afterwards, at town meeting, Dec. 28, 1713, it was "voted and agreed that the school-master's abode (boarding) shall be paid after the rate of 4s. per week, in provisions at money prices."

March 23, 1707-8, it was agreed "that if any of the inhabitants of this town shall at any time hereafter kill a grown wolf or wolves within this township, they shall be allowed ten shillings a head out of the town treasury, over and above the allowance of the law." At another time, March 3, 1708,

the town taking into consideration the great destruction of Indian corn by crows, blackbirds and squirrels, agreed that every householder in the town should kill or cause to be killed six of the great sort of blackbirds or six squirrels and one crow should pass in law for two blackbirds or squirrels; and they were to be killed and their heads brought in, by the 10th of the following June, to men appointed for the purpose of counting them; and if any householder should neglect or refuse this duty, as aforesaid, he shall for his defect, pay two pence for every head that is wanting of the number, at the 10th of June; and the committee appointed to count the heads were empowered by the town to prosecute the order and dispose the fines as the law directed.

Massachusetts Bay Colony, less liberal than Plymouth, made demand on the town in 1712 for the establishment of a gospel ministry, when the people gave answer at a full town meeting, by a unanimous vote, "that all the inhabitants of this town shall enjoy their conscience liberty, agreeable to the foundation settlement of said town, and are not obliged to uphold and maintain the worship of God elsewhere than where they choose respectively to belong or to assemble."

True to the same principles of conscience liberty as the founders of the town, the people of Swansea, in 1717, prior to the separation of Barrington, made declaration of the same great truths by the following vote: "After considerable fair and loving conference with said petitioners upon the premises," it was voted, "that all the inhabitants of the town should enjoy their conscience liberty, according to said foundation establishment of said town; and are obliged to uphold and maintain the ministry and worship of God, only in the several churches or congregations where they respectively choose to belong or to assemble, and not obliged to support any church but where they partake of its teaching."

These are noble words for the town to utter in the first years of the 18th century, when "conscience liberty" as to

religious worship was not well understood or its spirit practically applied by the people of New England.

DEPUTIES FROM SWANSEA TO THE GENERAL COURT OF PLYMOUTH COLONY.

John Allin, 1668, 1670; James Brown, 1669, 1671, 1672; Hugh Cole, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1680, 1683-87; Nathaniel Paine, 1676; Samuel Luther, 1677, 1678, 1679; Obadiah Bowen, 1681, 1682; Timothy Brooks and William Hayward, 1689; James Cole and Thomas Wood, 1690.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM SWANSEA TO THE GREAT AND GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY.

Capt. John Brown and Mr. Samuel Newman, 1692; Ebenezer Brenton, 1693; Ensign Joseph Kent, 1697; Ephraim Pierce, 1700-1705, 1709, 1710, 1713; Hezekiah Luther, 1706; Joseph Mason, 1707, 1708; John Thomas, 1711, 1712; John Rogers, 1716, 1717.

CHAPTER XVI

INCORPORATION OF BARRINGTON.

Swansea Foundation Principles — The Congregational Element — Reasons for a New Church and Town — Attitude of the Bay Colony — Petition of People on "The Westward End of Swansea" — Opposition of Swansea — Remonstrance of Town — Hearing Before the General Court — Decision Adverse — Second Petition — Action of Town — Final Action of Court in 1717 — New Town Called Barrington — Why so Named.

SWANSEA was incorporated in 1667, on the broad principles of civil and religious freedom; the town protected religious institutions but did not maintain them. The sympathy for Mr. Myles and his associates, who had suffered persecution in Wales and in the Bay Colony, had allied to his church many of Congregational beliefs and tendencies. Of these were the Browns, the Willetts, and others who were drawn to the support of the church by Mr. Myles's liberal views, inasmuch as he not only tolerated, but practised infant baptism and received pedobaptists to the sacraments of the church. The Massachusetts Bay Colony had protested without avail to her sister colony, Plymouth, whose mild treatment of the Baptists was occasion of great anxiety to the orthodox brethren at Boston, including the Mathers and the Wilsons. With the exception of Governor Prince, who was not as liberal as the others, the government at Plymouth was in general accord with the experiment of a Baptist Church in the colony and was willing to tolerate it, provided it did not menace the rights and privileges of "the standing order" in the community. The Browns and Willetts stood as a protecting wall between Mr. Myles and his enemies in both colonies. They saw the injustice of requiring the whole people to be taxed for the support of any church, as was the cus-

tom and law in both colonies, and Mr. Brown insisted on paying the deficit of those refusing to pay taxes assessed against them⁷ for that purpose.

During Mr. Myles's life, the church and the town of Swansea got on well together and there was comparative unity and peace between them. As we have seen, later, even the Rehoboth Church used its good offices on various occasions and learned that even non-conforming Baptists might be good neighbors as well as respectable Christians. At the time of Mr. Myles's death, in 1683, the church and the parsonage were at the lower end of New Meadow Neck, south of the road connecting the two ferries then, the two bridges now. This was called "The Place of Trade," and was the centre of business for people of Swansea and South Rehoboth. As the population increased, the western part of Swansea (now Barrington) grew rapidly as did the northern and eastern parts, and the church on the Neck was not conveniently located for the attendance of the remote settlers, then separated by rivers without convenient bridges or ferries. About the year 1700 the people of North Swansea agitated the removal of the meeting-house to their neighborhood. The majority of votes decided the matter in favor of the northern part of the town, and the meeting-house was removed to that section, as tradition says, across the ice from New Meadow Neck. This removal of the meeting-house, while for the time a sore trial, proved in the end a great blessing to the people living on the west side of Swansea River, for it was the occasion of securing both a church and a town of their own. Another strong reason influenced the action of the Barrington people besides the change of location of their meeting-house. and this was the new policy adopted by the Baptist Church on the accession of its new pastor, Elder Samuel Luther. Captain Samuel Luther was one of the most influential townsmen of Swansea, and a member of the church from its founding. He was ordained to the work of the ministry in 1685, and became pastor of the church as the successor of Rev. Mr. Myles. He was

wanting in the scholarship of the first pastor as well as in his broadly Catholic spirit. The Congregational element found the new minister less ready to grant the same liberal privileges as to church fellowship, infant baptism, etc., as had been accorded in the earlier years. The new version of Baptism and Christian Communion, as given by Elder Luther, was not acceptable to the Pedobaptists of the town, and, whether intended or not, helped to establish the dividing line of denominationalism between the hitherto united parties. The liberal policy of Plymouth Colony had allowed the Baptist Church an existence on New Meadow Neck, much to the distress of the Bay Colony, and the nearness of the church and town to Providence, where Roger Williams was establishing the principle of soul liberty in matters relating to state, had been helpful to that policy. When, however, Sir William Phipps brought the charter which united Plymouth and the Massachusetts Bay Colonies in 1692, a new order was instituted which interfered with the policy of our Swansea people in religious concerns. The government was now more strongly on the side of the Congregational body, and had little sympathy with the Baptists, though it had learned to tolerate them. The attitude of the colony, the policy of Elder Luther and the removal of the Baptist meeting-house from Tyler's Point to North Swansea, were the chief causes for the foundation of the new church and town of Barrington.

That we may clearly understand the reasons for the religious and municipal contests of the time, and of the succeeding fifty years, it is important to note the legislation of that period. In October, 1692, the General Court of the Province enacted "That the inhabitants of each town within this Province shall take care, from time to time, to be constantly provided of an able, learned, and orthodox minister or ministers of good conversation, to dispense the word of God to them; which minister or ministers shall be suitably encouraged, and sufficiently supported and maintained by the inhabitants of such town." Whenever the inhabitants of

a town should, for the space of six months, fail for any reason to provide for a minister or a schoolmaster, and to make suitable provision for their support "according to the estate and ability of the town," complaint could be made to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County, and the Court could command the delinquent town to secure and properly maintain a minister or schoolmaster for the town, and cause a tax to be levied for his support.

It was also enacted "that every minister, being a person of good conversation, able, learned, and orthodox, that shall be chosen by the major part of the inhabitants of any town, at a town meeting, duly warned for that purpose (notice being given to the inhabitants fifteen days before the time of such meeting,) shall be the minister of such town; and the whole town shall be obliged to pay toward his settlement and maintenance, each man his several proportion thereof."

This legislation struck the axe at the life of the Baptist Church in Swansea, for it was not a Church recognized by the ruling faith of the Province; the minister had not been chosen by the town; the Church was not supported by the taxable estates of the town, nor did it have "an able, learned, and orthodox" minister in Elder Samuel Luther, who was a layman, one of the common people of the town, who had never been educated or ordained in the orthodox sense for the ministry.

Puritan Massachusetts expected each town to support by tax a Church and minister of the Congregational faith. Baptist Swansea did not intend to do any such thing. The town had enjoyed the benefits of its Church and minister for forty years, by the free contributions of the people, and it proposed to continue on the same plan, notwithstanding the law of the General Court, and it maintained its position in the matter at issue.

Plymouth Court had already recognized Elder Luther as the authorized minister of Swansea, but the Bristol Court could not easily overlook nor overturn such an endorsement and recognition. The Court was empowered to see to it that

the ratable inhabitants of every town should settle a minister in accord with the ruling faith, and it might, on the neglect of any town require a fine of forty shillings for the first offence, and four pounds for every subsequent conviction. The power was in its hands to overthrow the Baptist Church and the polity of the old town, but neither act was attempted, and the Baptists continued to hold Swansea as one of their strongholds.

It will be seen that the essential difficulty between the two parties in the town grew out of fundamental principles of civil and religious government, which had been at issue in Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies, almost from their first planting. The doctrine was really that of personal freedom in religious concerns, which Mr. Williams had the honor of first declaring on American soil, but which found ardent advocates and defenders in the Browns and Willetts of Plymouth and the Swansea foundation of 1667. One resort was open to the Congregational body of inhabitants and that was the division of the old town of Swansea and the formation of a Church "on the westward end of Swansea," where most of that sect resided. The dwellers on Phebe's Neck and New Meadow Neck who favored a new Church agitated the incorporation of a new town, which should support the ministry and church by the taxation of the ratable estates of the people. History is silent as to the various debates and movements which culminated in the following petition presented to the General Court of Massachusetts Bay, Province, in Boston, which met on the thirtieth day of May, 1711 :

A PETITION.

"To His Excellency Joseph Dudley, Esq., Captain-General and Governor-in-chief in and over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in N. E., the Honorable Council and Representatives in General Court assembled at Boston this thirtieth day of May :

"The petition of us the subscribers, inhabitants on the westward end of Swansea, most humbly sheweth, that

among all the outward and external blessings with which the God of all mercy blesseth any people with all in this world, that of the House of God is among them ; the Gospel purely preached and the ordinances of Christ's kingdom duly administered and fathers and children settled under pastoral watch care and government, under pious learned orthodox ministers being in our esteem the greatest.

"And we, your petitioners, being under the deplorable privations thereof, do must humbly and earnestly petition this Honored Court that some methods may be taken (as in wisdom may be thought best) for our relief, we being assured of this Honorable General Court's power and good will to help in such cases, from their repeated acts of the like nature, do the more freely open our malady which bespeaks pity and cure. Not to mention the ill circumstances, which our different opinions (in matters of religion from our neighbors) bring our estates under, in whose power they are in all taxes (though bad enough of itself) is yet little and light compared with the bitterness we feel at present, and fear for the future for the very mention of no settled minister, learned and orthodox, no Church of Christ settled in order, no pastor to feed Christ's lambs among us ; this as we believe is an uncomfortable thought unto all the holy and reverend ministers of Christ that know our state. So it is a heart-breaking thought to us to think, that when we are called out of this world to consider in what state we leave our posterity exposed to a ruining enticement from pure gospel and gospel ordinances. All which sorrow and misery either felt or feared, if the Honorable General Court do in mercy and pity prevent by granting us a township according to the limits of Capt. Samuel Low's military company in Swansea, thereby enabling us to settle and maintain a pious, learned and orthodox minister for the good of us and our posterity, God will be glorified, Christ's kingdom enlarged and will oblige your most humble petitioners ever to pray.

Signed,

Samuel Low,
Daniel Allen,
Benj. Viall,
Israel Peck,
Samuel Humphrey,
Zachariah Bicknell,
Nathaniel Peck,
James Smith,
Benj. Carey,
Simon Davis,
Thomas Turner,
Joseph Chaffee,
Thomas Tiffany,
Jonathan Viall,
Ebenezer Allen,

John Chaffee,
Josiah Ticknor,
Daniel Allen, Jr.,
Obadiah Pettis,
Elisha May,
William Corbett,
John Toogood,
Samuel Jay,
John Rogers,
Joshua Phinney,
Wm. Salisbury,
Wm. Salisbury, Jr.,
Jonathan Phinney,
Ebenezer Tiffany."

This petition was the voice of earnest men. It set forth in the clearest language the sad condition of the people and their temporal and spiritual necessities. The reference to "the deplorable privation of "pious, learned, orthodox ministers," had special point from the fact that the Baptists did not as a rule require an educated ministry and that the Swansea minister, Elder Luther, though a lineal descendant of the great reformer, was only an unlettered layman who had been promoted from the plough to the pulpit.

The Bay Council read the petition on the 7th of June, 1711, and ordered that the selectmen of Swansea be served with a copy, and that the parties should be heard thereto at Boston, on the second Wednesday in the next session of the Court.

The selectmen of Swansea, Messrs. Carpenter, Anthony, and Mason, issued their warrant for a town meeting to be held on the 7th of July, 1711, to consider the prayer of the would-be seceders, and to give answer thereto if occasion should warrant. The town meeting was a full one as one might suppose, and after a heated debate, and "after due

consideration it was proposed and put to vote, if they would comply with the said petition, and it passed in the negative almost unanimously." Our petitioners either did not attend the meeting or did not vote. It was then voted "that the town remain as now bounded, one town as it is and hath been enjoyed," and the selectmen were authorized "to defend, vindicate, and maintain the town as it is now enjoyed," Voluntary subscriptions were taken in the town's behalf to raise money for the selectmen to defend the town, and William Anthony received £1½ for his services. The following remonstrance was sent to Boston against granting the prayer of the petitioners for a new town :

To His Excellency, &c. :

"Some humble reasons from all the Antient and first proprietors and inhabitants of the town of Swansea now living, and the posterity of the first proprietors which are deceased and other inhabitants of said town, who settled here upon the same encouragement as the first, (being all freeholders), shewing our minds referring to a petition from some of our neighbors, preferred to your Excellency and Honored Court. And we having received a copy of said petition in which said petitioners request that they may have a township granted them out of our town, by dividing said town of Swansea, and the Honored Court have been pleased to grant to said petition a hearing, and that our selectmen should be served with a copy of said petition, in order to answer therewith, &c.

"Which said petition informs us that our neighbors complain that they have no Gospel minister, no Church of Christ, and that a township may be granted them that they may be enabled to settle and maintain a minister among them and reasons of the like nature.

"To which we answer it seems very strange to us considering that there was care taken in the foundation of this town, how the minister should be maintained in this town of Swansea by a mutual agreement made and confirmed by those gentlemen that the General Court of Plymouth im-

powred and the Church of Christ then gathered and assembling in said town, and confirmed by all the proprietors of said town to prevent all troubles and discords arising for the future of this nature (a copy of which is hereto annexed).

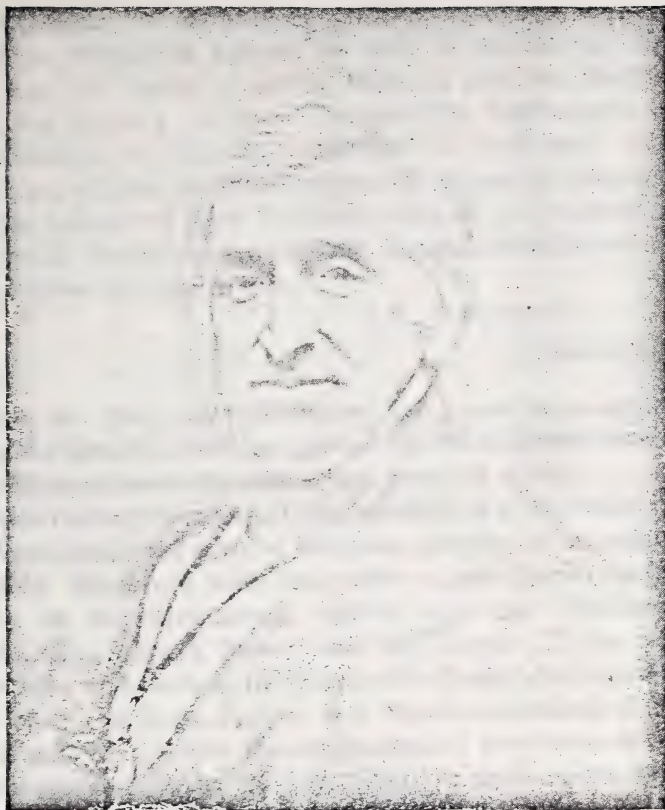
"One foundation article thereof is that a comfortable maintenance was due to the ministry from such as partook of their teaching, so careful was the first inhabitants to lay such a foundation that might effectually prevent all present and future disturbances ; that if any person denied any particular in the said agreement, they should not be admitted an inhabitant in said town : and according to the said agreement the worship of God is and hath been maintained in this town, and in that part the petitioners would have be a township, without any assistance from said petitioners by compulsion but by free contribution, and accordingly we have been at considerable charges in building and repairing meeting-houses for our own conveniences (and constantly attending the worship of God in them) and our neighbors, the petitioners, always enjoying the same liberty according to covenant have no reason to complain. But likely said petitioners may not be acquainted with the foundation settlement of our town (being none of them the first proprietors nor but a very few children of the first, being mostly strangers, several of them lately come to town, and not all town dwellers), which if they had made the town acquainted they might have been informed. But if our neighbors expect assistance from other societies that uphold the worship of God among them as aforesaid in our town or others with them, it cannot but tend to great dissatisfaction, it being contrary to the grant given us which we and our forefathers have enforced more than forty years, and we desire so to continue. We see no advantage in breaking our town, but increasing a charge to no profit ; our township being small and granted by the General Court for our township. We desire that it so remain and every conscies person may enjoy their liberty and just rights according to the said grant, and

the covenant and agreement pursuant thereunto which we hitherto have done.

"Furthermore, we desire your Excellency and Honorable Court, that we may enjoy our rights, which we greatly prize, without further interruption upon this account. So we subscribe your humble and obedient servants, the inhabitants of Swansea."

July ye 9, 1711.

The name of Rev. Samuel Luther heads the remonstrants in "the column of ancient first proprietors." James Brown, son of John Brown, Sr., was the first to sign "the column of their posterity though many of them have deceased," and John Wheaton's name heads "the list of new comers." The remonstrants number seventy-eight as against twenty-nine petitioners in favor of the new town. While our sympathies go out to the people, who suffered such trials as have been recited to the General Court, we are of the opinion that Elder Luther, Mr. Brown, and John Wheaton were correct in the principles for which they contended, and that the settlement of the town was made on the true foundation stone of the voluntary principle of Church support. John Brown, Sr., had stood four-square on this platform from the first, and his liberal and progressive spirit lived in his son James, and in later descendants. John Brown's record on this subject was clear and unmistakable, for had he not from the first stood for the free will of the people for the support of religion? Even as early as 1645, when Mr. Winslow, of Plymouth, had secured a vote of the Assembly in favor of "rating all persons by authority who refused or neglected to give what the rulers judged to be their meet proportion towards ministers maintenance." The next week Mr. Brown, in a full meeting, "excepted against the entry of that order, as pernicious and destructive to the weal of the government, and tendered a proposition, to allow and maintain full and free tolerance of religion, to all men that would preserve the civil peace and submit to government."



JOSEPH MAURAN.



Figure 10

The General Court hears the parties and though the members are on the side of the petitioners in their sympathies, the way does not seem clear to oppose so large a majority of the people, and the following order passed :

Oct. 24, 1711. — IN COUNCIL.

On Consideration of the Pleas and Papers offered on the part of the Petitioners, and on the part of the town, This Court see not reason to divide Swansea into two distinct towns, but approve the good & Laudable Inclinations of the Petitioners to Encourage Religion in that part; and recommend to them the Establishment & Support of a learned orthodox minister of good Conversation and to Endeavor a subscription for his comfortable and honorable maintenance.

Sent down for concurrence.

J. L. ADDINGTON :

Secretary.

Again in 1712, our petitioners for a new town appear before the General Court, as appears by the following record of the Massachusetts General Court, June 18, 1712 :

"Upon reading a petition of the Inhabitants of the lands on the West side of the town of Swansea, praying to be made a township, concurred with the order passed thereon in the House of Representatives, which was that Nathaniel Byfield, Esq., Joseph Brown and Mr. Edward Fobes be a Committee with such as the Honorable Board shall appoint to go upon the place, inquire into the circumstances of the Town and consider the Reasonableness of the desire of the petitioners and report to this Court at their session next fall what they apprehend most expedient to be done in the affair."

Thomas Leonard was added to the Committee.

They are opposed by their fellow townsmen and the selectmen of Swansea as before, and are for the second time allowed to withdraw their suit, with the advice already given. For the next five years, the establishment of a Con-

The Council were then the subject of a long and lively discussion, and the result of the discussion was the appointment of a committee to inquire into the state of the Council and the manner of its proceedings.

THE 17TH OF JULY 1791.

On the 17th of July 1791, the Council met at the usual hour, and the business of the day was the consideration of the report of the committee appointed on the 17th of June last, to inquire into the state of the Council and the manner of its proceedings. The report was read, and the Council were informed that the committee had found that the Council had been acting in a manner which was not consistent with the principles of justice and equity, and that the Council had been acting in a manner which was not consistent with the principles of justice and equity.

THE 18TH OF JULY 1791.

On the 18th of July 1791, the Council met at the usual hour, and the business of the day was the consideration of the report of the committee appointed on the 17th of June last, to inquire into the state of the Council and the manner of its proceedings. The report was read, and the Council were informed that the committee had found that the Council had been acting in a manner which was not consistent with the principles of justice and equity, and that the Council had been acting in a manner which was not consistent with the principles of justice and equity.

THE 19TH OF JULY 1791.

On the 19th of July 1791, the Council met at the usual hour, and the business of the day was the consideration of the report of the committee appointed on the 17th of June last, to inquire into the state of the Council and the manner of its proceedings. The report was read, and the Council were informed that the committee had found that the Council had been acting in a manner which was not consistent with the principles of justice and equity, and that the Council had been acting in a manner which was not consistent with the principles of justice and equity.

gregational Church under "a learned orthodox minister of good conversation," in accordance with the advice of the Court, engages the attention of the people. Probably a religious organization was soon formed and public services held, when, where and for how long we knew not, as there are no direct records to which we can appeal to sustain an opinion. The first meeting-house of this Church, of which definite knowledge can be obtained, stood on the corner south of the great elms near the present residences of the Fishers and Gladdings, but the date of its erection is unknown. The new Church did not flourish on the voluntary principle as its friends and founders hoped and expected, and on the 14th of May, 1717, the town of Swansea is called to consider "an answer to a petition presented to ye town at sd meeting by some of ye Inhabitants on ye west side of New Meadow river in sd Town proposed to Rais six score pounds to support the ministrey or devid sd Town or that they might be a precinct." The town records report that after reading the petition and the foundation settlement of the town and "after a considerable fair and loving conference with said petitioners upon the premises, it was agreed, voted, and concluded that all the inhabitants of the town of Swansea 'should enjoy their conscience liberty, according to sd foundation settlement of sd town, and are obliged to uphold, maintain the ministry and worship of God in ye several Churches or congregations where they respectively belong or assemble in sd town, and not oblidged in any other Church or Congregation but where they partak of the teaching as it is expressed in said foundation settlement. This vote passed at a full meeting, no man objecting."

It is something wonderful in our degenerate day to note how those stern old Puritan consciences of Swansea stood in the way of the organization of a new town or the support of a ministry on any other basis than that of the absolute independency of Church and town. They were right as we see the matter to-day, but absolutely wrong as the subject was seen at Boston, and by the General Court of that day.

Neither do the people on "the westward end of Swansea," as a whole, see the matter in the same light as do those on the eastward end, and this troublesome body of would-be seceders continues to vex the old town by its suit again presented to the General Court of the Bay in October, 1717, as appears by the following petition: "A petition of Saml Humphrey, Josiah Torrey and Zachariah Bicknell, agents for the society of the West part of Swansea, showing that the said society are in great Difficulties with respect to their publick affairs, especially as to the supporting of the public worship of God amongst them, that they have long ago built a meeting house for that service and for the most part maintained an orthodox minister among them, yet by reason of the Difference of opinion between them, and the most part of the great town of Swansea, and their not being sett off from the said Town as a district Township and Precinct, they are not able to settle a minister among them; They therefore pray this Honorable Court that their case may be taken into consideration and that they may be sett off as a Township, Containing the lands of Phebe Neck, New Meadow Neck and Brook's Pasture, and for as much as many petitions have been put up by the Petitioners to this Honorable Court, praying the same favor and that in the year 1711 or 1712, a Committee was appointed (whereof the Honorable Nathaniel Byfield was one) who returned their opinion that they ought to have near twice the land that they now pray for, the Petitioners doubt not but that ye Court will think ye Prayer reasonable."

"In the House of Representatives read and ordered, that a copy of petition be served on the town of Swansea, that they may be heard before the Court, only the prayer be not granted on Friday next, November 1, 1717. Adjourned hearing from Friday 8, to November 15. Hearing had that day, Nov. 18, 1717."

Selectmen Mason, Anthony, Carpenter, Chase, and Allen must again answer the arguments for a division of the town, in the same manner that they had done six years before. A

petition of James Brown and others living on Phebe's Neck and New Meadow Neck, praying that they may not be compelled to maintain a minister not of their own choosing, was also presented to the Council. As "a faint heart never won a fair lady" so faintness of spirit in town, state, or church is an element of weakness, a characteristic not manifest in either party to this town division. The third effort succeeds and the Court announces after so long a struggle, the birth of a new town, Barrington, comprising the lands of New Meadow Neck and Phebe's Neck, in the following order:

November 18, 1717. }
IN COUNCIL. }

"Upon a full hearing had before the Court upon the petition of Josiah Torrey, Z. Bicknell, and Samuel Humphrey, &c., agents for the society in the west part of Swansea, the 15th currant;

Resolved, That Phebe's Neck and New Meadow Neck within the town of Swansea be, and hereby is, erected into a township by the name of Barrington, and the inhabitants thereof are vested with all powers, rights, and privileges that other towns within this Province have or by law ought to have and enjoy.

Sent down for concurrence.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Read and concurred.

Consented to

SAMUEL SHUTE."

The act of the Massachusetts General Court which divided old Swansea and created the town of Barrington gave the new town only a small part of the territory, but made her rich in the historic memorials of the founders of ancient Swansea, and the sites of the historic church and the home of John Myles. For fifty years the people have braved the hardships of frontier life, the severe criticisms of their enemies, amounting to ostracism and persecution for

religion's or conscience's sake, and have borne their burdens manfully and heroically. The romance of their real life was stranger than modern fiction. Their common toils, trials, and triumphs are the heritage of both Swansea and Barrington and can never be forgotten, but will become more conspicuous in the future. We of this day are proud of our relations to the old town of Swansea and Barrington and can never be forgotten, but later generations will rise up to honor our ancestry in truer measure as we do not. We fancy that the name of John Myles and the historic church and town which he planted in this wilderness will become wonderfully luminous in the clear white light of Truth and Righteousness as they shall be revealed to the men and women of the twentieth and later centuries.

We are at liberty to conjecture as to the origin of the name of the town. One theory is that the town was named in honor of Lord Barrington, an English nobleman, born in 1676, a distinguished theologian, who stood at the head of English dissenters, when Barrington was incorporated. On the accession of George I. he was a member of Parliament, and in 1720 was raised to the Irish Peerage, by the title of Viscount of Barrington. He was an advocate of religious toleration and died in 1734. His son, the second Viscount of Barrington, was born the same year that Barrington was set off from Swansea.

Another and more reasonable theory is that the name Barrington was imported from England, as were the names of Swansea, Boston, Weymouth, Dorchester and other American towns, to commemorate the birthplace or home town of the settlers. If we turn to the map of the British Isles, we find Swansea on the south of Wales on the sea or bay of the same name. Forty miles to the south, across the Bristol Channel, is the County of Somerset, from which many of the settlers of Plymouth County came. Note the familiar names of towns which here meet and welcome us. Here is Bristol and Taunton, there Somerset, Bridgewater, Barnstable, Plymouth, Dorchester, Truro, Falmouth, and

other names which have been transplanted to American soil. Sometimes to distinguish the new town from the mother town, the prefix New was given it, as New York, New Bedford. In the case of smaller towns, where no confusion would be likely to arise, the name was transferred as a souvenir of the earlier home which they still loved, the more because separated from it by a broad ocean which they never expected to recross. Whatever the New World had in store for them and their children, these pioneers could not forget the dear old hearth-stones and the village scenes, and they clung to the household names which street, parish, and town bore as a part of the wealth which could be brought with them. In Somersetshire, thirteen miles from Taunton, four from Ilminster and ten from Ilchester, all of which places are mentioned in the Myles Church records, is the little parish of Barrington. As Parson Hull's Company of 1635 contained many family names of New Barrington, we may safely assume that some of these,—the Humphreys, the Pecks, the Chaffees, the Tiffanys, the Adams, the Martins, the Vials, the Bicknells, or the Bosworths came from old Barrington in England, near which this Colony was recruited and that they selected this name in honorable remembrance of their old home in the mother country.

The word Barrington is of Saxon origin and is made of the two Saxon words *Boerings* and *tun*, the town of the Boerings or Boerington, changed to the present spelling, Barrington.

CHAPTER XVII

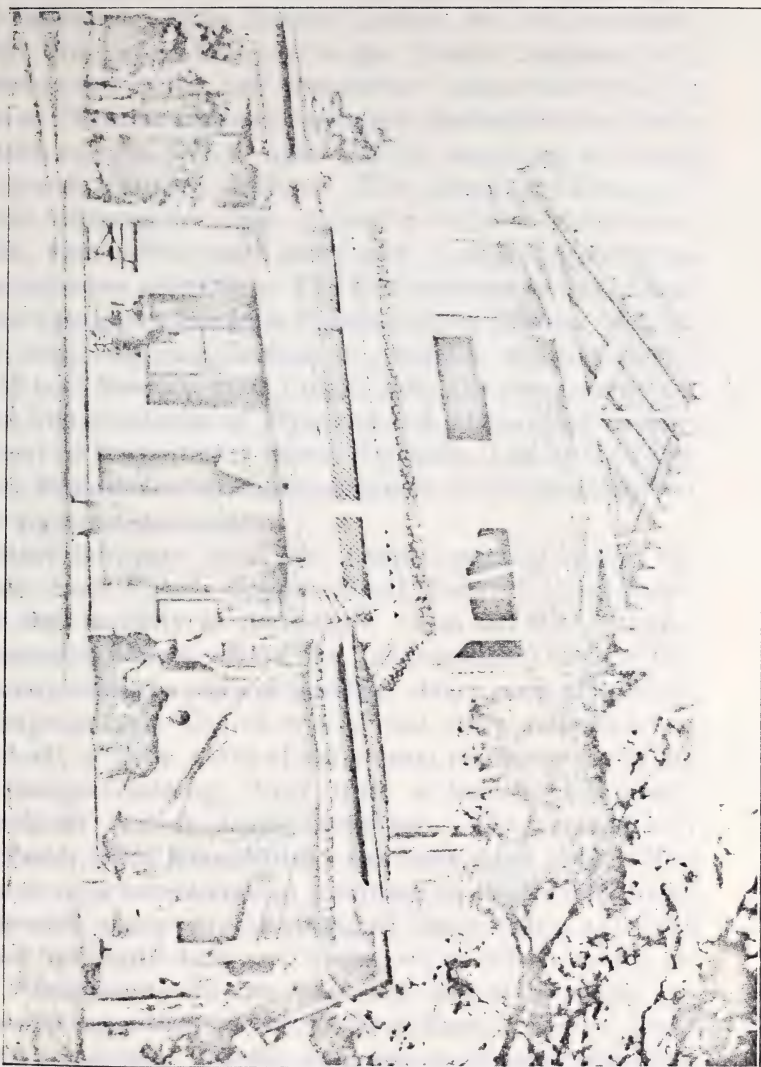
THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The Nucleus of the Congregational Church in Rev. Mr. Myles's Church — Influence of Rev. Samuel Luther — Congregational Meeting-House and New Town — Rev. James Wilson, First Pastor — Rev. Samuel Torrey — Rev. Peleg Heath — His Ministry — Church Membership — Marriages — Half-way Covenant — Ministerial Records — Rev. Solomon Townsend — His Remarkable Ministry — Rev. Samuel Watson — Rev. Luther Wright — Great Awakening — Organization of the Sunday School — Rev. Francis Wood — Rev. Thomas Williams — Rev. B. R. Allen — Rev. Charles Peabody — Rev. Forrest Jeffers — Rev. Silas S. Hyde — Rev. Francis Horton — Rev. William House — Rev. John Colwell — Rev. Norman Plass — Officers of the Church and Sunday School.

THE early history of the Congregational Church in Barrington is associated with that of the Baptist Church organized by Rev. John Myles, and six others in 1663, which was, as we have seen, liberal in its policy. Its "Holy Covenant" declared, "As union in Christ is the sole ground of our Communion each with other, so we are ready to accept of, receive to, and hold communion with all such, as by a judgment of charity we conceive to be fellow members with us, in our head, Jesus Christ, though differing from us in such controversial points as are not absolutely and essentially necessary to Salvation." Arrested, fined, and forbidden by the laws of Plymouth Colony to meet for worship in Rehoboth, the small company of Baptists organized a church and built their first meeting-house a short distance from the southerly line of Rehoboth, on the north side of Hundred Acre Cove, within the present Town of Barrington. The neighborhood to Providence was favorable to the spread of the principles of religious toleration through Rehoboth. That town, though of the Congregational order, showed its

respect and sympathy for Mr. Myles later, by employing him to preach there nearly all the year 1666, "once a fortnight on the week day, and once on the Sabbath Day." They also gave him permission to purchase land and reside within their bounds. His catholic spirit, and the influence of Thomas Willett, James Brown and other members of his church, formerly prominent Congregationalists of the Plymouth Colony, led the Plymouth Court to grant them a large tract of land, embracing the present towns of Barrington, Warren, Swansea, and Somerset, and parts of Seekonk and East Providence, in which the new church was allowed full liberty of conscience in worship. The new town was called Swansea, from the town in Wales whence Mr. Myles was driven by the Act of Uniformity (1662). They established the principle "that the minister or ministers of the said town may take their liberty to baptize infants or grown persons as the Lord shall persuade their consciences, and so also the inhabitants to take the liberty to bring their children to baptism or forbear." Evidently the mode of baptism was left to the individual conscience. As usual in other towns of the colony, church and town affairs were largely united. Their opposition to "the union of Church and State" was mainly confined to the Plymouth mode of raising the minister's salary by the town and the legal suppression of other churches. The church and town were in unison so far as to call the minister, and raise money for building a meeting-house, and by vote of the town Rev. John Myles was called "Pastor of the Church and Minister of the Town."

The members of this infant church were the first to experience the horrors of King Philip's War (1675). Most of their houses were burned. Many were slain and the rest scattered. After three years, the survivors having returned and others with them, the town invited Mr. Myles, who had found refuge in Boston, to come back and resume his ministry. On his return he found the population centering around Tyler's Point, several miles south of the meeting-



JOHN J. ALLIN SUMMER COTTAGE, ANNAMOWSCUTT.



house. Here the town built a new meeting-house in 1680, which continued for nearly a quarter of a century, the only place of worship.

Pastor Myles died in February, 1683, universally beloved and lamented. Elder Samuel Luther was his successor, 1685. He caused changes in the Church Covenant, with reference to baptism and communion, which destroyed the basis of Christian fellowship between Anabaptists and Pedobaptists enjoyed by Mr. Myles and his associates, and made the church distinctly Baptist. This change, so distasteful to the Congregationalists, opened a religious controversy which, twenty-five years later, split Swansea, on sectarian lines, into two townships. The first response to this change in the Covenant came from Boston Quarter Session, August 28th, 1693, requiring Swansea to choose a minister according to law. Swansea came (1692) under the new government of the united colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay, and was no longer under liberal Plymouth. Led by their able Elder, Samuel Luther, Swansea people fought heroically for their rights of conscience.

About the year 1700 the Baptist meeting-house was moved from Tyler's Point to North Swansea, to accommodate the majority of the people. This left the southwest portion of the town, where the Congregational element was centered, without a place of worship. Here, soon after 1710, a Congregational Church was formed, and a meeting-house was built a little north of the present residence of the late Mr. George Gladding. Very little is known of this early Church, all records having been lost. The name of only one Pastor, Rev. James Wilson, has come down to us. New life and vigor were shown in a petition to the General Court in Boston, made on the thirtieth day of May, 1711, and signed by Samuel Low and twenty-eight others, asking for the "inhabitants on the westward end of Swansea," "a township according to the limits of Captain Samuel Low's military company, thereby enabling us to settle and maintain a pious, learned and orthodox minister for the good of

us and our posterity." Rev. Samuel Luther heads a remonstrance, signed by seventy-eight others, "of ancient first proprietors," "of their posterity," and "of new comers," against the division of the town, on the ground that "in the foundation settlement of this town" the minister should be maintained by a mutual agreement," that "according to the said agreement the worship of God is and hath been maintained in this town, and in that part the petitioners would have you be a township," and that "our neighbors, the petitioners, always enjoying the same liberty according to covenant, have no reason to complain."

On the 24th of October, 1711, the Council passed the following order: "That this Court see no reason as yet to divide Swansea into two distinct towns, but approve the good and laudable inclination of the petitioners to encourage religion in that part, and to recommend to them the establishment and support of a learned orthodox minister of good conversation, and to endeavor by subscription for his comfortable and honorable maintenance."

The question of the division of the town continued to occupy the minds of the people of old Swansea, and the third petition to the General Court, in 1717, was heard and answered by the formation of a new town, and Phebe's Neck and New Meadow Neck were "erected into a township by the name of Barrington," on the eighteenth of November, 1717.

Under the ancient rule in Massachusetts, the business relating to the settlement, support and dismissal of the ministers was transacted by the town in town meeting assembled, and the town records now relate that at the second town meeting of the town, held April 21, 1718, the inhabitants of Barrington chose Rev. Samuel Torrey to be the minister of the town.

"For the labor the town voted to give one hundred pounds as a settlement to the Reverend Samuel Torrey. Those that have paid anything already as to a settlement, to be reckoned towards shares so far as it will go, and what any person

has payed over and above, to be returned to him, and this hundred pounds as a settlement to be his property if he continues to be our minister for the space of ten years, otherwise to be returned to the town again, and it is farther voted that if it should please God to take him away by death before the said term of ten years is out, that then his heirs shall have out of said sum the value of ten pounds a year so long as he shall labor as our minister." "Voted that whatever money is given in that is not marked shall belong to the Rev. Mr. Samuel Torrey." "Voted that the Rev. Mr. Samuel Torrey have seventy pounds a year as salary for the labor as long as he continues our minister, the said sum to be collected by the constable yearly, and payed into the town clerk, and by him to be payed to the Rev. Mr. Samuel Torrey."

Messrs. Zachariah Bicknell, James Adams, and "Sergeant Peck" were appointed a committee "to treat with the Rev. Mr. Samuel Torrey about what the town had voted with respect to himself," and to report at an adjourned meeting, "this day fortnight at five o'clock in the afternoon at the house of Mr. Zachariah Bicknell."

A protest was entered against the action of the town, signed by twenty-one persons, probably Baptists, who had stoutly opposed the formation of the new town, and also as earnestly opposed taxation for the support of the church and minister of another sect. While we of this day agree that the Baptists were right in their position as to the public tax for the support of the ministry, it was undoubtedly a source of great annoyance to the founders of the new town to be confronted with so strong a sentiment against the current custom of the other towns of the Colony. We honor the Baptists of Old Swansea and of New Barrington for their advanced stand in matters of civil and religious liberty, but had we been of "the standing order" in those days, we should probably have regarded those apparently fanatical people as exceeding sharp thorns in the flesh.

The first ministerial business of the town was not settled until the fourth day of August, 1718, "When the Rev. Mr.

Samuel Torrey appeared at the town meeting, and signified to the town that he accepted the call the town gave him to be their minister for the future, and also the voats that the town passed about him, both as to the settlement and salary which voats were passed by the town, the twenty-first day of April last." The Rev. Mr. Samuel Torrey thus became the first minister of the new town and Church, as one body. There is no written record of this pastorate, but we must infer that it was not satisfactory to the public, from its brevity and also from the fact that in December, 1725, the town refused to increase Mr. Torrey's salary, and, in June, 1726, on a renewal of the request for an increase of salary, through a Committee consisting of Lieut. Nathaniel Peck, Samuel Kent and Samuel Humphrey, the town refused the request a second time.

On the 16th of August, it was voted that the town would not concur with the Church in raising Mr. Torrey's salary, and at the same meeting it was voted "that the town concur with the Church in dismissing the Rev. Mr. Torrey from being their minister, provided a Council advise it."

The town records of that date show copies of Rev. Mr. Torrey's receipts for salary, attested by Josiah Humphrey, town clerk, and a copy of his receipts for £100 as a settlement, as follows:

"Whereas the town of Barrington on April the 21st, 1718, voted me one hundred pounds as a settlement, I do acknowledge that particular persons in the town and out of the town did liberally bestow upon me an hundred pounds to encourage me to settle in the ministry here and further I do by these acquit the town from ever paying me or my heirs the said hundred pounds that they voted me or any part of it; they (who) never paid it to me as a town.

As witness my hand this 19th day of January, 1725-6."

SAMUEL TORREY.

The Rev. Mr. Samuel Torrey was dismissed by an ecclesiastical council and candidating for a new minister for Church

and town began. At a town meeting held November 16, 1726, "It was voted that the town see cause to hear another minister after Mr. Whitmarsh's time is out that is agreed for." The town then raised forty pounds to be placed in the deacon's hands for defraying the necessary charges of paying a minister or ministers which may be employed by the town to preach the Gospel, and John Torrey and Josiah Humphrey were chosen a Committee "to procure a minister from time to time as need shall require." A month later the acts of this town meeting relative to a minister were declared void, and "it was voted that the town raise forty or rather fifty pounds for the support of the minister and that James Adams, Benjamin Viall and Zachariah Bicknell be a Committee to supply the pulpit from time to time with a minister."

In March, 1727, a call was given Rev. Moses Hale to be the minister of the Church and town at a yearly salary of £100 and a settlement of £100, and Messrs. Timothy Wadsworth, Deacon Humphrey, Lieut. Adams, Samuel Allen and Nathaniel Peck were chosen a Committee to make report to Mr. Hale. The records are silent as to the reply, but Mr. Hale did not become their minister. He receipted for £51 for supplying the pulpit in the town of Barrington.

August 3d, Lieut. James Adams, Zachariah Bicknell and Samuel Allen were chosen a Committee "to provide the town with a minister till next March meeting." The town also voted to concur with the Church in choosing Mr. John Wadsworth to be their minister at an annual salary of £100, and a settlement of £200 to be paid in two years. Mr. Wadsworth declined the call. Mr. John Sumner was the next candidate for the ministerial office, and the town offered him an annual salary of £100, and a settlement of £200, to be paid in two years. The Committee consisting of Lieut. Peck, John Chaffee, and Joseph Allen reported to Mr. Sumner the town's proposals, and received a negative answer to their invitation. Neither the Church nor the town was discouraged but continued their efforts with un-

abated zeal, and the fifth time with success. The salary of £110 and a settlement of £200 were offered to Mr. Peleg Heath, of Roxbury, Mass., to become the minister of the Church and town. Lieut. Adams, Lieut. Peck, Mr. Viall, Mr. Tiffany and Mr. Bicknell, all of whom have had large experience in making ministerial proposals, were the Committee to report to Mr. Heath and to the town. August 15th, the salary vote of the town was increased £10, making it £120, to be paid quarterly, and the settlement £200 to be paid in two years, £100 a year. Mr. Heath's reply was as follows:

MR. HEATH'S ANSWER TO THE TOWN.

"Whereas, you the people of God in this place have given an invitation to labor in the Gospel among you; having taken it into deliberate consideration, as it is a call of God, I do therefore in His strength engage therein and desire your prayers that I may be directed, assisted, succeeded and accepted.

Barrington, September 9, 1728.

PELEG HEATH."

Mr. Heath belonged to a Massachusetts family of excellent rank and character, one of whom, Maj.-Gen. William Heath of Roxbury, distinguished himself in the Revolutionary War. He was educated in the schools of Roxbury, graduated from Harvard College, with the degree of A. M., in the class of 1721, and came to Barrington, with the enthusiasm of a novice for his first pastorate, at the age of twenty-six. The young pastor was intellectually well equipped for his work. His Christian character and theology partook of the severe type of his time. He readily won the confidence of his people by his marked ability, sincere Christian earnestness, and zeal for the spiritual welfare of his people. Possessing a will of unusual vigor, and a purpose clear and strong, it was not possible for the pastor not to come into positions of disagreement with the Church and the town authorities, both of which held control of the situation.

The twelve years of Mr. Heath's ministry, from 1728 to 1740, found him now and then in open conflict with a part of the Church and the town, and his abilities were often more than a match for their combined wisdom. It is fair to the pastor as well as the people to say that much of the disturbance during Mr. Heath's ministry was due to the low state of piety in the Church, and to the low state of morals in the community. The New England Churches had adopted the "Half Way Covenant," by which, unregenerate persons, who had received baptism in infancy or as adults, could be received into membership and enjoy all the privileges of the Church, except that of partaking of the Lord's Supper. A professed moral life was all that was required to maintain a standing in the Church, even though the person might be a transgressor of half the commandments. Church discipline was lax, and the standard of the religious life was very low and formal. The two preaching services on Sunday, and the monthly preparatory lecture before Communion were the only public meetings of the Church. With no religious papers and few books, no Sunday Schools nor prayer meetings, it can be seen how easy it was for the people to fall into careless habits of living, and how hard it was for the clergy to live very far above the level of their congregations, inasmuch as the towns-people, church members and others, determined the standard and the stay of the ministry to a great extent. The discussions of the pulpit were largely on doctrinal rather than ethical topics, and the sermons were little adapted to check the wayward, or elevate the spiritually minded. Puritanism had lost much of its vital power, and worldliness had taken possession of the hearts and lives of men. Drinking habits were universal, and the clergy usually went to their pulpits from their side-boards, and returned at the close of the service to the same solace. Custom approved and conscience did not condemn many sinful and vulgar habits which the Christian world now avoids and denounces. Let us remember and judge with charity, while we review the times so far from and so unlike our own.

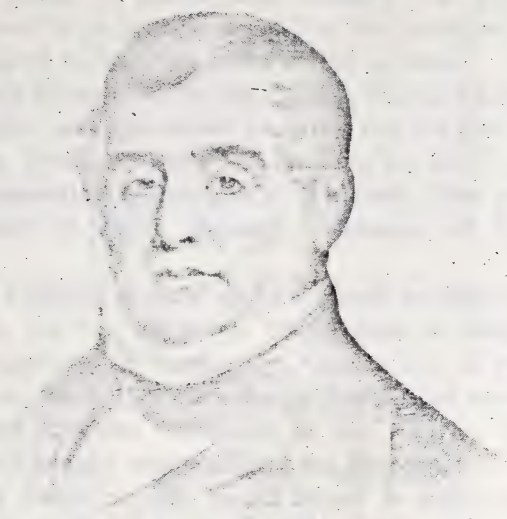
Rev. Mr. Heath was both pastor and clerk of the Church, and the only records of the Church until the year 1800 are in Mr. Heath's hand-writing, and are contained within the compass of fifteen pages of a sheep-bound record book, which has been handed down through his son Nathaniel, his grandson Wilmarth, and is now in the possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. William Carter, of Barrington.

The heading of the first page reads as follows :

The Records of the Church of Christ in Barrington, kept by me Peleg Heath, Pastor, beginning November 13, 1728.

Feby 21, 1728-9. "At a church meeting for the choice of a Deacon, Lt. Nathaniel Peck was chosen by a unanimous vote:" "At said meeting voted also with respect to members—that all persons that cohabit and dwell with us here in the town, being members in full communion in other Churches, shall be obliged to produce their letters of recommendation or dismissal from those chhs before we admit them to partake with us in our Sacred Communion; first allowing them time convenient to produce them."

March 6, 1728-9. Lieut. Adams "employed and empowered to arrest and levy" to obtain a bequest made to the church by Mr. John Allen of Bristol alias Swansea, deceased. On Feby 9, 1723, Mr. Adams was instructed to deliver to Mr. Heath the sum of twenty pounds, obtained by judgment of the Court, the proceeds of the legacy of Mr. John Allen. It is further recorded that Mr. Hugh Cole of Swansea, the executor of Mr. Allen's estate, neglected or refused to pay the bequest to the church, and that Mr. Adams received of the church the sum of twenty-one pounds one shilling and eleven pence for his charges and services as agent of the church in obtaining the Allen legacy of twenty pounds. It was voted, "that the Church is satisfied, having received of Mr. Adams the sum of five pounds, being the full of all debts due from said Adams to the Church." The following named persons gave ten shillings each additional to pay the costs of the Court for obtaining the legacy: Deacon Samuel Humphrey, Deacon Nathaniel Peck, Tim-



JOSHUA MAURAN.



Portrait of [Name]

othy Wadsworth, James Adams, Ebenezer Allen, John Read, Nathaniel Peck, Edward Bosworth, Josiah Humphrey, Jonathan Viall, and Rachael, the wife of Samuel Allen.

March 28, 1730. Deacon Humphrey, Deacon Peck, Lieut. Adams, Eb. Allen, and Nathaniel Peck were chosen a committee "to treat with the church or a Committee of the Church of Swansea belonging to Elder Ephraim Wheaton concerning proper methods for the recovering and dividing the ministerial lands, 'or pastors and teachers lots,' lying in Swansea pursuant to an agreement of the two churches, the Barrington Church to bear two-fifths of the expense." The same matter was brought before the church, March 16, 1736, and the committee was instructed to bring suit for the ministerial lands in Swansea, "to a full issue in the law," uniting with the committee and church of Swansea, then under the pastoral care of Elder Maxwell, successor of Elder Wheaton.

We have no evidence at hand as to the final settlement of the case, but as the two churches, the Baptist of Swansea and the Congregational of Barrington, were united in pressing the suit to an issue, there can be no doubt that satisfactory results were obtained, inasmuch as Mr. Heath's vigorous management usually accomplished his purpose.

In matters of discipline, Mr. Heath aimed to exercise the largest Christian charity, consistent with a just administration of church affairs. The following action of the church, taken on the 17th of March, 1733, indicates the spirit of his administration. "At a Church meeting; all the members except one being present, a question was put, viz. : whether that all persons under the watch and care of the church, any of them falling and being guilty of scandalous sins and offenses to the dishonor of God and his holy religion and the members of Christ's Church :— all such offenders making their peace and manifesting their repentance to and with the brethren and sisters of the Church and not before the congregation—be sufficient ; information of their giving satisfaction afterward being declared in publick to the whole

congregation. Each particular member singly declaring his mind, it then being put to vote and voted in the affirmative by every member." On the following day the offending member appeared before the church, made confession, and was by unanimous vote "declared to be a restored person."

The greatest disturbance that took place during Mr. Heath's ministry, which resulted in dividing the Church and the town into opposing parties, the effects of which are manifest even in our own times, came out of the removal of the meeting-house from its location in the south-east part of the town to its present beautiful site on Barrington River. Mr. Heath lived in the north part of the town, in the house now occupied by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. William Carter. Since the building of the first meeting-house, a large number of families had settled north of Princes Hill, and when the matter of building a new house of worship was discussed, the people in the north part of the town urged its removal to that section in order to accommodate a majority of the people. The Bosworths, Adams's, Watsons, Smiths, Lows, Martins, Tiffanys, and Reads struggled to keep the house in the old locality, while the Humphreys, the Allens, the Browns, the Chaffees, the Bicknells, the Richmonds, the Pecks, and the Vialls favored the present site. Mr. Heath's sympathies, and, so far as was politic, his influence favored the new site, but at the outset, he did not take an active part in the discussion. Strong feeling was aroused on both sides of the question and the town was divided into two hostile camps, up-neck and down-neck, with New Meadow Neck divided in the warm debate. Joshua Bicknell offered to the town the lot of land on which the meeting-house stands. This gift helped to decide the matter and in 1737, the meeting-house was pulled down and removed to the new location. Mr. Heath was attending Court at Bristol while the house was being removed, and on his return to Barrington, was taunted by his opponents for allowing the house to be taken down and set up in his ab-

sence. He very shrewdly replied, that while Moses was in the Mount with the Lord, the Children of Israel, under Aaron, made and worshipped a Golden Calf, for which the great leader was not responsible, and so; while he was in Bristol on the Lord's business, the Barrington people had done this unwonted act without his knowledge. While the new meeting-house was building, the town voted February 6, 1738, that "the Reverend Mr. Peleg Heath shall preach at the house of Mr. Edward Bosworth, dwelling house, until the town shall build a meeting-house," and the town chose James Adams, Edward Bosworth and James Smith a Committee to report to Mr. Heath "where he shall preach until the town hath built a meeting-house." The house of Mr. Edward Bosworth stood on the Barrington River, South of the Ferry crossing to Tyler's Point, near the residence of the late Hon. Allen Mathewson, and about one-quarter of a mile East of the first Congregational meeting-house. The following protest was entered :

February 6, 1738.

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed being freeholders and inhabitants in Barrington and qualified by law to vote on all town affairs do dissent from the proceedings of this meeting in every respect relating to the moving the minister to any other place to preach at otherwhere than at the meeting-house, and such a meeting and practice being illegal whatsoever cost or charge may arrise herefrom, we protest and declare against paying any part hereof.

Samuel Allen,	Constant Viall,
Benjamin Viall,	David Peck,
Josiah Humphrey,	Joseph Viall,
Nathaniel Peck,	David Allen,
Joseph Allen, Jr.,	Daniel Peck,
Peleg Richmond,	Solomon Peck,
Nathaniel Peck, Jr."	

On the 2nd of March, 1738, the town voted to pay to Mr. Heath the first half year's salary, "but not to give order for the last half year's salary, except he comply with the vote of the town passed the sixth day of February last past to preach at the place the town hath appointed." On the 9th of March, the town met to learn Mr. Heath's answer, when the committee reported "that he would consider of it." Against this vote we find this protest:

"We the subscribers, freeholders and inhabitants of Barrington do enter our protest against the vote that hath been past in this meeting in order to keep back or diminish the one half of the Reverend Mr. Peleg Heath's salary and to free ourselves from any charge that may arise by reason of this meeting.

BARRINGTON, March 2, 1738.

Nathaniel Peck,	Constant Viall,
Samuel Allen,	Joseph Viall,
Benjamin Viall,	Peleg Richmond,
Josiah Humphrey,	Daniel Peck,
Nathaniel Peck, Jr.,	Solomon Peck,
Daniel Allen."	

Mr. Heath's further consideration of the matter led to a decision not to preach at the house of Mr. Bosworth, and his appeal to the Inferior Court at Bristol to require the town to pay his salary. In October, 1738, the town voted to allow the selectmen the money they had expended at Court in answering the suit brought by Mr. Heath, in an appeal to the Superior Court at Bristol. December 29, 1738, the town voted ten pounds to the selectmen "to pay the charge they were at in the Superior Court to vindicate a law suit Mr. Peleg Heath brought against the town." It was also voted to exempt the Baptists from paying any of the expenses in defending the suit of Rev. Mr. Heath. March 12, 1739, the town voted not to raise the money to answer the execution that the Rev. Mr. Peleg Heath obtained against the town. On the 20th of the same month, the town voted to

and the physician's responsibility. It is a difficult task to put into words the full meaning of the term "physician's responsibility." It is not a simple matter to say that the physician is responsible for the health of his patient. It is a more complex matter, involving the physician's knowledge, skill, and judgment, as well as the patient's cooperation and the influence of the environment. The physician's responsibility is not limited to the physical aspect of the patient's health, but extends to the mental and moral aspects as well. It is a responsibility that is shared by the physician and the patient, and it is a responsibility that is constantly evolving.

The physician's responsibility is a broad and complex one. It is not limited to the physical aspect of the patient's health, but extends to the mental and moral aspects as well. It is a responsibility that is shared by the physician and the patient, and it is a responsibility that is constantly evolving. The physician's responsibility is not a static one, but it is a dynamic one, changing with the times and the needs of the patient. It is a responsibility that is rooted in the physician's oath, and it is a responsibility that is essential to the practice of medicine.



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raise one hundred pounds to defend themselves against the execution obtained by Mr. Heath against the town. The inhabitants also voted "to allow all reasonable charges that shall arise by imprisoning any person or persons for not discharging the said execution." Mr. Heath obtained judgment against the town, and on the town's refusal to pay the execution, the sheriff made arrest of James Adams and James Smith, who were confined in the jail at Bristol. The town then chose John Read, John Adams, and Hezekiah Tiffany to go to Boston to the General Court, to secure redress for the town, and the release of Messrs. Adams and Smith, selectmen, now prisoners "in his Majesty's prison at Bristol." Mr. Tiffany declining to serve, Matthew Watson was chosen to take his place.

In August, 1739, the town voted not to pay Mr. Heath's salary of £120, this year, seeing he still neglects and refuses to preach at the place the town hath appointed him. Again Mr. Heath brings action against the town for refusal to pay his salary, and the town voted to spend £14 in answering the suits at Court at Bristol. December 31, 1739, it was voted to allow Mr. James Smith and Mr. James Adams £25 each, for imprisonment at Bristol, and Joseph Allen and Josiah Humphrey are made a new Committee to appear at Bristol to answer trial, on the second Tuesday of March, 1740.

The next two town meetings are instructive lessons of the varying moods of men, and the variable judgments which enter into town legislation. The opposing factions of the town were in terrible conflict. The Heath and Anti-Heath forces worked with all their powers to accomplish their purposes, and victory at last crowned the efforts of the pastor and his supporters.

At a town meeting of the inhabitants of Barrington, held February 11, 1740, Lieut. Joseph Allen, a Heath man, was elected Moderator. These interesting votes follow:

1. Voted, "not to clear the Baptists from paying their proportion of the charges that arise by an execution Mr. Peleg Heath obtained against the town."

2. Voted, "not to clear the Baptists from paying to the minister's rate this year."

3. Voted, "not to raise more money for an addition for the minister's salary this year for the Baptists minister."

4. Voted, "to accept the meeting-house as it is conveyed to the town."

5. "That the selectmen shall give orders to the town treasurer to pay the Reverend Mr. Peleg Heath's tenth and eleventh years salary."

6. Voted, "to allow the Committee all reasonable charges they are at in answering a petition of Mr. Peleg Heath's at the Court of General Session to be holden at Bristol on the second Tuesday of March next."

7. Voted, "that the two years money the Church minister hath drawn out of the town treasurer the last years, (two years) out of Mr. Peleg Heath's salary should be made in a rate by itself."

The seven votes recorded above show a complete triumph for the Heath party in a contest of nearly three years' standing, during which the bitterest sectional feeling was aroused, which continued to divide the town for a century.

The second town meeting held a month later shows a better state of feeling concerning taxing the Baptists, and the victors of February 11 unite with the opposite party in exempting the Baptists from assessment on account of Mr. Heath's salary and law suits, and the town allows bills of John Adams for £76, 2s., 11p.; of Matthew Watson for £38, 5s. 6p.; with interest and bills of the selectmen for £15, all growing out of and closing up the struggle with Rev. Peleg Heath.

The town had spent over two years in the wrangle over a new meeting-house and the incidents growing out of the quarrel with the pastor, and at its close accepted the house built on the new site, paid all salary arrears, and law suit expenditures amounting to several hundred pounds, and found itself wiser in its experience, at a cost of much labor and self-respect. The lesson is not far to seek in the con-

duct of civil or religious concerns. The general welfare precedes and precludes selfish ends, and the law of Love is the mightiest power in the universe.

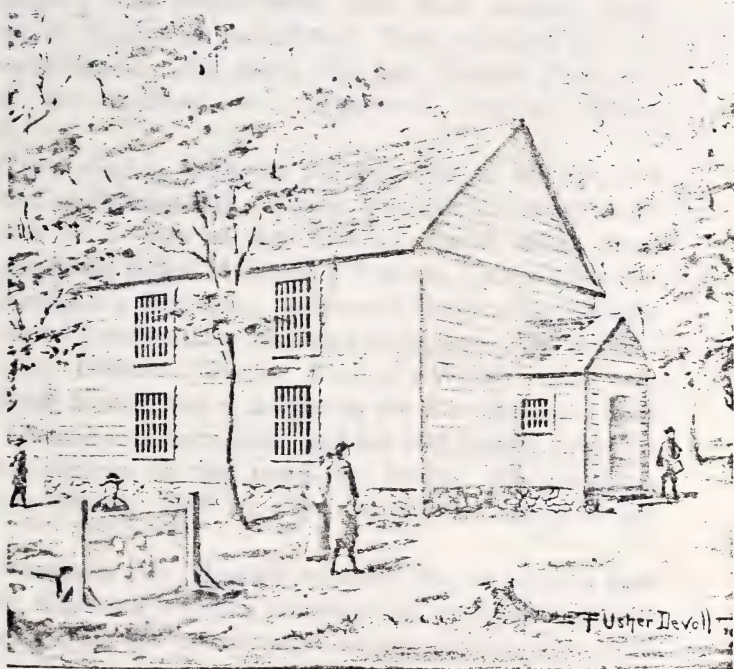
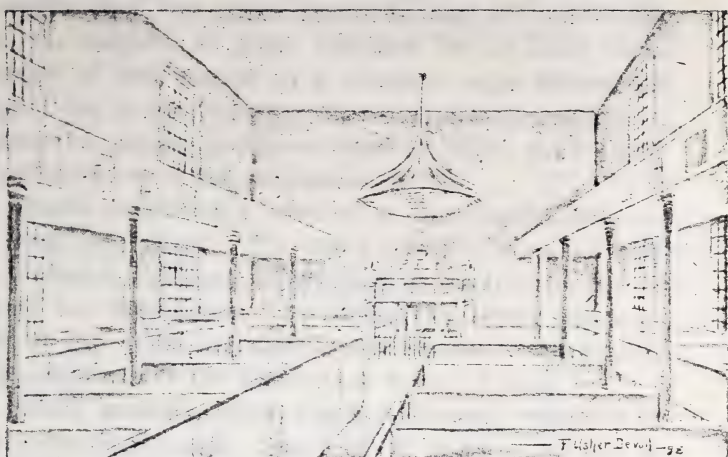
Recurring to Mr. Heath's records, we find under date of May 12, 1735, further reference to church discipline in the following vote: "That inasmuch as the members of this Church have been in the past too negligent and remiss in their attending at Church meeting warned by the pastor, for the preventing of such disorders in the members for the future, and for the maintaining and upholding unity, good order, and decency in the Church, it was unanimously voted that whenever a Church meeting is ordered and appointed by the pastor of his order, time and place being specified for the brethren to meet at:— all and every member that shall be delinquent and absent,— without giving at the next meeting a sufficient and satisfactory reason of their being absent to the Church and pastor,— that then the Church shall deal with them as disorderly walkers for absenting."

At the same meeting the church chose brother Josiah Humphrey as deacon by a unanimous vote. A year or more later (1737 and 8) several cases of discipline occur, coming under the rule adopted May 12, 1735, "for withdrawing Communion in sealing ordinances." The persons so accused were cited to appear before the church, but refused to come at first. Later, on further admonition, several appeared to give reasons for their absence and to answer to the searching interrogatory whether they were "children of the Church of Christ." One answered that he thought he was, and the church voted by a yea and nay vote that they considered him to be, although "the pastor could not see to his satisfaction that Mr. — was a child of the Church by any act of his own." Another answered, "I was in charity with the brethren until a certain paper came from the Church August 3, 1737." Another answered "that he was in charity with the brethren until the pulling down of the meeting-house," and when asked how much he was a sufferer in name or estate said. "I gave three shillings toward repair-

ing the house." and further added "that he should not have been uneasy if others had not."

And so the story goes of church difficulty, estrangement, sin, and confession until the year 1740, when by mutual vote of the church, town, and Church Council, the pastoral relations were dissolved. Prior to his dismissal from the pastorate, Mr. Heath petitioned the town to grant him and his heirs, "thirteen feet long and ten feet wide of ground in the burying place at Princes Hill, so called in Barrington to build a tomb where or near the place his deceased family now lies to be for him and his heirs forever," which was "granted in the affirmative by every vote present."

In November, 1740, the town voted "to concur with the vote of the Church in dismissing the Rev. Mr. Peleg Heath from being the minister of this town" and Capt. Joseph Allen, James Adams, and John Adams were chosen a committee "to present the Rev. Peleg Heath with the town's vote in their concurring with the Church in his dismissal." Thus terminated Mr. Heath's ministerial career, after twelve laborious and stormy years, during which his Christian character was never questioned, though his conduct and positions were subject to the severest criticism. He sought so far as we can see the best good of the church and people and the church in the main strongly supported him. When the votes of the members are recorded, there are few instances of persons voting contrary to the pastor's views. As we have already stated, the removal of the meeting-house was the chief cause of the trouble of the community. Princes Hill was the dividing line between the contestants. Those on the north of the Hill favored its removal and were Mr. Heath's strong supporters; those on the south fought against it and were his opponents. That act changed the whole history of the town. As the meeting-house was the centre of the social, the control of all these interests was removed from the south to the north part of the town, and it is a noticeable fact that after the year 1740, the leading Church and town officers were chosen from the inhabitants



OLD CONGREGATIONAL MEETING-HOUSE, EXTERIOR AND
INTERIOR, 1739-1803.



Architectural drawing of a building, showing a plan view and an elevation view. The plan view is at the top, and the elevation view is at the bottom. The drawing is very faint and appears to be a reproduction or a very faded original.

north of Princes Hill. The balance of power was held in that section and the people used it to their own advantage and to the neglect of their brethren on the lower neck. The union of the people in a common cause against the tyranny of the mother country was the first strong influence to reunite the people and cause them to forget their differences and divisions of the generation earlier.

Mr. Heath continued a resident of Barrington, after retiring from the pulpit. He was a useful citizen and held offices of trust in the town, as evidence of the true respect of the people for their pastor who during the trying period of the life of the town and the Church labored to the best of his ability to preserve the dignity and honor of both.

Mr. Heath married Miss Sarah Richmond, daughter of Col. Sylvester Richmond. She died in 1739 at the age of twenty-eight. His second wife was Miss Bethiah Peck, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah Peck, who died in 1740, aged twenty-three. His third wife was Jerusha Peck, who survived her husband, and afterwards married Joshua Bicknell.

Mr. Heath died in 1748, in the 49th year of his age, and was buried at Princes Hill. In his will, the following books are named as a part of his library: Small Bible, large Bible, preaching Bible, Manadril's Travels, Calvin's Institutions, Horneck's Sermons, Lebtoon's Geography, William Pemble upon Justification, Marden's Geography, Dr. Ames's Marrow of Divinity, Doctor Preston's Works. His son, Major Peleg Heath, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his descendants have been and are still among the most respected citizens of the town and State. His grandson, Mr. Jabez Heath, died in 1870, at the ripe age of ninety years.

The results of Mr. Heath's ministry may be seen in part from the following records of baptisms, admissions to the Covenant and to full communion in the Church from 1728 to 1740:

A RECORD OF THOSE THAT ARE ADMITTED TO FULL COMMUNION IN
THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN BARRINGTON FROM NOV. 13, 1728.

Sarah, the wife of Hezekiah Tiffany	Dec. 8, 1728.
Nathaniel Peck, Jonathan Vial, }	July 20, 1729.
Jemimah, wife of Joseph Chaffee, }	
Rachel, wife of Thomas Swift, }	Sept. 6, 1729.
Hannah, wife of Joseph Chaffee, Jr., }	
Abigail, wife of Nath'iel Pain	Sept. 28, 1729.
Josiah Humphrey at a Ch. meeting	Jan. 2, 1729-30.
Desire, the wife of Sam'l Kent	Feb. 14, 1729-30.
Sarah Heath, by a letter of Recommendation from Little Compton	March 5, 1730-31.
Rachel Allen & Hannah, daughters of Eben'r Allen	March 5, 1730-31.
Mary, wife of Hezekiah Chaffee	June 6, 1731.
Wido, Mary Vial	Oct. 10, 1731.
Edward and Mehitabel Bosworth, by a letter of recom- mendation from Bristol	Jan. 7, 1732.
Elizabeth, wife of James Adams	Jan. 7, 1732.
Zachariah Bicknell	March 26, 1732.
Offa, Negro woman servant	April, 23, 1732.
Sarah Holbrook, admitted at a church meeting	Sept. 1, 1732.
Susana Kent, admitted	May 20, 1733.
Mary Allen, daughter of Eben'r Allen	July 1, 1733.
Sarah Peck, daughter of Nath'iel Peck	Oct. 21, 1733.
Ebenezer Tiffany, James Bicknell, Matthew Watson, and Ruth, the wife of James Bicknell, were taken in at a meeting	May 3, 1734.
Nath'iel Mills, admitted at Mrs. Bicknell's	July 28, 1734.
Mercy Vial, (widow)	Feb. 2, 1734-5.
Samuel Allen, Esqr.	Feb. 23, 1734-5.
Hannah Bicknell, by a letter of recommendation from Ashford	April 30, 1736.
Josiah Humphrey, Jun'r, 18 years old	May 23, 1736.
Ebenezer Allen, Jun'r, 15 years old, and Sarah Allen, daughter of Ebenezer Allen	June 13, 1736.
Mary Humphrey, wife of Jonas Humphrey	Dec. 19, 1736.
Hannah Andrews.	Dec. 19, 1736.
Emmitta Auger (Alger).	Dec. 31, 1736.
Jane Barnes, wife of Sam'l Barnes	March 11, 1736-7.
Mary Allen, wife of John Allen	Aug. 7, 1737.
Deborah Allen, wife of Joseph Allen, Jun'r	Apr. 2, 1738.
Habijah, the wife of Josiah Humphrey, Jun'r, }	May 5, 1738.
Bethiah Peck, daughter of Nath'iel Peck, } (at a Church meeting held previous to the Sacrament).	

1. The President shall be elected by the electors in each State, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors in that State.

2. No Person shall be eligible to the Office of President who has not attained to the Age of thirty five Years, who was not, when elected, seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who was, when elected, born a Citizen of the United States.

3. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors in that State.

4. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors in that State.

5. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors in that State.

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26. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors in that State.

27. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors in that State.

Sarah, wife to Felix Negro	June 18, 1738.
Bathsheba Peck, daughter of Deacon Nath'iel Peck	June 30, 1738.
Ruth Allen, wife of Daniel Allen, at a Church meeting previous to the Sacrament	Aug. 31, 1739.
Nathan Fippin, (Phippin) at a ch. meeting	Feb. 29, 1739-40.
Nath'iel Peck & Alice Peck, his wife, of (Rehoboth)	July 6, 1740.

NUMBER OF COMMUNICANTS AT THE LORD'S TABLE.

False reports having been spread with respect to the number of Communicants of late at the Lord's Table here, I from this time forward shall record the number of males and females that are present belonging to our Church and none else and for the single record.

PELEG HEATH, *Pastor.*

July 8, 1739,	8 males,	19 females,
Sept. 2, "	7 males,	21 females,
Nov. 11, "	6 "	24 "
Jan 6, 1739-40,	7 "	20 "
March 2, "	6 "	15 "
May 4, 1740,	7 "	15 "
July 6, "	9 "	17 "

A RECORD OF THOSE THAT HAVE OWNED THE COVENANT FROM NOV. 13, 1728, IN THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN BARRINGTON.

James Smith, Jr., and his wife, Jerusha	March 16, 1728-9.
Joseph Chafie	
James Bicknell, & Ruth, his wife	July 20, 1729.
Sarah, wife of John Torrey	Sept. 14, 1729.
Robert and Mehitabel Watson	Sept. 28, 1729.
Nathl. Peck, 3rd, and Alice, his wife	Oct. 18, 1730.
Mary, wife of Hezekiah Chafee	June 6, 1731.
Jacob Bosworth	April 2, 1732.
Felix, Negro	April 23, 1732.
John Maxfield,	June 4, 1732.
Rebecca Treadwell	June 4, 1732.
Andrew Shannon, an Irishman	March 11, 1733.
Bethiah Read, daughter to John Read	March 18, 1733.
William Tripp, a lad of 14 yrs. old	May 5, 1734.
Joseph Allen, Jun., (over the river)	Feb. 23, 1734-5.
Constant Vial, and Sarah Vial, his wife	May 18, 1735.
Susanna Medbury & Hannah Tripp	March 7, 1735-6.
Elizabeth Franklin, wife of John Franklin	July 4, 1736.
Hannah Medbury	July 11, 1736.
Gideon Franklin	Aug. 1, 1736.

Joseph Vial, and Ruth, his wife	Sep'r 12, 1736.
Mary, the wife of Jonas Humphrey	Dec. 19, 1736.
Hannah Andrews	Dec. 19, 1736.
Sarah, wife of Felix, negro	Dec. 19, 1736.
Janes Barnes, wife of Sam'l Barnes	March 6, 1736-7.
Keziah Barnes, daughter of Jane Barnes	March 6, 1737.
Mary, wife of John Allen	Aug. 7, 1737.
John Allen	Nov'r 27, 1737.
Ruth, daughter of Daniel Allen	Nov'r 26, 1738.
Solomon Peck	July 1, 1739.
Rogers Richmond & Susannah his wife on ye day of the death of the child at Gideon Franklins house	July 23, 1740.
Brill, Mulatto man of mine, (Peleg Heath)	Aug. 31, 1740.

A RECORD OF MARRIAGES KEPT BY PELEG HEATH, PASTOR OF CHRIST'S
CHURCH IN BARRINGTON FROM NOV. 13, 1728.

		<i>Marriage Fee.</i>		
		£.	s.	d.
December 18, 1728.	Ebenezer Tiffany and Miriam Green	o	10	o
Dec-r 19, 1728.	Joel Chaffee & Elizabeth Bicknell	. o	10	o
Jan. 1st, 1728-9.	Thomas Peck & Deliverance May	. o	10	o
Feb. 6, 1728-9.	Recompence Tiffany & Experience Stockbridge . . . . .	. o	10	o
Dec-r 4, 1729.	Daniel Paine & Leah Smith . . . . .	. o	10	o
May 28, 1730.	Thomas Allin & Althea Baker . . . . .	. o	10	o
May 11, 1732.	Cornelius Carpenter & Mehitable Peck . . . . .	. o	10	o
May 11, 1732.	Jonathan Vial & Hannah Kinnecut	o	10	o
July 13, 1732.	William Clark of Warwick & Eliza- beth Barnes of Barrington . . . . .	. o	10	o
July 27, 1732.	Jonathan Drown of Bristol & Sarah Kent of Barrington . . . . .	. o	10	o
March 19, 1733.	Matthew Watson & Bethiah Read . . . . .	. o	10	o
Sep-tr 13, 1733.	Peter Bicknell & Rachel Smith . . . . .	. o	10	o
Apr. 11, 1734.	Samuel Peck of Rehoboth & Hannah Allen of Barrington . . . . .	. I	o	o
Apr. 25, 1734.	John Adams & Elizabeth Brown both of Barrington . . . . .	. I	o	o
Aug. 22, 1734.	Sam. Cheese & Experience Samson Indians . . . . .	. o	5	o
Aug. 14, 1735.	Sharp Blaken & Downs Genners, Negro man, Indian woman . . . . .	. o	5	o
Nov-r 27, 1735.	Matthew Pratt of Weymouth & Abi- gail Peck of Barrington . . . . .	. o	10	o

		<i>Marriage Fee.</i>		
		£.	s.	d.
March 3rd. 1736-7.	Ebenezer Adams & Hannah Allen both of Barrington	1	0	0
March 17th. 1736-7.	John Allen & Mary Kelley both of Barrington	0	10	0
July 14th. 1737.	Jonathan Gibbins & Elizabeth Bar- ney both of Barrington	0	10	0
Jan 19th. 1737-8.	Josiah Humphrey Jun & Habijah Brown both of Barrington	0	15	0
Dec. 29th. 1737.	Solomon Peck and Keziah Barnes both of Barrington	1	0	0
Jan. 25, 1737-8.	Jeremiah Mathews of Providence & Susannah Medbury	1	0	0
July 6, 1738.	Nathaniel Bosworth of Rehoboth & Jane Brown of Barrington	0	12	6
July 27, 1738.	William James Jun. of Newport & Sarah Allen of Barrington	1	0	0
Dec-r 18, 1738.	Job, Negro man & Mary Frank, Negro woman of Barrington	0	5	0
May 29th, 1740.	Aaron Lyon of Woodstock & Eliza- beth Allen of Barrington	0	10	0
Sep-tr 4, 1740.	Nathaniel Toogood of Rehoboth & Eunice Manchester of Barrington	0	10	0

A RECORD OF BAPTISMS KEPT BY PELEG HEATH, PASTOR OF CHRIST'S
CHURCH IN BARRINGTON, WHO WAS ORDAINED NOV. 13, 1728.

1728. Nov. 17, Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel & Abigail Pain of Reho-
both.
Dec. 8, Sarah, daughter of Hezekiah and Sarah Tiffany.
Dec. 15, Samuel Allen, an adult person.
- 1728-9. Feb. 23, John Wilson, son of Samuel Low.
March 16, Sarah, daughter of Joseph Chaffee, Jun.
" " Hannah, daughter of James Smith, Jun.
1729. July 20, Joseph Chaffee, an adult person, as also his whole
family, Benjamin, Thomas, Abigail, James, Joseph, Samuel &
Stephen.
July, 20, Ruth, daughter of James Bicknell.
Aug. 3, Mary, daughter of Josiah Humphrey.
Sept. 14, Josiah, son of John Torrey.
Sept. 28, Robert, son of Robert Watson.
Nov. 2, Hannah, daughter of James Bicknell.
Nov. 16, John, son of Jacob Hartshorn of Bristol.
1730. May 3, Rachel, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Viall.
May 31, Edward, son of James Adams, Jun.

THE JOURNAL

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1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	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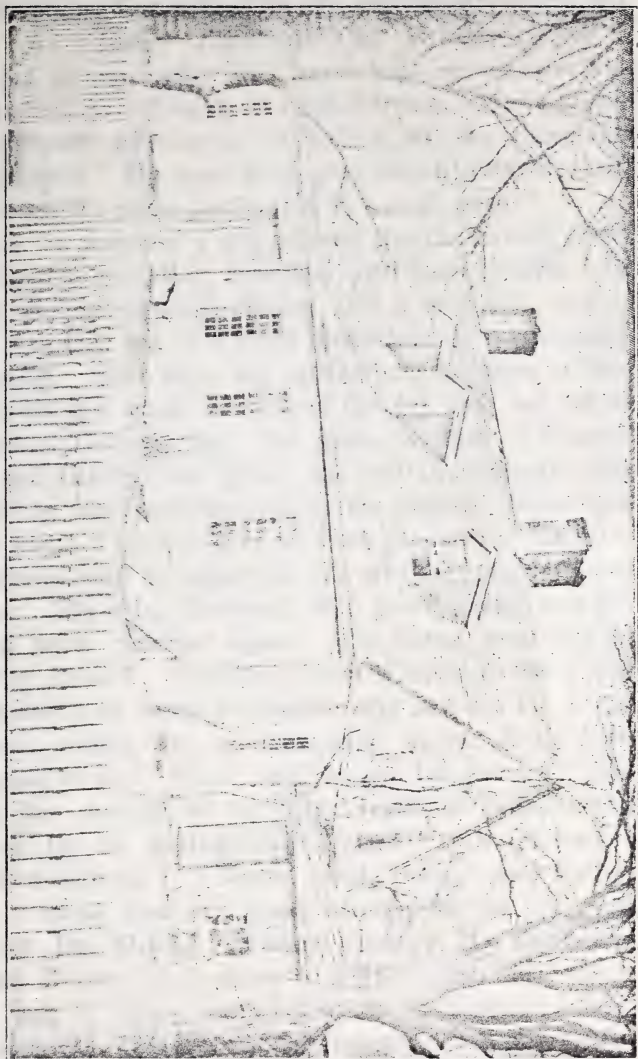
1730. Sept. 20, Peter, son of Edward Bosworth.
 Oct. 18, Alice, wife of Nathaniel Peck, tertius, (adult) also two
 • of the children, Thomas & Mary.
 Oct. 20, Jerusha, daughter of James Smith, Jun.
 Dec. 6, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Low.
- 1730-31. Feb. 27, Sarah, daughter of James Viall.
1731. June 6, Mary, wife of Hezekiah Chaffee, (adult) & two of the
 children, John and Mary.
 June 13, Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel & Bethia Peck.
 July 18, Comfort, son of Nathaniel and Alice Peck, of Rehoboth.
 Aug. 1, Jabez, son of Jabez Carpenter of Rehoboth.
 Aug. 8, Elisha, son of Thomas Dexter.
 Aug. 15, Sarah, daughter of Josiah Humphrey,
 Oct. 20, James, son of James Bickneil.
 Oct. 22, Hezekiah Chaffee, (adult) at home on a sick bed.
 " 23, Bethia Medbury, (adult) on a sick bed.
 " 24, Elijah, son of Eben Bowen of Rehoboth.
 " 31, Lucy, daughter of William Brown of Rehoboth.
 Nov. 7, Josiah and Elizabeth Chaffee, his wife, also two of their
 children, Joshua and Elizabeth.
 Nov. 7, Josiah, son of Joseph Chaffee.
1732. Jan. 2, Hezekiah, son of Mary Chaffee.
 Feb. 27, Mary, daughter of Peleg and Sarah Heath.
 April 2, Jacob and Lydia, son and daughter of Jacob Bosworth.
 " " Ruth, daughter of James Smith Jun.
 " 9, Timothy, son of Ebenezer Hill of Rehoboth.
 " 23, Felix, Negro man servant.
 June 4, Peter Maxfield, an adult person & Peter, son of Peter
 Maxfield.
 June 4, Rebecca, wife of Eleazer Treadwell.
 Oct. 1, Charles Peck & Abigail Read, grandchild & nephew of
 John Read.
 Nov. 26, Eunice, servant child of John Read, baptized on his
 account.
 Dec. 10, Mary, daughter of Joseph Bosworth, of Rehoboth, bap-
 tized at Rehoboth.
1733. Feb. 25, Molly, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Allen.
 March 18, Mary, daughter of Andrew Shannon, an Irishman.
 April 1, Nathaniel, Enos, Susanna & Anna, children of Nathaniel
 Walker of Rehoboth.
 July 29, James, son of James Smith Jun. & Jerusha, his wife.
 Aug. 5, Lydia, daughter of Ephraim Bliss of Palmer's River.
 Sept. 16, Jonathan, James, Phebe, Hannah, children of Eben-
 ezer & Rebecca Treadwell.
 Oct. 7, Christian, daughter of Nathaniel & Alice Peck of Rehoboth.

1734. March 3, Peleg, son of Peleg & Mary Richmond.
 May 5, William Tripp, servant boy to Hezekiah Tiffany, on his own account, age 14.
 May 5, Abigail, daughter of Matthew & Bethia Watson.
 June 30, Caleb, son of Caleb Lyon of Rehoboth, baptized there.
 Sept. 1, Peleg, son of Peleg and Sarah Heath, born Aug. 27, 1734.
 Nov. 17, Hannah, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Viall.
1735. Feb. 23, Joseph Allen, Jun. (adult) and four of his children, Joseph, Elisha, Benjamin, and Hezekiah Allen.
 March 9, Molly, daughter of Matthew & Bethia Watson.
 May 18, Constant, son of Constant & Sarah Viall.
 Aug. 17, James, son of Peleg & Mary Richmond.
 Sept. 14, Sarah, daughter of Joseph Allen, Jun.
 Oct. 12, Abigail, daughter of Nathaniel & Alice Peck of Rehoboth.
 Nov. 2, John, son of Nathaniel & Abigail Pain, of Rehoboth.
1736. Jan. 11, Molly, daughter of Joshua & Hannah Bicknell.
 March 21, Peleg, second son of Peleg & Sarah Heath, born March 3, 1736.
 March 7, Susanna Medbury. Her father is an Antinomian Baptist.
 March 7, Hannah Tripp, (adult) a servant girl to Hezekiah Tiffany.
 March 21, Nathaniel, son of Deacon Josiah Humphrey.
 July 4, Viall, son of John and Elizabeth Franklin.
 July 11, Hannah Medbury, an adult person.
 July 18, Rachel, daughter of Matthew & Bethia Watson.
 Aug. 11, Gideon Franklin (an adult person) of Rehoboth.
 " " Daniel, son of Gideon & Mary Franklin.
 Aug. 15, Sarah, daughter of Eleazer and Rebecca Treadwell.
 " 29, Sarah, daughter of Constant & Sarah Viall.
 " 29, Anna, daughter of Felix, negro man.
 Sept. 12, Ruth Viall, wife of Joseph Viall.
 Oct. 3, John, son of James Smith Jun. and Jerusha his wife.
 Dec. 19, William, son of Jonas and Mary Humphrey.
 Dec. 19, Hannah Andrews, an adult person.
 Dec. 19, Sarah, wife of Felix, negro.
1737. March 6, Jane Barnes, "her husband is a ridged Antinomian Baptist."
 March 6, Keziah Barnes, daughter of Jane Barnes.
 Mar 6, Ruth, daughter of Joseph and Ruth Viall.
 May 29, John Rogers, son of Peleg and Mary Richmond.
 June 19, Nathaniel, son of Jonas and Mary Humphrey.
 Aug. 7, Mary, wife of John Allen.
 Aug. 21, Sarah, daughter of William and Mehitabel Mathews.

1738. Feb. 26, Nathaniel, son of Peleg & Sarah Heath, born Feb. 20, 1738.
 March 5, Ruth, daughter of Deacon Josiah Humphrey & Hannah, his wife.
 March 5, Ruth, daughter of John & Elizabeth Franklin.
 March 26, Jerusha, daughter of Felix, negro, & Sarah, his wife.
 May 1, Becca, daughter of James & Rebecca Brown, baptized at home when like to die.
 May 21, David, son of Gideon Franklin & Mary his wife.
 June 11, Stephen, son of Robert Bates and Margaret his wife.
 Aug. 6, Eleazer, son of Eleazer Treadwell & Rebecca, his wife.
 Oct. 15, Jonathan, son of Joseph & Ruth Viall.
1739. March 4, Elkanah, son of Josiah Humphrey, Jun., & Habijah, his wife.
 March 4, Patience, daughter of Peleg and Mary Richmond.
 April 1, Mary, daughter of Samuel Read, of Rehoboth, baptized at R.
 May 27, Molly, daughter of Ruth Allen, daughter of Daniel Allen.
 July 1, Solomon, son of Solomon & Keziah Peck.
 July 15, Alice, daughter of John & Abigail Tinker.
 Dec. 9, Michael, son of Jonas Humphrey & Mary his wife.
1740. Feb. 24, Malakiah, son of Felix, negro & Sarah his wife.
 March 16, Asa, son of Gideon & Mary Franklin.
 June 1, Abigail, daughter of William & Mehitabel Mathews.
 July 23, Susanna, daughter Roger & Susanna Richmond of Bristol; on the day of the child's death, at the house of Gideon Franklin of Rehoboth, private baptism.
 Aug. 10, Keziah, daughter of Solomon & Keziah Peck.
 Aug. 31, Brill, mulatto man of mine, on his own account.

For the period of over two years after Mr. Heath's dismission, the people were without a settled minister, hearing candidates and stated supplies. December 14, the town voted "£100 to pay a minister or ministers to preach to this town," and Captain Joseph Allen, John Adams, and Josiah Humphrey were chosen a committee "to provide the town with a minister to preach to the town as there shall be occasion." Josiah Humphrey was to take care of the meeting house. May 22, 1741, the town treasurer was ordered to pay out the £100 to the Committee as needed for a minister or ministers.

Mr. Heath's successor was the Rev. Solomon Townsend,



MATTHEW WATSON BRICK MANSION, NAYATT.

Diagram showing the relative positions of the various parts of the machine.



who was born in Boston in 1716, graduated at Harvard College with the degree of A. M., in 1735, commenced his ministry among this people in 1743, and died December 25, 1796, in the eighty-first year of his age, and the fifty-fifth of his ministry. As "*Father Townsend*," as he was called, is remembered by one who well knew him, he was over five feet and six inches in height, of a spare frame, plain in dress, and scrupulously economical in habits, as the times and salary demanded. He wore long, grey hair, was baldheaded, and possessed the proud distinction of a large nose.

He wore in summer a gay colored chintz morning gown and a cocked hat and short breeches with knee buckles. In winter he wore green small clothes and a long coat, and at his death was laid out in a black broadcloth suit, purchased by the people. Soon after his settlement, the town of Barrington, with the whole of Bristol County, was set off to Rhode Island Colony, and the town system of Church support and tithing was given up, and the minister was supported by free contributions of the people. Silver and gold they had but little to give, and the products of the farm were annually sent to replenish his oft-times empty stores and larder. His wife, Rebecca, died when young, and Mr. Townsend never married again. His house was kept by Miss Betty Renuff. One day, towards noon, as Betty was cooking a kettle of clams for dinner, she saw old Dr. Stiles of Newport, riding up, on horseback, to the front door. "What *shall* we do? What *shall* we get for dinner?" said Betty, as she thought of the frugal repast of clams, bread and butter for so distinguished a guest. "Dr. Stiles has come to dine with us." "Never, mind, Betty," said Father Solomon, "clams that are good enough for *me* are good enough for Dr. Stiles." Without apology, Mr. Townsend invited the Doctor to sit down to a Barrington dish, which was not only a rarity, but a luxury to his Newport friend. They visited the grave of Willett together, and Mr. Townsend was about to rub the moss from the stones. "Don't rub it off," said the good Doctor, "*that's sacred moss.*"

the following is a summary of the results of the study. The first group of patients, who were treated with the standard dose of 10 mg. of the drug, showed a marked improvement in their condition. The second group, who were treated with a higher dose of 20 mg., showed a more rapid and complete recovery. The third group, who were treated with a still higher dose of 30 mg., showed the most rapid and complete recovery. The results of the study indicate that the drug is effective in the treatment of the condition, and that the higher doses are more effective than the lower doses.

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In conversation with some students on moral philosophy, Mr. Townsend told them that he studied such a philosophy. When asked to explain, he said that his philosophy was to pull off his boots, if he did not want them on. It is said that he often went into tears, when telling the value "of this precious book, the Bible." He was a thorough student of the Bible and had a large library of the best Puritan theology. He was thoroughly in sympathy with the early Congregational divines and scholars and when Whitfield came to America found little to approve in his methods and teachings. In fact, he joined with other of the New England clergy in his protest against them, as follows :

"When Mr. Whitfield first came among us, he used his utmost craft and cunning to strike the passions and engage the affections of the people, and when he had wrought them into a fond opinion of his excellence and they began to look upon him as endowed with an uncommon measure of the Spirit, he continued to insinuate that unconverted ministers could do little or no good to souls ; that dead men might as well beget living children. Having thus prepared the way, he leaves the country with the most vile insinuation, 'That many, nay most that preach, I fear, do not experimentally know Christ and the universities are become dark — darkness in the abstract.' Well, what is the language of all this ? He that runs may read. Dead men may as well beget living children as an unconverted minister do good to souls. The most of your ministers are unconverted ; you must, then, if you have any regard to your souls, separate from them and seek better help. But what will you do ? You can't have any help from the colleges : there is nothing but darkness that may be felt. You must then content yourselves with some illiterate exhorters, until you can have a supply from the Shepherd's Tent, the Orphan House, or elsewhere.

It appeareth to us, that the Devil with all his cunning could not take a more direct step to overthrow these churches, hurt religion and the souls of men."

Joseph Avery of Norton,
John Greenwood, { Rehoboth,
David Turner, {
Ebenezer White, Norton,
Solomon Townsend of Barrington,
John Burt of Bristol.

His prayers contained many gifted thoughts and he often quoted and used the same expressions. He prayed for those who traveled by land, for a horse is a vain thing for safety. Also for the sons of Zebulon, who went down upon the sea, and who did business on the mighty waters.

The following incident illustrates "Father Townsend's" interest in young people and his kind treatment of his colored boy as a culprit: Hooker Low had a white boy bound to service and Mr. Townsend a colored apprentice. Both played truant and went fishing on Sunday. Both were brought before the magistrate and were sentenced to pay a fine or be whipped. Mr. Low allowed his boy to be whipped, but Mr. Townsend paid the fine and saved the boy the disgrace of a public whipping at the town whipping post. The colored boy, at the expiration of his service, went to sea, and, after many years' absence, returned to Barrington and called at Mr. Townsend's for a night's lodging. Mr. Townsend gave him food and lodgings, not recognizing his guest as his former servant. In the morning the man made himself known as the boy who once served him and then handed his old master a bag of money as a present in return for his former kindness. Mr. Townsend afterwards, in telling the story, referred to it as an illustration of the parable of casting bread upon the waters and finding it again after many days.

In the summer he preached two sermons on the Sabbath, and in the winter, only one. There was no Sabbath school and no Sabbath or week-day prayer-meetings. In the preparatory lecture, he was assisted by neighboring ministers.

Although the records of the Church have been lost for that memorable half century of Mr. Townsend's pastorate, and the town records have no hints as to the Church affairs, probably no period of our history was more interesting since our foundation, and none so full of peace and progress. The records of that ministry were written upon the hearts of the young and old of this community, and though we cannot read the written page, we can behold the more ineffaceable monuments of truth, piety and order which such a life and such teachings established. *Si quaeratis monumenta circumspicite.* "If you seek for memorials, look around you."

At the ordination of his successor, Rev. Samuel Watson, February 28, 1798, the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, of Providence, gave the charge to this people, and paid the following tribute to the memory and character of this venerable man :

"May much of the spirit of your good old Elijah descend and rest on the young Elijah who succeeds him in office. The name of Townsend will long be dear to you in this place. His memory will long be venerated in the Churches, and never will be obliterated from the minds of his acquaintances. Happy in his ministry for fifty-five years, you still feel the good effects of the same. Your best testimony of respect to his memory, will be to preserve that order and harmony in your proceedings which do you so much honor, and to transfer your affection to his successor in office. With a mind most pure, placid and patient, and a character exceptionably good and estimable, he was interred with every mark of respect by an affectionate people."

Rev. Thomas Noyes, pastor of the second Church in Needham, at the installation of the Rev. Luther Wright, speaks of the "faithful, pious, and evangelical *Townsend*, who, through a long and successful ministry, was an ornament to his profession and a glory to human nature." His people passed the following eulogium upon him, when they erected the slab to his memory in Pines Hill Cemetery :

SACRED TO THE MEMORY

of the

REV. SOLOMON TOWNSEND,

Who died Dec. 25, 1796, aged 80 years ;

ALSO

REBECCA HIS WIFE,

Who died July 24, 1773, aged 55 years.

Mr. Townsend was born in Boston, Oct., A. D. 1716; was graduated at Harvard College, A. D. 1735; was ordained pastor of the church and congregation in Barrington A. D. 1743, and continued faithful in his charge 53 years, when death put a period to his labors and his remains were consigned to this tomb.

Beneath this sculptured stone and mouldering heap,
 The reverend teacher rests in quiet sleep;
 From youth's first dawn he trod the sacred stage,
 To the dim twilight of declining age;
 He taught the soul in virtue's path to stray,
 Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way.

In 1798 Rev. Samuel Watson succeeded to the pulpit made vacant by the death of Townsend. Mr. Watson was a native of Barrington, being the son of Matthew Watson, Jr., and the grandson of Matthew, Sr., of whom we shall, in another place, have occasion to speak. He graduated at Brown University in 1794, studied theology, was installed in 1798, and was ordained over the Congregational Church in Barrington the same year. He was a talented and able preacher, and the people were very harmonious and united during his ministry. At his ordination, he lived with his father on the estate and in the house now owned and occupied by his Watson descendants. He received as a settlement \$210, and his annual salary was from \$200 to \$250. After his in-

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. The examination is to be held on the date and at the place specified on the ticket.

2. Candidates must bring with them to the examination a valid form of identification.

3. Candidates must bring with them to the examination a valid form of identification.

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28. Candidates must bring with them to the examination a valid form of identification.

29. Candidates must bring with them to the examination a valid form of identification.

30. Candidates must bring with them to the examination a valid form of identification.

stallation, he exchanged pulpits with his classmate Miles, of Grafton, and saw in his congregation, on a stormy Sabbath, in a neat, plain dress, a young lady, to whom he was attracted. He sought an introduction, courted and married her. Her name was Martha Turpin Bicknell, of Attleboro'. After his marriage his grandfather bought the Richard Greene place, and moved the house from a cellar in front of Mr. Kinnicutt's to the site of Mr. Staples's residence. This house, known as "The parsonage," is now owned and occupied (1898) by Mrs. Charles Miller. Mr. Watson preached two sermons in summer, and one in winter, on Sundays. He taught private pupils, and boarded some of them at his house. His habits of thought were such that he wrote rapidly, even in company. He walked across his farm and back to his study on the mornings of the days when he wrote his sermons. He kept a sideboard for liquors, which was the ministerial fashion at that day, and treated himself, as well as his friends, to the best drinks the times afforded. He was held in high esteem among his people, and during his pastorate, ninety-two persons were added to the Church.

The Barrington Library Association was formed during his ministry, largely by his encouragement and efforts, and the library was kept at his house. The most important act of the Church and society during Mr. Watson's ministry was the taking down of the old meeting-house of 1737, and building a new one on the same lot, a little farther from the road and nearer the River. In 1805 the town gave to the United Congregational Society, its interest in the lot given in 1733, by Joshua Bicknell, "for the erection of a meeting-house thereon." The new house was built in 1806-7, the frame and form being mainly preserved in the present house of worship.

The funds for building the new meeting-house were obtained from subscriptions of individuals, interested in the work of the church, and also from the proceeds of the Barrington meeting-house lottery, which was authorized by the General Assembly for that purpose, with Gen. Thomas

the history of the United States, and the history of the world, is a subject of great importance, and one which has attracted the attention of many of the most distinguished writers of the age. The history of the United States, from its first settlement to the present time, is a subject of great interest, and one which has attracted the attention of many of the most distinguished writers of the age. The history of the world, from its first creation to the present time, is a subject of great interest, and one which has attracted the attention of many of the most distinguished writers of the age. The history of the United States, from its first settlement to the present time, is a subject of great interest, and one which has attracted the attention of many of the most distinguished writers of the age. The history of the world, from its first creation to the present time, is a subject of great interest, and one which has attracted the attention of many of the most distinguished writers of the age.

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Allin and Judge Joshua Bicknell as managers. An account of this lottery will be found under another chapter.

It is a matter worthy of note that the three pastors of the Congregational Church from 1728 to 1816, a period of 88 years, were ordained for their work and installed over the Barrington Church as their first and only pastorates. Their whole service as Christian teachers was given to this people. They lived and died in Barrington and their graves are with us unto this day, as is also that of Rev. Shearjasub Bourn Townsend, the grandson of the venerable Solomon Townsend.

It is also of interest to state that two meeting-houses were erected during the same period, one in 1737 and the second in 1806-7. For further reference, see the chapter on Meeting Houses and Church services.

Mr. Watson has left us in his own handwriting a list of the families in U. C. Society, Barrington, during his pastorate.

Sam'l Bosworth,	Syril Martin,	J. Barnes,
S. Bosworth, Jr.,	E. Tiffany,	J. Watson,
Capt. Ingraham,	Joseph Carlo Mauran,	A. Lilley,
W. Ingraham,	Joshua Bicknell,	E. Smith,
J. Ingraham,	Joseph Bicknell,	Jas. Grant,
Noel Mathewson,	John Bicknell,	J. Humphrey,
Peter Taylor,	Ira Allin,	J. Humphrey, Jr.,
Anderson Martin,	Mrs. Viall,	J. Potter,
C. Martin,	George Allin,	Mrs. Barnes,
Nath. Smith,	Josiah Kinnicutt,	Joseph Rawson,
Nathl. Smith, Jr.,	K. Brown,	Widow Allin,
W. Kent,	S. Smith,	Major Drown,
Capt. Smith,	Nathl. Heath, Jr.,	S. Viall,
Granny Bosworth,	Nathl. Heath,	J. Harding,
John Drown,	A. Carpenter,	J. Humphrey,
John Short,	S. Peck,	R. Richmond,
M. Watson,	Capt. Ladue,	Widow Viall,
Solo Townsend,	E. Remington,	Nathl. Viall,
C. Standley,	Major Peck,	J. Viall,
Joseph Kent,	D. Horn,	H. Viall,
Capt. Short,	P. Paine,	W. Jones,
Capt. Martin,	Dr. Allin,	J. Bullock,
	S. Lowe.	

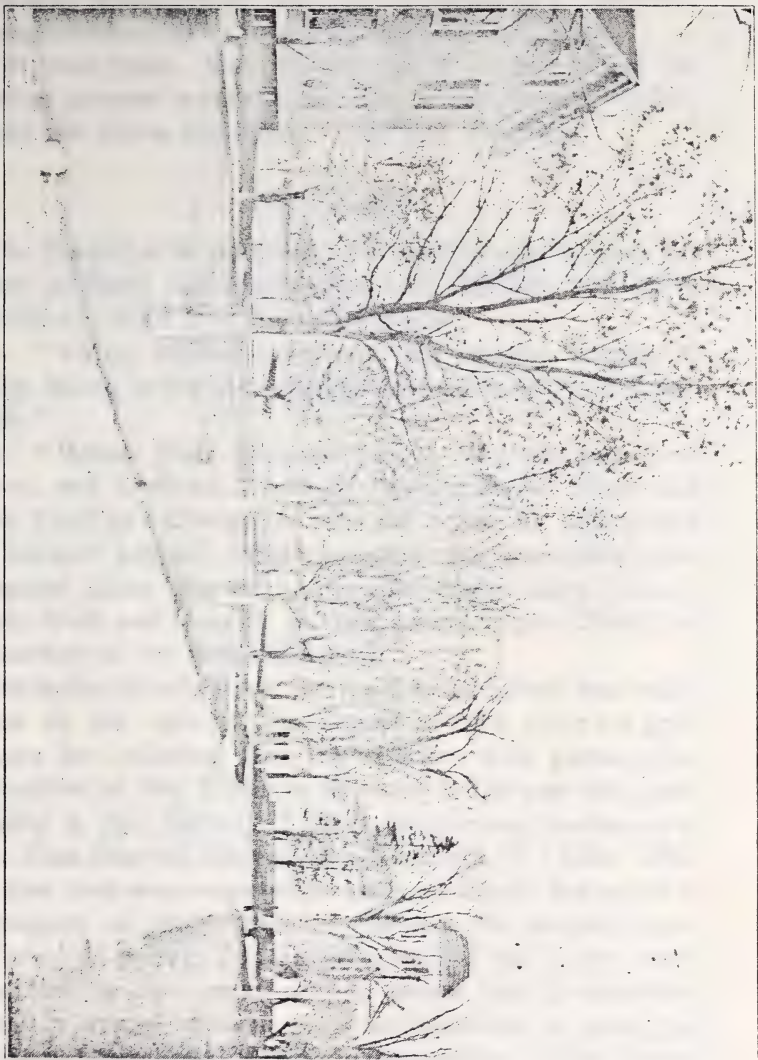
Total, 67 families.

The Rev. Luther Wright succeeded Mr. Watson, and was installed Jan. 29, 1817. He was an experienced minister of the Gospel, and a man of fervent piety, zealous in work, and of a progressive, orthodox faith. "The refreshing from the Lord," which blessed so many of the New England churches between 1816-20, came to the Barrington pastor and people, and as a result over ninety persons were added to the Church, the larger part in the year 1820. The same period witnessed a new interest taken in instructing the youth in the teachings and doctrines of the Bible. American Sunday Schools really were born at this time, although in some parts of the country Bible teaching for the young had been entered upon by the Churches prior to this time. Mr. Wright was among the first to recognize the value and importance of this new movement. In 1817 the General Association of Massachusetts recommended the establishment of schools for the pious education of children and youth. In the same year we find the following important Church records, the result of Mr. Wright's deep interest in all good plans to benefit the Church and society:

BARRINGTON, MAY 22, 1817.

"The brethren and sisters of the Church met at the meeting-house, agreeably to the appointment by the pastor. The meeting was opened with prayer. The articles of Christian Faith and Covenant were read, explained and commented upon. The importance of the religious education of the rising generation was then urged. The pastor proposed and requested that the Church co-operate with him in catechising the children and youth."

"Voted, unanimously, that Dea. Kent Brown, and brethren Jabez Heath and Geo. Gladding be a Committee to consult with the pastor respecting a plan for the catachetical instruction of the children and youth in this place, and report at their next prayer meeting. The pastor then recommended to observe the monthly concert of prayer, which was agreed to by the Church, and was observed accordingly, commencing the first Monday in June 2, 1817."



CONGREGATIONAL MEETING-HOUSE AND PARSONAGE.



Diagram illustrating the structure of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"The Church met according to adjournment. The Committee raised at the last meeting recommended the establishment of a catachetical society among the youth in this place, and that Wilbour's catechism be used as a text-book. They also recommended the use of Emerson's Catechism among children, to be taught by minister and people."

"It was voted, That the Committee chosen at the last meeting propose a constitution for a Catachetical Society among the youth, and report at the next meeting."

JUNE 7, 1818.

The Church were detained after public worship, and the pastor proposed the establishment of Sabbath Schools in this place. After free discussion it was :

1. "Voted, without opposition, that Sunday Schools be set up among us for the religious instruction of children and youth."

2. "Voted, That Deacons Joshua Bicknell and Kent Brown, and brethren Anderson Martin, Daniel Short, and Noah Read be a Committee with the pastor to superintend the Sabbath School." The Committee met immediately and appointed Mary Bosworth, Permilla Paine, Sally Tiffany, Nancy Viall, and Mary R. Bullock, sisters in the Church, to be teachers in the Sabbath School."

While the records state that the Sunday School was established by the vote of the Church in 1818, there are good reasons for believing that the children were gathered for instruction in the Bible, on Sundays, in the year 1817, and possibly a year earlier. I have the personal testimony of Mrs. Eliza (Martin) Ide and Mrs. Elizabeth W. (Allin) Bicknell that both were engaged in such work with the youth of Barrington in 1817, teaching classes in the meeting-house and also in private houses near, as there was at first much opposition to the work, on the ground that lay-members, especially young women, were not qualified to teach the truths of the Bible, clearly or correctly. The found-

ers of the Barrington Sunday School were the pastor, Rev. Luther Wright, Deacon Kent Brown, Deacon Joshua Bicknell, Jabez Heath, George Gladding, Mary Bosworth, Mary R. Bullock, Eliza Martin, Permilla Paine, Sally Tiffany, Elizabeth W. Allin, and Nancy Viall.

It was during Mr. Wright's ministry that the Church adopted Articles of Faith, though a Covenant had been used by the Congregational Churches of New England from the first settlement.

The following are the Articles of Faith and Covenant of the Church, adopted July 19, 1817. There is no record that a creed had been established prior to this time. They are in substantial agreement with the Churches of this order throughout New England at that day :

THE
ARTICLES OF FAITH,
and
THE COVENANT
of
THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
in
BARRINGTON, R. I.

ARTICLES OF FAITH.

1. I believe there is one only living and true God, the Creator, Preserver, and Governour of all things.
2. I believe the apostacy of our first Parents, the depravity of the human heart, and the ruined condition of mankind by sin.
3. I believe that God, in compassion to the fallen children of men, in pure mercy, provided a Saviour for them.
4. I believe the Lord Jesus Christ to be the only Saviour of a guilty world, that he is both the Son of God and the son of man; and, that he is the only mediator between God and man.
5. I believe in the Holy Ghost as the sacred agent, who enlightens the mind, and purifies the heart of men; and, in the necessity of his influence, to bring us out of a state of sin into a state of grace.

6. I believe justification to be of the free and rich grace of God, through faith.

7. I believe Baptism and the Lord's Supper to be the only sacraments of the New Testament; and, that they who come to the holy Institution of the Gospel, should examine themselves as to their knowledge, faith, and repentance.

8. I believe the resurrection of the body, and the final judgment of the quick and dead.

9. I believe the future happiness of the righteous, and the condemnation and misery of the wicked.

10. I believe, in a word, the sacred Scriptures to be written by inspiration of God; and, that they contain the only rule of faith and practice.

CHURCH COVENANT.

You do now seriously, and deliberately in the presence of God and this Assembly, give up yourself (selves) to God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, acknowledging the Lord Jehovah to be your God. You own Christ as your Saviour, and promise to walk agreeably to his Gospel. You acknowledge the Holy Spirit as your comforter and sanctifier, and will cherish His light and influences. You do now professedly covenant with one God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, in an everlasting Covenant never to be forgotten, resolving by divine grace to be for Him alone. You do not only give up yourself (selves) to the Lord; but also devote the children which God has, or may, graciously give you, to his fear and service, promising, by divine assistance, to bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

You commit yourself (selves) to the care and inspection of this church, promising to attend the administration of the ordinances as you have opportunity, readily submitting to the rules and discipline of this church, in the way of peace and order.

This you promise by divine assistance?

RE-STIPULATION.

We do then joyfully receive you, as one (those) whom we hope Christ has received; and we promise to watch over you in the spirit of meekness and friendship, asking an interest in your prayers, that we may each adorn the Gospel of our common Saviour.

Barrington, July 19, 1817.

A true copy from the Church Records.

Attest, LUTHER WRIGHT, Pastor.

During Mr. Wright's ministry more than ninety persons were added to the church. He closed his labors in Barrington.

ton in 1821, after four years of very active, useful service. The church remained without a pastor for nearly two years, a period of loss in church work and growth. The following doggerel verses on the various changes of the period reflect something of the spirit of the times :

BARRINGTON CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.

In the town of B., Sir, there does dwell,
A corporation known full well.
Their funds are large, their pay is small,
Whene'er their preacher, he does call.
It was made up in '98,
As you may see by their own date.
They ordained then their own townsman,
Which we will call by the name of Sam.
He lasted there for eighteen years,
But always had his doubts and fears,
About how he should get his pay,
Until the Lord called him away.
Then as for meeting they had none,
Unless a traveler chanced to come.
Then they all met on the Lord's Day,
To see what travelers had to say;
At length there to these Deacons came,
A man of learning and of fame.
I'll place him up in his true light,
And his name we will call Wright.
This man he suited everything,
And the subscriptions did begin,
For to raise money, for to call
This Wright to be installed.
The next step, then, was for to find
Sufficient men all of one mind,
To come with all their hearts' delight,
And re-install what they called Wright.
About four years, we understand,
This work went on, all hand in hand.
A reformation then took place,
Which set the people all in haste;
And after sixty had been joined,
The Priest and Deacons tried their minds,
And found that they could not agree,
And trouble was their destiny.
His salary was much behind,
Five hundred dollars at that time;

The Deacon's power was then so great,
 He bid him go without debate.
 The next step, then, was to find
 Sufficient men all of one mind,
 To come with all their hearts' delight,
 And turn away what they called Wright.
 Then Mr. P. came on so stout,
 To see the battle well fought out,
 And found the pay was coming scant,
 So he concluded to recant.
 The next brought in was Mr. K.,
 An humble man as they all say;
 To preach the Gospel he was bound,
 And always true to it was found.
 Six months the term that he must stay,
 They locked the house on the Lord's Day,
 And none was suffered there to be,
 Neither to hear nor for to see.
 The Sergeant (K) ordered him to start,
 Which grieved him to the very heart.
 The Deacon's power was then so great,
 He bid him go without debate.
 The time had come that he must go,
 And on that very moment, too.
 Then he was forced to leave the ground,
 His wife no chance to change her gown.
 Now Mr. W. has come forth,
 Though not far distant from the North,
 To take the lead of all the band,
 And guide them to the Heavenly Land.
 Now may they all united be,
 And pay him up so he shan't flee.
 Nor go from this which he calls home,
 'Till he go hence whence none returns.
 May our people live in such a form,
 That when they die they may be borne
 To Abraham's bosom there to be
 Forever blest eternally.

Rev. Francis Wood was ordained and installed February 26th, 1823. After a brief but useful pastorate he was dismissed November 22, 1826.

Dissension having arisen in the Church, which earnest efforts failed to harmonize, a period of religious depression followed.

In February, 1832, a series of special meetings, conducted by Rev. Giles Pease, resulted in the addition of a goodly number to the Church. During several months in which Mr. Pease was acting pastor, the attention of the Church was given to long neglected church discipline.

In 1835 Rev. Thomas Williams was installed, and after a troubled pastorate of nearly three years, during which the chronic dissensions increased, he was dismissed.

Rev. Benjamin R. Allen was installed September 26, 1838, and dismissed in September, 1842.

Rev. Charles Peabody was installed June 21st, 1843. A Council called April 7th, 1846, to dismiss him, adjourned to May 5th, after "enjoining on the Pastor and Church the duty of ministering the government of Christ's house in disciplining the delinquent members in the Church." The council decided that the pastoral relation "should not be dissolved," and adjourned.

Another mutual council was called October 6, 1846, which granted the dissolution, commended Mr. Peabody, and deeply deplored the condition of the Church. They admonished the brethren "of the necessity of immediate and thorough discipline in the Church, in order to their continued existenee. As a council we record here our solemn conviction that the very name of this Church must in a few years be blotted out of the map of our Zion, unless affectionate, determined, thorough discipline is enforced in this Church."

Rev. Forrest Jefferds, as "stated supply," began his labors November 21st, 1847, and closed May 20th, 1851, after a peaceful pastorate.

Rev. Silas S. Hyde was called August 14th, 1851. He accepted, but his installation was deferred until the extensive alterations in the meeting-house were completed. The sounding board, the high pulpit and the galleries were taken down, and the whole interior and exterior were remodelled. It was dedicated December 9th, 1851. On the following

day the council met, and the services of installation were held the day after, December 11th, 1851.

December 2d, 1852 was observed as a day of fasting and prayer, on which occasion the revised "Articles of Faith and Covenant" were publicly and harmoniously recognized.

In 1854 collectors of benevolent contributions were appointed and a thorough system of collections was established. The collections from all sources for benevolent objects were \$205.94.

Early in 1855 an unfortunate difference arose between pastor and people, which interrupted the hitherto successful ministry of Mr. Hyde, and resulted in a mutual council and his dismissal, March 28, 1855. The council voted unanimously that the "differences have been the result of differences in temperament, and in the position from which the parties observed and judged, rather than any criminal, moral obliquity."

Rev. Morris Day held special religious services from Jan. 24, 1856, to February 21st, resulting in the conversion of some fifty or more souls.

During this religious interest Rev. Francis Horton, of West Cambridge, Mass., was invited to supply the pulpit. He began his labors in February, 1865. His call to the pastorate, May 20, 1856, was accepted. He continued acting pastor until he died, March 19, 1872, beloved and mourned by all his people, after a remarkably successful ministry of 16 years.

May 5, 1872, Revised Articles of Faith were unanimously adopted.

The benevolent contributions steadily advanced. In 1870 they reached \$922.30, and in 1872 \$1,150.00.

Rev. William House began his labors March 9, 1873. He was installed Oct. 22, 1874, and dismissed by council July 7, 1886. During his ministry the advantage of system in all departments of church activity was demonstrated. The benevolent contributions for 1885 rose to \$1,304.25.

Rev. John W. Colwell began his labors June 19, 1887, and was installed by council July 20, 1887.

Though no special meetings were held, 41 united on confession of faith during the first two years of his ministry.

A Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was formed July 5, 1887.

The meeting-house was enlarged in 1888, and a new pipe organ purchased. The house was dedicated March 17, 1889.

The Church Manual was revised, new Standing Rules being adopted, and this Historical Sketch enlarged, corrected, and brought down to date.

Mr. Colwell's able and successful ministry was terminated by his early and sudden death in February, 1896.

Rev. Norman Plass followed in the pastorate and was installed in November, 1896. His brief ministry in Barrington has been marked by faithful pastoral work and vigorous preaching.

Hon. Lewis B. Smith, who united with the church May 6, 1832, and was chosen deacon Nov. 3, 1859, and treasurer of the "United Congregational Society March 7, 1853, died suddenly in the lower vestibule of the church, Sunday morning, May 29, 1892.

This was on "Memorial Sunday." Special service, in accordance with the custom of the church, was held on this Sunday, preceding "Memorial Day." Mr. Smith had been sick with heart difficulty a week or two previous. He felt so much better that he came out to this service and though very feeble, he entered into the spirit of the occasion and seemed to enjoy the service. At its close, brethren, neighbors, and friends gathered around him, glad to see him back in the place, which was seldom vacant on Sunday. He went below with the Sunday School, but was not well enough to teach. He sat with his class during the opening exercises. Singularly, the superintendent gave out Keble's Evening Hymn, "Sun of my Soul" to be sung just before the les-

The first of these was the fact that the British had been driven out of the country. This was a great victory for the Americans, and it was a great blow to the British. The British had been in the country for many years, and they had been very successful in their military campaigns. But now they had been driven out, and they had to leave the country. This was a great victory for the Americans, and it was a great blow to the British.

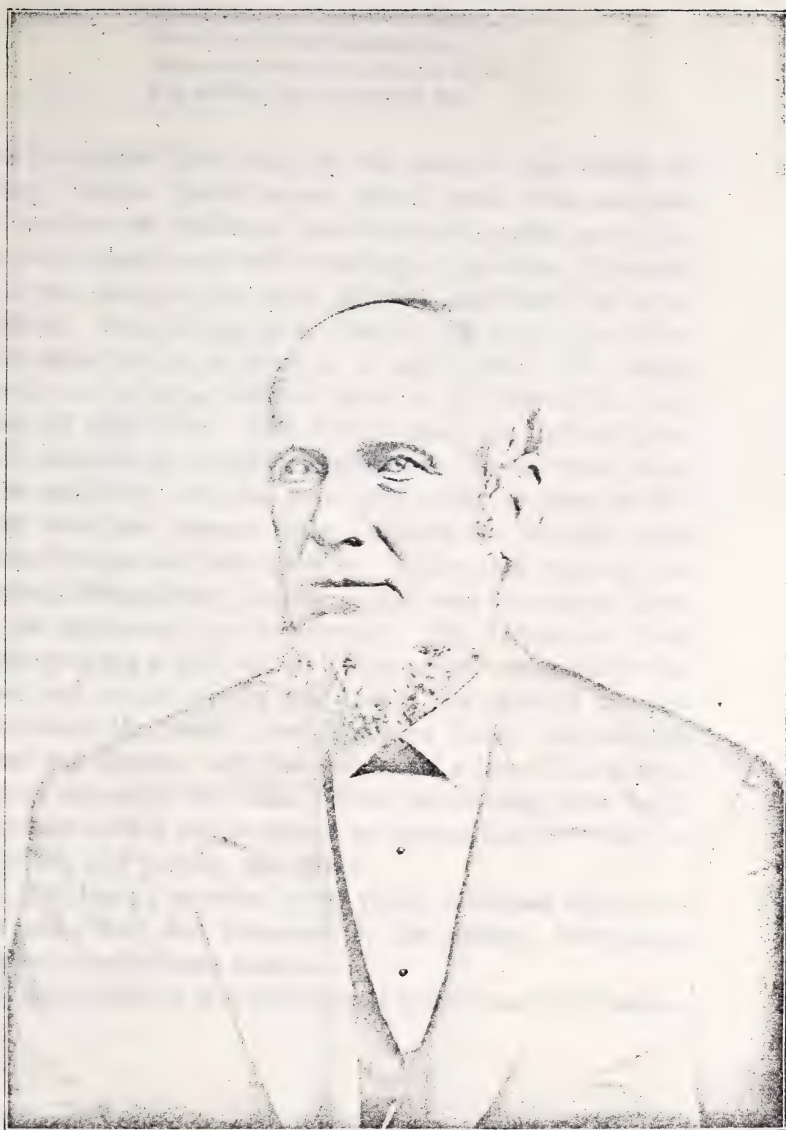
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LEWIS BOSWORTH SMITH.



Mr. [illegible]

sons. The school sang the first three verses, the third verse reading,

"Abide with me from morn till eve,
For without thee I cannot live.
Abide with me when death is nigh,
For without thee I dare not die."

As the classes then took up the study of the lesson for the day, Deacon Smith arose, shook hands with and bade the members of his class good-bye, and passed out of the room with those words still sounding in his ears. He went out to the shed for his team, his wife awaiting him in the vestibule. As he drove up in front of the vestry door, Mrs. Smith called him in to speak to a lady friend. Mr. Smith came in and as he put out his hand to his friend, the fatal stroke fell upon him. This friend eased his fall and Mrs. Smith hastened in to call for assistance. Two or three went out immediately. All was done that could be done, as Mr. Smith was past human help. Where he fell, his spirit returned to the God who gave it. While this tragedy was enacting, although the Sunday School was in session, there was no excitement or commotion. An impressive hush rested upon the school rather. The school was quietly dismissed and retired by the rear door. The doors of the vestibule where Mr. Smith's body lay were closed and only his nearest and dearest, with the pastor and a few of his church brethren remained with him. Thus passed away this faithful servant of God in the church so dear to him for which he had toiled, and prayed, and given.

He had been a member sixty years, a deacon thirty-two years and a half, and treasurer of the society, thirty-nine years and nearly three months.

For fuller notices of ministers and others, see brief biographies.

LIST OF THE PASTORS, WITH THEIR TERMS OF LABOR.

	Date of Ordina. or Inst.	Date of Dismissal.	Term of Labor.
1. Rev. James Wilson.....			
2. " Samuel Torrey.....	1718	1726	8 years.
3. " Peleg Heath.....	1728	1740	12 "
4. " Solomon Townsend.....	1743	*1798	55 "
5. " Samuel Watson.....	1798	*1816	18 "
6. " Luther Wright.....	1817	1821	4 "
7. " Francis Wood.....	1823	1826	3 "
8. " Thomas Williams.....	1835	1838	2 "
9. " Benjamin R. Allen.....	1838	1842	4 "
10. " Charles Peabody.....	1843	1846	3 "
11. " Forrest Jeffers.....	1846	1850	4 "
12. " Silas S. Hyde.....	1851	1855	4 "
13. " Francis Horton.....	1856	*1872	16 "
14. " William House	1873	1886	13 "
15. " John W. Colwell.....	1887	*1896	9 "
16. " Norman Plass.....	1896	—	—

* Date of death.

DEACONS OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Lieut. Nathaniel Peck, chosen 1728.	Died 1751.
Samuel Humphrey,	" 1717.
Josiah Humphrey,	" 1735. Died 1751.
James Humphrey,	" —
Ebenezer Adams,	Died 1773.
James Adams,	Died 1775.
Sylvester Viall.	" 1812. Died 1816.
Kent Brown,	" 1812. Died 1822.
Joshua Bicknell,	" 1817. Died 1837.
Ebenezer Tiffany,	" 1838. Died 1864.
Allin Bicknell,	" 1839. Died 1870.
Benjamin Martin,	" Nov. 3, 1839. Died Dec. 12, 1895.
Lewis B. Smith,	" Died May 29, 1892.

REPORTS OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Year	Month	Day	Place	Subject
1917	Jan	1	Chicago, Ill.	Annual Meeting
1917	Feb	1	Chicago, Ill.	Annual Meeting
1917	Mar	1	Chicago, Ill.	Annual Meeting
1917	Apr	1	Chicago, Ill.	Annual Meeting
1917	May	1	Chicago, Ill.	Annual Meeting
1917	Jun	1	Chicago, Ill.	Annual Meeting
1917	Jul	1	Chicago, Ill.	Annual Meeting
1917	Aug	1	Chicago, Ill.	Annual Meeting
1917	Sep	1	Chicago, Ill.	Annual Meeting
1917	Oct	1	Chicago, Ill.	Annual Meeting
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1917	Oct	1	Chicago, Ill.	Annual Meeting
1917	Nov	1	Chicago, Ill.	Annual Meeting
1917	Dec	1	Chicago, Ill.	Annual Meeting

Charles H. Bowen,	chosen July 6, 1878.
Mark H. Wood,	" July 6, 1878.
Ebenezer Tiffany,	" July 6, 1878.
Frederick P. Church,	" Jan. 1, 1896.

CHURCH CLERKS.

Until the death of Rev. Mr. Townsend, the records of the church had been made by the ministers. The record book kept by Rev. Peleg Heath is now in the possession of Mrs. William Carter, a great granddaughter of Mr. Heath. The records of the church during Mr. Townsend's ministry cannot be found. At his death, 1797, the church chose Edward Bosworth as clerk, who served one year, until Rev. Samuel Watson was installed. Since that date the clerks have been :

Rev. Samuel Watson	. . . . .	1798-1816
Kent Brown	. . . . .	1816-1817
Rev. Luther Wright	. . . . .	1817-1821
Rev. Francis Wood	. . . . .	1823-1826
Ebenezer Tiffany	. . . . .	1830-1838
Rev. Benjamin R. Allin	. . . . .	1838-1842
Deacon Ebenezer Tiffany	. . . . .	1843-1851
Anthony Viall	. . . . .	1851-1855
Samuel Billings	. . . . .	1856-1860
Rev. Francis Horton	. . . . .	1861-1872
Thomas W. Bicknell	. . . . .	1872-1874
Rev. William House	. . . . .	1874-1885
Morris W. House	. . . . .	1885-1886
Mark H. Wood	. . . . .	1886-1894
Wheaton B. Bowden	. . . . . Jan. 3, 1894.	Now serving.

TREASURERS.

The first record of the appointment of Treasurer is that of

Dea. Ebenezer Tiffany	. . . . .	1852-1861
Ebenezer Tiffany, Jr.	. . . . .	1861-1867
Dea. Lewis B. Smith	. . . . .	1867-1868
Dea. Benjamin Martin	. . . . .	1868-1875
Royal D. Horton	. . . . .	1875-1879
Mark H. Wood	. . . . .	{ 1879-1887 1892-1894
Frederick P. Church	. . . . .	1887-1892
Francis Wood	. . . . .	1894-1896
Walter L. Anthony.	. . . . . 1896.	Now serving.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

The Sunday School was established in 1818, but a Catechetical Society was formed in 1817. The Pastor, Rev. Luther Wright, was the first Superintendent, assisted by Deacons Joshua Bicknell and Kent Brown, Anderson Martin, Daniel Short, and Noah Read. They were succeeded by the pastors or the deacons of the church. Since 1860 the Superintendents have been elected annually by the church and the school, and have been :

Lewis B. Smith.

Isaac F. Cady.

Thomas W. Bicknell 1866-1875

D. A. Waldron { 1875-1883
1886-1889
1890-1894

Rev. Wm. House 1883-1886

Frederick P. Church 1889-1890

Dea. Charles H. Bowden 1894-1896

Frederick P. Church 1896. Now serving

CHAPTER XVIII

BARRINGTON LEGISLATION FROM 1717 TO 1747

The Town Records—The Town Meeting—Town Officers—Summary of the Town Legislation During the Period.

AS we have seen, Barrington was incorporated by the General Court of Massachusetts Bay in the year 1717, the petition of the inhabitants being confirmed on November 18th. The new town then entered upon its corporate existence, and continued the same for thirty years. The records for that period, although made by capable town clerks, have not been carefully preserved, and the opening and closing chapters of the record book have been lost in its migrations through the attic collections of the town. In 1870 the book was supposed to be lost, but, fortunately, the writer, in seeking for light on this important period of our town history, found it in the possession of a friend, and, with his consent, it was returned to the town clerk's office, from which it had been a wanderer for many years. We have made a careful digest of the town legislation of the period, giving the leading town officers for each year, and introducing the minor offices when held by new officials. The meeting-house and the minister of the town are among the chief subjects of legislation, and the records show the methods of government, when there was a partial union of the Church and the town. It is interesting to note other matters, such as the town stocks, the pound, the ear-marks of cattle, the yoking of swine, the itinerant school and schoolmaster, and other records of the life and customs of the earlier days.

The record-book begins with a "town meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Barrington, legally warned on this seventh day of April, 1718," and

closes with the town meeting of March 29, 1744. We have therefore lost the records of the town for portions of three years.

The Barrington town meeting, begun in the year 1717, as a separate institution from Swansea, and continued to the present day, is an exact copy and illustration of the democratic principles and methods established at Plymouth and in the cabin of the *Mayflower*, and still further traceable through English history to Saxon and Anglo-Saxon origin. It was an annual reference to the people of the choice of their rulers, and an annual declaration of the popular will on all subjects concerning the civil, and, at that time, the religious concerns of the people. The majority principle determined all matters relating to the town. The officers of the town, subject to an annual election, were a Moderator, to preside over the town meetings, a Clerk to keep the records of the town meetings, and of the Town Council, or Board of Selectmen; a Board of Selectmen, of three members, to have the charge of the town affairs during the year, and to carry out the declared or assumed will of the freemen; the selectmen also usually acted as a board of assessors, to assess the taxes on the ratable estates and polls of the town; a town treasurer to have charge of the public moneys of the town, and receive and pay out the same on order of the town or the selectmen; surveyors of highways, to view and repair the highways as directed by the town; a constable to assist in keeping the peace, and to make arrests of disorderly persons; tything men, to preserve order at the meeting-house, and to collect the moneys due for the support of the minister of the town; fence viewers, to adjust all matters of difference between contiguous owners, as to proper fences, location of boundary lines, and other matters of like nature; sealer of leather, to inspect leather used in the manufacture and repair of boots, shoes, harness, etc.; pound keepers, to have charge of the public pounds, and to impound cattle, horses, etc., going at large in the public highways, and to collect fines that the law imposed; jurors to serve on the grand jury; hog-reeves, to

impound hogs running at large, and to execute ordinances as to swine. The town also elected representatives, or deputies, to the General Court. The following summary gives a good illustration of the legislation of a Massachusetts town, more than a century and a half ago.

1718.

The record of the town officers chosen at the first election in 1717 is lost. The first record appears under date of April 7, 1718, Timothy Wadsworth, moderator. The town chose Timothy Wadsworth to serve on the grand jury and Edward Luther on the jury of trials; April 21, the town then and there "chose the Reverend Mr. Samuel Torrey to be the minister for the said town." "For the labor voted to give £100, as a settlement to the Reverend Mr. Samuel Torrey," "and this £100 to be his property if he continues our minister for ten years, otherwise to be returned to the town again, and it is further voted that if it should please God to take him away by death before the said term of ten years is out that his heirs shall have out of said sum the ration of £10 a year so long as he shall labor our minister."

Voted, "That the Rev. Mr. Samuel Torrey have £70 as a salary for the labor, so long as he continues our minister," to be collected by the constable, paid in to the town clerk and by him paid to the minister.

Voted, "That Messrs. Zachariah Bicknell, James Adams and Sergeant Peck "be a comity to treat with the Reverend Mr. Samuel Torrey about what the town has voted" and to "report at this meeting's adjournment, this day fortnight, at five of the clock in the afternoon at the house of Zachariah Bicknell." Twenty-one inhabitants of the town entered their protest against being made responsible for the support of the ministry. These persons were Anabaptists and those in sympathy with them. August 4, "Reverend Samuel Torrey appeared at the town meeting and signified to the town that he accepted the call the town

gave him to be their minister for the futor and also the voats that the town passed about him, both as to the settlement and salary which voats were passed the 21st of April last."

"The town chose Left. Peck to be a selectman and assessor for the remaining part of the year. The assessors were empowered to raise 25 shillings to pay for mending the meeting house glass."

1719.

Timothy Wadsworth, moderator ; Benjamin Viall, Zachariah Bicknell and James Adams, assessors ; Samuel Humphrey, town clerk ; James Brown, Jun., Constable ; Zachariah Bicknell and John Bosworth, surveyors of highways ; Timothy Wadsworth and Joshua Kent, tything men ; Nathaniel Peck and John Chaffee, fence viewers, Phebe's Neck ; and Joshua Kent and Ebenezer Martin, New Meadow Neck ; Samuel Humphrey, town treasurer ; Recompence Tiffany, sealer of leather ; Elisha May, grand juror ; Ebenezer Tiffany, Jury of trials ; James Adams ; Representative to the General Court.

Barrington petitioned the Court to give the town power to tax the whole people for the support of the ministry inasmuch "as some of the Inhabitants being averse to a minister refused to pay their rate for his maintenance or to show their Estate to the Constable" and consequently were arrested and tried before the Superior Court which found for the defendants. Nathaniel Byfield and John Cushing were made a Committee for the relief of Barrington.

Nov. 25. Passed an act to prevent all questions and disputes about the election of Town officers for the town of Barrington in the Court of Bristol and for the further quiet settlement of said towns.

Zachariah Bicknell and James Adams were chosen a committee to adjust the County rates with the town of Swansea. The assessors were directed to raise 25 shillings "to pay for mending the meeting-house glass."

The first of these was the establishment of a national bank, which was authorized by Congress in 1791. The second was the establishment of a national mint, which was authorized in 1792. The third was the establishment of a national post office, which was authorized in 1793.

The fourth was the establishment of a national court system, which was authorized in 1789. The fifth was the establishment of a national army, which was authorized in 1794. The sixth was the establishment of a national navy, which was authorized in 1794.

CHAPTER II

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The seventh was the establishment of a national system of public education, which was authorized in 1795. The eighth was the establishment of a national system of public health, which was authorized in 1796. The ninth was the establishment of a national system of public safety, which was authorized in 1797. The tenth was the establishment of a national system of public order, which was authorized in 1798.

The eleventh was the establishment of a national system of public justice, which was authorized in 1799. The twelfth was the establishment of a national system of public religion, which was authorized in 1800. The thirteenth was the establishment of a national system of public morality, which was authorized in 1801. The fourteenth was the establishment of a national system of public virtue, which was authorized in 1802.

The fifteenth was the establishment of a national system of public industry, which was authorized in 1803. The sixteenth was the establishment of a national system of public commerce, which was authorized in 1804. The seventeenth was the establishment of a national system of public science, which was authorized in 1805. The eighteenth was the establishment of a national system of public art, which was authorized in 1806.

Samuel Kent and Josiah Torrey were allowed 15 shillings each for taking an account of the ratable estates of the town and making the rates for the town.

James Adams was voted £3, 4s. "for his wages as representative."

The town voted "to stand by" any person who should be distressed in the collection of taxes by any constable or collector of Rehoboth, for neglecting or refusing to pay any taxes assessed for meadow lying in Barrington.

"Voted, that Mr. Samuel Humphrey, Mr. James Adams and Mr. Zachariah Bicknell be allowed eighteen shillings for nine days that all of them spent as assessors, in making of rates."

1720.

Moderators, Timothy Wadsworth, Josiah Humphrey.

Lieut. James Adams, constable; Josiah Torrey, Samuel Humphrey and Samuel Kent, assessors; Samuel Humphrey, town clerk; Joshua Kent, Zachariah Bicknell, and Daniel Allen, surveyors of highways; Joseph Chaffee and Ebenezer Martin, tything men; Samuel Humphrey, town treasurer; Recompence Tiffany, pound keeper and sealer of leather.

Zachariah Bicknell was elected representative to the General Court at Boston.

John Torrey was voted £4 for defending the town against Benoni Price.

Zachariah Bicknell was allowed 16 shillings for money laid out at Boston "for a copy of the General Court Acts."

Legal warrants for town meetings were ordered to be posted on the meeting-house and on John West's house, six days prior to meetings.

1721.

Moderator, Josiah Torrey; Daniel Allen, constable; Josiah Torrey, James Adams, and Samuel Humphrey, selectmen and assessors; Samuel Humphrey, town clerk and

town treasurer; Zachariah Bicknell, John Torrey, and Joshua Kent, surveyors of highways; Zachariah Bicknell, Jr., Joseph Allen, and John Short, hog-reeves; Joseph Allen and Nathaniel Peck, tything men. Voted, "That Nathaniel Peck is to have fifteen shillings to provide the town with a good pair of stocks and all things suitable for them and bring them to the meeting-house forthwith." Voted, "That the selectmen provide standard weights and measures for the town at a cost of £3 more or less." Mr. Timothy Wadsworth was allowed £26, "for attorney's fees, his own work for the pound and meeting-house."

Recompence Tiffany was allowed seven shillings for a sealing hammer.

Voted, "That hoggs shall goe at large, being kept yoaked and ringed as the law directs," and that "no hog kind or sheep kind shall goe at large on the highways."

Zachariah Bicknell was chosen agent to prosecute a memorial to obtain the Court's Resolves at Boston, concerning those meadows which belong to the inhabitants of Rehoboth lying within the township of Barrington. "Also the said Zachariah Bicknell is to have five pounds which he agrees to accept in full satisfaction for all his time and charge in case he obtained the Court's grant that those meadows shall become taxable or ratable by the assessors of the town of Barrington, but in case he doth not obtain such a grant or resolve of the General Court, then he is to have nothing for his time and charge."

Lieut. James Adams, Edward Luther, and James Brown were elected trustees to dispose of the town's part of the £50,000 bills of credit granted by the General Court. "No man shall have more than ten pounds of the bank money (bills of credit), and no man less than five pounds."

The town agreed with Lieut. Nathaniel Peck "to build a sufficient pound and soke the timber five weeks in salt water and git it up by the tenth of March next for five pound."

1722.

Moderator, James Adams ; Zachariah Bicknell, constable ; Lieut. James Adams, James Brown, and James Smith, assessors ; James Adams, James Brown, and Benjamin Viall, selectmen ; Samuel Humphrey, town treasurer ; Edward Luther, town clerk ; Ebenezer Martin, James Brown, and Ebenezer Allen, surveyors of highways ; Samuel Humphrey and Samuel Kent, tything men. By vote of the selectmen and approved by the town, April 2d, it was voted "that the town be provided with a schoolmaster to teach to read, write, and arithmetic," "who shall be obliged to keep school four months from the first of November."

James Adams, James Smith and, James Brown were a committee "to settle the highways according to the records."

Voted, "that the town change the way so that Lieut. Peck be to the Eastward of his fence as it now stands and is staked out."

Zachariah Bicknell was allowed £1, 10s. for use of a room for five months for a school. "The schoolmaster was allowed £18, 10s. for keeping of school five months."

1723.

Moderator, James Adams ; Lieut. James Adams, Ensign Benjamin Viall, and James Brown, selectmen ; Edward Luther, town clerk ; Ensign Benjamin Viall, town treasurer ; Matthew Allen, constable ; James Brown, James Adams, and James Smith, assessors ; Samuel Kent, Jabez Brown, and John Read, surveyors of highways ; John Thomas and Ebenezer Smith, tything men ; John Torrey, James Viall, and Samuel Goff, hog-reeves. Voted, "that the town treasurer hereafter receive Mr. Torrey's salary."

Mr. Josiah Torrey was chosen "to represent the town of Barrington, concerning Rehoboth's meadows within this town."

Mr. Andrews was voted £20 "for keeping school twelve months if he see cause to accept thereof."

Voted, "Twelve pence per rail to Mr. Samuel Allen for as many rails as is needful for ye repairing of ye pound."

The matter of land taxes was again in dispute with Rehoboth and the following record appears in the minutes of the General Court of Massachusetts :

"A petition of Josiah Torrey, Agent for the Town of Barrington showing that the Meadow Land in the Said Township and in Part owned by the Inhabitants of Rehoboth, & being tax'd by the Assessors of Barrington, the Proprietors refuse to pay the said Taxes, pretending an Agreement between Rehoboth & the Town of Swansea (of which Barrington was lately a Part) which exempts them from the Said Taxes, & that by their Refusal the Town of Barrington as well as their Constables ly under great Inconveniences, & therefore praying that this Court would enable the Constables of ye Town of Barrington to receive of the said Proprietors the Arrears of Rates due from them & their Proprietors of other Taxes for the Future.

"In the House of Representatives, Read & In Answer to this Petition, Resolved that all the Lands & Meadows lying & being within the township of Barrington be henceforward assess'd to all Rates & Taxes whatsoever in Barrington only, And that all the Lands and Meadows lying & being within the Township of Rehoboth be henceforward assess'd in all Rates & Taxes whatsoever in the said Town of Rehoboth only, Any Law, Usage or Custom to the Contrary Notwithstanding.

"In Council, Read & Concurr'd. Consented to, Wm. Dummer. November 15, 1723."

The Committee "to settle highways" reported on the lines of said highways, establishing the two, four, and eight rod highways, already laid out and marked by stakes, stones, and trees.

In answer to a request of the selectmen of Swansea as to what part the town would do in the rebuilding of Myles bridge, it was voted "to defer their determination until March meeting, 1724."

Voted, Mr. Josiah Torrey "£5, 18s., 6p., for his services concerning the meadows belonging to Rehoboth men," also, £1, 1s., 6p., "for the hire of a house to keep school in."

1724.

Moderator, Lieut. James Adams; Samuel Humphrey, Josiah Torrey, and Zachariah Bicknell, selectmen and assessors; Matthew Allen and Edward Luther, surveyors; Jonathan Viall and Samuel Barnes, fence viewers; Lieut. James Adams, treasurer; Josiah Torrey, town clerk, Thomas Dexter, constable; Josiah Bowen and Thomas Medbury, tything men; John Bullock and John West, hog-reeves.

Zachariah Bicknell, Edward Luther and Samuel Allen were chosen a Committee to meet the Swansea Committee relative to rebuilding Myles Bridge. The town voted £24 to pay for the new bridge.

Voted to raise £25 to hire a schoolmaster for nine months, and Benjamin Viall, James Smith, and Ebenezer Allen were made the Committee "to agree with a schoolmaster for nine months."

"In answer to the General Court order that the several towns should give their reasons why the County (Plymouth) should not be divided, it passed by a clear vote that they were against it for these reasons, because it would increase the charges of the County upon the town of Barrington, and also multiply our Jurors, and because it would be no comfit (benefit?) to the town of Barrington but a damage in other respects."

Barrington, Sept. 9th, 1724. "Taken up by Matthew Allen a stray yoak of cattle of a red color and the top of each of their horns cut off, and marked with a hollow crop on the right ear, and a half penny on the upper side of the near ear."

1725.

Moderators, Zachariah Bicknell, Benjamin Viall and James Adams; James Adams, clerk; James Adams, Samuel Allen, and Matthew Allen, selectmen and assessors; Benjamin Viall, treasurer; Josiah Torrey, constable.

And the same day, the 11th of the month of
 January, the following was the order of the day
 at the court of the King of France.

THE

MINUTES OF THE COURT OF THE KING OF FRANCE,
 HELD AT VERSAILLES, ON THE 11th OF JANUARY, 1763.
 The King, in the morning, went to the chapel, and
 returned to the palace at twelve o'clock. At one
 o'clock, the King, in company with the Queen,
 went to the opera, and returned to the palace at
 five o'clock.

The King, in the afternoon, went to the
 theatre, and returned to the palace at eight
 o'clock. The King, in the evening, went to the
 opera, and returned to the palace at eleven
 o'clock.

The King, in the morning, went to the chapel,
 and returned to the palace at twelve o'clock. The
 King, in the afternoon, went to the theatre,
 and returned to the palace at eight o'clock.

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 and returned to the palace at eight o'clock. The
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 and returned to the palace at eight o'clock. The
 King, in the evening, went to the opera,
 and returned to the palace at eleven o'clock.

THE

MINUTES OF THE COURT OF THE KING OF FRANCE,
 HELD AT VERSAILLES, ON THE 12th OF JANUARY, 1763.
 The King, in the morning, went to the chapel,
 and returned to the palace at twelve o'clock. The
 King, in the afternoon, went to the theatre,
 and returned to the palace at eight o'clock.

Voted "to give £25, for the encouragement of a school-master to continue one year." Joseph Chaffee, Jun., constable and hog-reeve; James Adams, Jun., tything man.

Josiah Torrey was chosen agent to represent the town at the General Court concerning the meadows in town owned by Rehoboth men, and was allowed £6, 8s. Voted, that the town do not allow the raising of Mr. Torrey's salary.

Zachariah Bicknell was allowed 6 shillings for a house to keep school in, Joseph Chaffee 15 shillings, and Samuel Barnes 8 shillings for a like purpose; Josiah Humphrey was allowed £2, 10s. for keeping school a month.

1726.

Moderators, James Adams and Timothy Wadsworth; Zachariah Bicknell, Benjamin Viall, and James Adams, selectmen and assessors; Josiah Humphrey, town clerk; Benjamin Viall, town treasurer; Samuel Low, constable; Ebenezer Tiffany, Samuel Allen, and Ebenezer Martin, surveyors; Ebenezer Smith and Isaac Brown, hog-reeves for Phebes Neck; James Humphrey and Philip Short, tything men; voted, "3p. per head for foxes killed by the inhabitants of this town for three months," the heads to be delivered to the constable and reported to the treasurer.

Voted 30 shillings "to a person to sweep the meeting-house and look after the doors and keep the key."

Voted, "That Left. Nathaniel Peck, Samuel Kent, and Samuel Humphrey be a Committee to go to Rev. Mr. Samuel Torrey to know what his demands are and report to the town."

"The town voted not to raise Mr. Torrey's Salary."

Josiah Torrey was made an agent to act with the Swansea agent to procure "the division of the pastors and teachers lots from the school lots."

Samuel Allen, Daniel Brown and John Torrey were instructed to tell Rev. Samuel Torrey why the town would not raise his salary.

Ebenezer Martin was authorized to pull down all fences

and obstructions on the highways on New Meadow Neck leading to the burying place, and "lay open the burying place and train field as formerly lay open."

Voted, "That the selectmen do take care to provide a schoolmaster for the town by next July Court."

Voted, "That the town would not concur with the Church in dismissing the Rev. Mr. Torrey from being their minister provided a council advise it." Then follows Mr. Torrey's receipts for his salary from 1723 and also for the £100 settlement, which was paid by individuals and not by the town.

November 16. It was voted, "that the town see cause to hear another minister after Mr. Whitmarsh's turn is out that is agreed for."

Voted, "That the town raise forty pounds and order it into the deacon's hands for the defraying the necessary charges of paying a minister or ministers which may be requested and employed by the town to preach the gospel amongst us from time to time," and "that John Torrey and Josiah Humphrey be impowered to procure a minister to preach the Gospel amongst us."

December 28. The town rescinded the votes of November 16, and voted "to raise forty or rather fifty pounds for the support of the ministry in this town," and "that James Adams, Benjamin Viall, and Zachariah Bicknell be a Committee to supply the pulpit from time to time with a minister." At the same meeting £5, 5s. were allowed "for killing foxes."

June 26. "Voted, that James Smith keep and board Christian Phippen one year at the rate of three shillings per week or in like proportion if she should not survive."

Samuel Barnes was allowed 16s. for the use of his house three months for keeping school.

1727.

Moderator, Lieut. James Adams; Lieut. James Adams, Samuel Humphrey and Samuel Allen, selectmen and

the Committee on the subject of the proposed
amendment to the charter of the city of New York
and the Board of Education.

Under the provisions of the charter of the city of New York
the Board of Education is authorized to

appoint and remove all persons who are
employed in the city of New York in the
service of the Board of Education, and to
fix the salaries of such persons.

The Board of Education is also authorized to

appoint and remove all persons who are
employed in the city of New York in the
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appoint and remove all persons who are

employed in the city of New York in the

assessors; Josiah Humphrey, clerk; Ebenezer Smith, constable; Samuel Kent and Joseph Chaffee, surveyors of highways; Ensign Benjamin Viall, town treasurer.

March 23. Voted, that the town concur with the Church "in choosing the Rev. Moses Hale to be the minister of the town," and that the town raise £100 for his salary, and £200 for his settlement, and that Timothy Wadsworth, Deacon Humphrey, Lieut. Adams, Samuel Allen and Nathaniel Smith be a Committee to report to Mr. Hale the action of the town.

Voted, That "the selectmen provide for a school for the town, as soon as they can conveniently." Voted, that Lieut. James Adams, Samuel Kent and Samuel Allen be a Committee to maintain the town's rights in the burying ground and "train field on which a meeting house was formerly built" on New Meadow Neck.

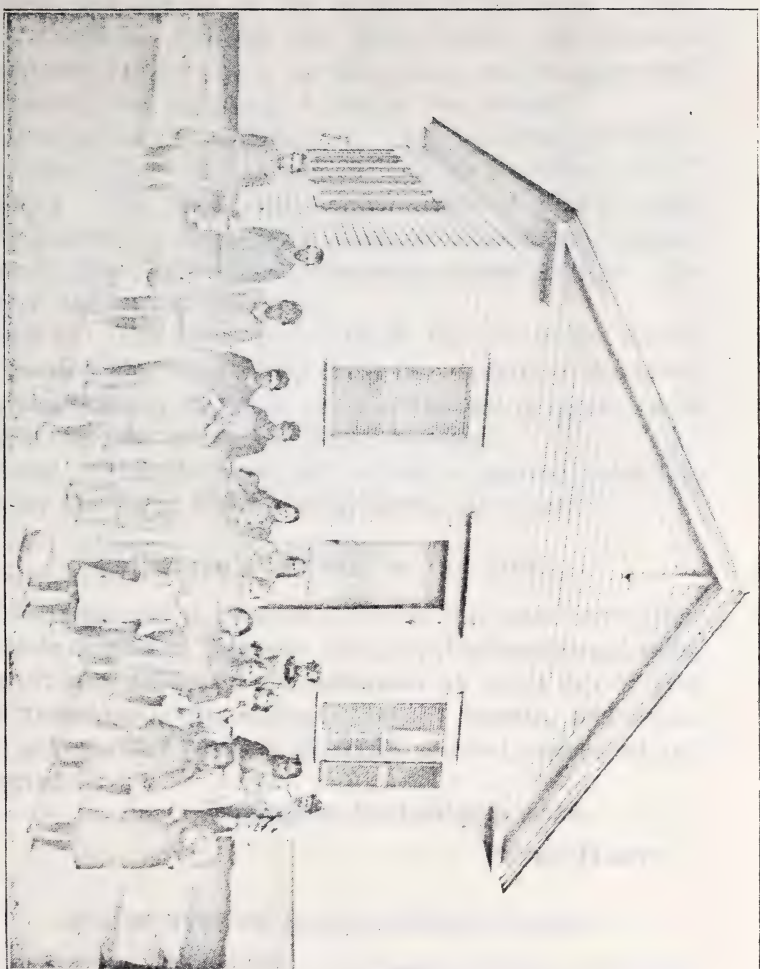
Edward Luther and Lieut. Adams were elected trustees of the bank money.

August 3. Timothy Wadsworth, moderator; Lieut. James Adams, Zachariah Bicknell, and Samuel Allen were chosen a committee to provide the town with a minister, and that the town raise £100 "for the payment of a minister or ministers."

October 27. Voted, "that the town concur with the Church in choosing Mr. John Wadsworth to be the minister of this town," and that his salary be £100, and his settlement £200 to be paid in two years, £100 a year. Mr. Wadsworth's answer was in the negative. The town allowed to pay a schoolmaster £21, "to mend the meeting-house £1, 10s.," "to Mr. Samuel Kent for mending the great bridge 7 shillings."

1728.

Timothy Wadsworth, moderator; Samuel Humphrey, Lieut. James Adams, Samuel Allen, selectmen and assessors; Josiah Humphrey, town clerk; James Bicknell and Jonathan Viall, constables; Benjamin Viall, treasurer; Elisha



SCHOOL AND SCHOOL-HOUSE, DISTRICT 3, NEW MEADOW NECK.

May and Isaac Brown, tything men; Samuel Barnes and Samuel Humphrey, surveyors for Phebe's Neck, and James Thomas for New Meadow Neck.

The votes of the town in 1727, relative to Rev. Mr. Wadsworth were repeated relative to Rev. John Sumner, who also declined the call to be the minister of the town. Lieut. Peck, Zachariah Bicknell, and James Smith were chosen a committee "to lay out a burying place and to agree with Ebenezer Allen what to give him for the ground."

Voted on the 8th of February, "that the town give Ebenezer Allen £5 for half an acre of land for a burying place."

May 3. The town accepted its quota of bills of credit lately granted by the General Court, and Zachariah Bicknell, Samuel Allen, and Lieut. Allen were chosen trustees "to receive and let out the same."

May 27. The town concurred in the vote of the church in choosing Mr. Peleg Heath to be the minister of the town, at a yearly salary of £110, and a settlement of £200 to be paid in one year which Mr. Heath accepted.

Voted, "that the town will uphold a quarterly contribution for Mr. Peleg Heath during his ministry here."

MR. HEATH'S ANSWER TO THE TOWN.

"Whereas you the people of God in this place have given me an invitation to labor in the gospel among you, having taken it into deliberate consideration as it is a call of God, I do therefore in his strength engage therein, and desire your prayers that I may be directed, assisted, succeeded and accepted."

Barrington, September 9, 1728.

PELEG HEATH.

ACT OF 1728 OF MASSACHUSETTS COLONY.

"Relief for Anabaptists and Quakers, Taxing Pedobaptists.

That from and after the publication of this act, none of

the persons commonly called Anabaptists nor any of those called Quakers, that are or shall be enrolled or entered in their several societies as members thereof, and who alledge a scruple of conscience as the reason of their refusal to pay any part or proportion of such taxes as are from time to time assessed for the support of the minister or ministers of the churches established by the laws of this province, in the town or place where they dwell, shall have their polls taxed toward the support of such minister or ministers, nor shall their bodies be at any time taken in execution, to satisfy any such ministerial rate or tax, assessed upon their estates or faculty, provided that such persons do usually attend the meetings of their respective societies, assembling upon the Lord's day for the worship of God, and that they live within five miles of the place of such meetings."

1729.

James Adams, moderator; Lieut. James Adams, Deacon Peck, and Samuel Allen, selectmen and assessors; Josiah Humphrey, town clerk and town treasurer; Elisha May and Joseph Chaffee, Jun., constables; Oliver Brown and Nicholas Tanner, tything men; Zachariah Bicknell, James Smith, and Joseph Allen, Committee "to provide the town with a school-master."

Ebenezer Allen was allowed £1, "for looking after the meeting-house."

Mr. Bicknell, Samuel Kent, Samuel Allen and Nathaniel Peck, Jun., were a Committee "to go to the selectmen of Swansea to get a division of the lands called by the name of pastors and teachers lots from the school land, and to take the regular steps of the law in obtaining said pastors and teacher's lands."

Voted, "that thirty shillings be allowed for mending the meeting-house glass."

Voted, "that Josiah Humphrey be allowed twenty shillings for sweeping and looking after the meeting-house in 1728."

October 27. John Webber was hired to keep school for five months from date for the sum of £20, and was "settled near the center of said town."

Ebenezer Allen gave a deed of a half acre of land at Princes Hill for a burying place, for the sum of £5, under date of December 1, 1729.

1730.

Lieut. Adams, moderator; Lieut. Adams, Deacon Peck, and Samuel Allen, selectmen; Matthew Allin, Joseph Allen, and Joseph Humphrey, assessors; Josiah Humphrey, town clerk; Samuel Allen, treasurer; Philip Short and James Smith, Jun., constables.

Voted, "that the town provide a schoolmaster for seven months;" "that the school be kept three months at New Meadow Neck, and two months at the meeting-house or thereabouts, and two months at Benjamin Vialls or thereabouts."

Mr. Zachariah Bicknell was allowed 18s. for serving as a trustee (of bank) for two years, 14s. for the use of school room in his house, 1728, 20 shillings for school room, 1729, and 15s. for keeping Mr. Heath's horse.

1731.

Josiah Humphrey, moderator and town clerk; Matthew Allin, Joseph Allen, and Josiah Humphrey, selectmen and assessors; Ebenezer Allen, town treasurer;

Voted, that the selectmen "provide the stuff to repair the bridge called Myles bridge, and get a workman to put it up," cost of the same £13, 13s.

Voted, that the town hire a schoolmaster, four months and raise £46 to pay for the same.

Thomas Swift was allowed three shillings for mending the stocks. Nathaniel Peck was allowed 15s. "for keeping school in his house."

1732.

Josiah Humphrey, moderator and town clerk; Lieut. Matthew Allin, Joseph Allen, and Josiah Humphrey, selectmen

and assessors; Ebenezer Allen, town treasurer; Oliver Brown and Joseph Kent, constables; Deacon Peck, John Read, and Samuel Kent, surveyors. Voted, "that swine may go at large within the bounds of this town."

Voted, that Mr. Peleg Heath's salary be paid £60 on the 10th of March, and £60 more on the 9th of September, annually. £5 was voted for standard weights and measures.

1733.

Lieut. James Adams and Capt. Allen, moderators; same selectmen as in 1732; Josiah Humphrey, town clerk; Zachariah Bicknell, town treasurer; Isaac Brown and Josiah Bowen, constables; John Read, Joseph Chaffee, and Ebenezer Guernsey, surveyors; James Bicknell and Philip Short, fence viewers;

Voted, to hire a schoolmaster this year.

Voted, that swine may run at large.

School was kept at Nathaniel Viall's and Josiah Humphrey's, for which allowance was made. The great bridge (Myles) was completed, and bills allowed to be paid. Capt Allen and Matthew Allin were paid for services as trustees of the bank money.

The town rate was £56, 11s., 10d. This is the first record of the total town tax for a single year.

1734.

Capt. Samuel Allen and Zachariah Bicknell, moderators; Joseph Allen, Matthew Allin, and Josiah Humphrey, selectmen and assessors; Josiah Humphrey, town clerk; Ebenezer Allen, town treasurer; Samuel Humphrey and James Thomas, constables; Dea. Nathaniel Peck and Elisha May, fence viewers; Edward Luther, Peleg Richmond, and Ebenezer Adams, surveyors.

Voted, to allow hogs to go at large.

Voted, "to hire a schoolmaster eleven months this year; that all the time school is kept on Phebe's Neck it be near the centre of the Neck."

Voted, "that Eleazer Treadwell take care of the boys in the meeting-house on Sabbath days this year."

Voted, "that the town raise so much money as shall be needful to make up a town stock of ammunition, and if none can be found in the town, then it was voted that the town will raise so much money as shall be needful to provide the whole towns stock."

December 7, 1734. A list of the people commonly called Anabaptists living in Barrington; Samuel Barnes, Thomas Medbury, by Matthew Allin and Josiah Humphrey, assessors.

Peter Bicknell was allowed 30s. "for gathering the remains of Oliver Brown's Rates."

The town allowed "£4 towards the support of Indian Judey." Town rate this year £68, 4s., 6p.

1735.

Matthew Allin, moderator; Matthew Allin, James Adams, and James Smith, Jun., selectmen and assessors; Ebenezer Allen, town clerk and treasurer; Nathaniel Peck and Daniel Peck, constables; Samuel Low, John Toogood, and Ebenezer Guernsey, surveyors.

Voted, "that swine may run at large."

Voted, "that the school shall be kept on New Meadow Neck three months, the latter end of the year."

Voted, "that the town will rebuild a part of the great bridge commonly called Myles bridge."

Voted, "that the selectmen hire the schoolmaster."

April 18. A list of persons commonly called Anabaptists living in Barrington: Ebenezer Guernsey, Josiah Kent, John Beatty, Samuel Barnes, Edward Luther, Joseph Clark, Dunkin Kelly, Thomas Medbury, Josiah Bowen, Ezra Ormsbee, James Thomas, Nicholas Thomas, Matthew Allin, Philip Short, Jr., Manassah Short, John Goff, John Webber.

Mr. Edward Luther was chosen a committee "to take

care that the great bridge called Myles Bridge be rebuilt that is our part."

The town voted, "that it was not qualified by law to send a representative."

The assessors were allowed "six pounds for taking the valiasion of the town."

1736.

Lieut. Matthew Allin, moderator ; Matthew Allin, James Adams, and James Smith, selectmen and assessors ; Ebenezer Allen, town clerk and treasurer ; Elisha May, Nathaniel Peck and Samuel Low, surveyors ; Joseph Allen and Thomas Viall, constables ; Philip Short, Jun., and Constant Viall, tything men ; William Read, hog-reeve ; Joshua Bicknell, pound keeper. Voted, "to hire a schoolmaster for the year and that the school be kept three months at Nathaniel Viall's, three months in the centre of the Neck, three months at the south end of the Neck (Phebe's) and three months on New Meadow Neck."

Voted, "that Capt. Thomas Davice (Davis) shall have the liberty to shut up the highway in his farm by gates, if the Court allow of it provided he allow and pay to the town three pounds a year for the benefit of the ferry for the space of three years."

This was probably the ferry across Barrington River to connect with Kelly's ferry across Warren or Swansea River.

Voted, "that the town would let John Kelly have the ferry for seven years for two pounds a year, if he will accept of it so and if not then the town will let it to another for the same rent."

Edward Luther, Matthew Allin, and Nicholas Thomas were chosen a committee "to take the cair concerning the great bridge to see that it be builded," "to use their discretion how much to wharf out," and to hire the money at the town's charge. £67, 15s, 4d. was the cost of rebuilding. £56 was appropriated for a schoolmaster. Voted, to repair the old pound now standing.

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1737.

Lieut. Matthew Allin, moderator ; Lieut. Matthew Allin, James Adams, and James Smith, selectmen and assessors ; Ebenezer Allen, town clerk and treasurer ; Nathaniel Peck and John Kelly, constables ; Edward Bosworth, Constant Viall, and Josiah Kent, surveyors ; Josiah Humphrey, surveyor of hemp and flax.

Voted, to hire a schoolmaster for nine months. Edward Bosworth, Ebenezer Allen, and Josiah Humphrey, school committee ; Matthew Watson and Seth Tiffany, constables.

Voted, hogs to run at large.

The Massachusetts Court passed the following order July 6, 1737, "As the bridge over River between Barrington & Swansea, (Myles Bridge) has been found very beneficial and heretofore hath been built by and maintained by the towns of Swansea & Barrington but of late has been neglected, and is become wholly useless, very much to the prejudice of the public, the Court orders Swansea and Barrington to build a good and substantial cart bridge across the said river, $\frac{2}{3}$ to be done by Swansea and $\frac{1}{3}$ by Barrington." The Barrington line at that time extended a considerable distance north of Barney'sville on Palmer's River.

The town voted not to build a meeting-house ; also voted "that the treasurer should hire the money the Church minister shall draw out of Mr. Peleg Heath's salary."

Six shillings were paid Joseph Allen for mending the stocks.

Voted, "that the town would stand by James Thomas in the sute now in the law against Dan Bowen, Constable of Rehoboth."

Voted, "that the selectmen should go to Israel Sabin's and see in what condition they are in and take care for them and make provisions for them untill March meeting."

Benjamin Viall, James Adams and Edward Bosworth were chosen a Committee "to stake out a highway through Joshua Bicknell's farm where he shall direct them."

Voted, "that the town clerk should get one or two quires of paper at the town's charge to be made into a book to enter deaths and births."

Forty pounds was voted for the schoolmaster.

James Allen was allowed nine shillings "to procure a box and a lock for the town to put the tickets in to draw the Jury."

1738.

Ebenezer Allen and Matthew Allin moderators; Matthew Allin, James Adams and James Smith, selectmen and assessors; Ebenezer Allen, town clerk; Matthew Allin, town treasurer; Samuel Barnes, Joshua Bicknell, and Edward Luther, surveyors; John Adams and Joshua Smith, constables; Constant Viall and Joseph Viall, tythingmen; Philip Short, hog-reeve.

February 6. Voted, "that the Rev. Peleg Heath shall preach at the house of Mr. Edward Bosworth's dwelling house until the town shall build a meeting house for the town," and James Adams, Edward Bosworth and James Smith were instructed to inform Mr. Heath "where he shall preach until the town hath built a meeting house."

March 2. Voted, to pay to the Rev. Peleg Heath the first half-year's salary and not to pay the last half-year's salary except he will comply with the vote of the town "to preach at the place the town hath appointed."

Messrs. Adams, Bosworth and Smith were chosen a Committee to confer with Mr. Heath, who replied to the town, "that he would consider of it."

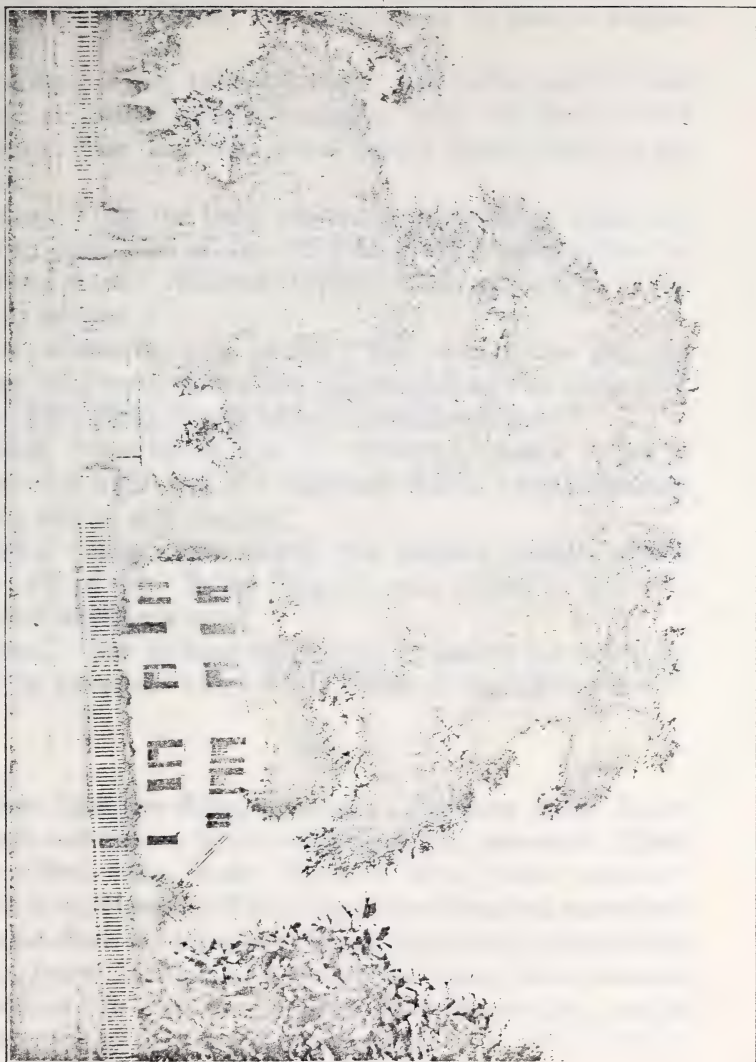
The boundary line was run out between the towns of Barrington and Rehoboth by the selectmen of the two towns.

The census showed twenty Anabaptists in 1737 and seventeen in 1738.

Swine may run at large this year.

Voted, to hire a schoolmaster for nine months and to hire Mr. John Webber to teach the school.

DEACON KENT BROWN RESIDENCE.





Deacon Nathaniel Peck, Benjamin Viall and Daniel Peck were a Committee to examine the pound to see whether it be worth repairing, or a new one was needed.

Josiah Humphrey and Joshua Bicknell were chosen a Committee to rebuild the pound, and to hire a schoolmaster.

Matthew Allin, town treasurer, was authorized to commence an action against Ebenezer Allen, the former town treasurer "for recovering the town's money that is in his hands."

Voted, "that the town allowed the selectmen should lay out two years rent of the ferry to provide ammunition for the town stock." Allowed Matthew Allen 19s, 8d, to be laid out for powder.

The selectmen were allowed ten pounds "to pay the charge they were at in the Supreme Court to vindicate a lawsuit Mr. Peleg Heath brought against the town."

Voted, "that the charges of the lawsuit should be put in a rate by itself and the Baptists should be exempt from paying any of said charges."

Voted, "that what money the Church minister should draw out of Mr. Peleg Heath's rate, should be put into the next minister's rate."

Voted, "not to raise the money to answer the execution that the Reverend Peleg Heath obtained against the town."

1739.

Lieut. Matthew Allin, moderator; Matthew Allin, James Adams, and James Smith, selectmen and assessors; Ebenezer Allen, town clerk; Matthew Allin, town treasurer; Nathl. Viall, Hezekiah Tiffany, and Ezra Ormsbee, surveyors; Solomon Peck and Ebenezer Adams, constables; Josiah Humphrey, James Smith, and Ebenezer Guernsey were chosen a committee "to view the highway down to the ferry and to make report to the town at this meeting."

Voted, to hire a schoolmaster this year.

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Voted, "to raise £100 to defend the town against the execution the Reverend Mr. Peleg Heath had obtained against it." also to allow "all reasonable charges that shall arise by imprisoning any person or persons for not discharging the said execution."

April 10. Mr. John Read, Mr. John Adams, and Mr. Hezekiah Tiffany were chosen a committee or agents to represent the town at the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay to prefer a petition of the inhabitants of the town "by reason of an execution obtained by the Reverend Mr. Peleg Heath at the Superior Court of Judicatur last held at Bristol for said county of Bristol by reason whereof James Smith, Jun. and James Adams are now prisoners in his majesty's prison in Bristol, and to act for and in behalf of said town.

April 16. Messrs. John Read, John Adams, and Matthew Watson were made the Committee to go to Boston on the business of April 10.

Voted, that the town accept of a way through James Adams land leading to the ferry by two good gates allowing him to take in the highway on the north side of his land "untill he is molisted by Court or propriety." Voted, also "that the town accept of an open highway through Edward Bosworth's land and Jacob Bosworth's to a convenient place for keeping the ferry over to Mr. Samuel Millers." See chapter on Ferries and Bridges.

August 9. Voted, "that the selectmen should not give an order to the town treasurer to pay the Reverend Mr. Peleg Heath's salary £120 this present year seeing he still refuses to preach at the place the town hath appointed him at on the sixth day of February, 1737-8."

Voted, "to raise £15 to hire a schoolmaster three months."

Voted, "to give Nathaniel Peck and Peleg Richmond £14 to build a pound with stone, of twenty foot squair within the walls and five foot and a half high with a cap on the walls and with good white oak posts and the caps to be dovetailed in at each corner."

Josiah Humphrey was allowed £5 for keeping school one

month. Voted, "to accept of the meeting-house, the propriety reserving the pews all ready to build and the pews rights that are already taken out, if the proprietors or owners of it will give it up."

Voted, "not to allow Matthew Watson the money he said he forget to lay before the town at the adjournment."

Messrs. Samuel Allen, Benjamin Viall, Josiah Humphrey, Nathaniel Peck, Joseph Allen, Jun., Constant Viall, Peleg Richmond, Davis Peck, Joseph Viall, Daniel Allen, Daniel Peck, Solomon Peck, entered a written protest against the votes requiring Rev. Peleg Heath "to preach at otherwhere than at the meeting house and such a meeting and practice being illegal," and also the keeping back or diminishing the one half of the Reverend Mr. Peleg Heath's salary.

Voted, "not to raise money to prosecute a lawsuit for James Smith and James Adams for being imprisoned by an execution Mr. Peleg Heath obtained against the town."

Voted, to allow James Adams and James Smith £25 apiece, it being in full of all demands for their imprisonment at Bristol.

Lieut. Joseph Allen, Josiah Humphrey, and James Smith, Jun., were chosen a committee to answer Mr. Peleg Heath's petition at the General Court in Boston.

Joseph Allen, Jun., and Constant Viall were chosen "to take care to see if there be any deer killed contrary to law."

1740.

Lieut. Matthew Allin, moderator; Lieut. Joseph Allen, Matthew Allin, and Josiah Humphrey, selectmen and assessors; Josiah Humphrey, town clerk; Ebenezer Adams and Benjamin May, constables; Matthew Allin, town treasurer; Nathaniel Viall, James Brown, and Ebenezer Guernsey, surveyors; Ezra Ormsbee and Seth Tiffany, tything men.

Joseph Viall was chosen "to take care and keep good order in public worship on the Sabbath day."

February 11. Voted, "not to clear the Baptists from paying their proportion of the charge that arises by an execution Mr. Peleg Heath obtained against the town," also "not to clear the Baptists from paying to the minister's rate this year." On the 11th day of March the town "reconsidered and disannulled" both the above notes as to the Baptists.

Voted, "not to raise more money for an addition for the ministers salary this year for the Baptist minister."

Voted, "not to accept of the meeting-house as it is conveyed to the town."

Voted, "to pay the Rev. Mr. Peleg Heath's tenth and eleventh years' salary."

Voted, "that the two years money the Church minister hath drawn out of the town treasury the last years (two years) out of Mr. Peleg Heath's salary should be made in a rate by itself."

Voted, "to accept of two hundred pound bond for the freeing of Felix, (negro man.)"

May 21. On petition, the town voted, "to grant to Peleg Heath and his heirs thirteen feet long and ten feet wide of ground in the burying place at Princes Hill, so called in Barrington to build a tomb, where or near the place his deceased family now lies, to be for him and his heirs forever," "in the affirmative by every vote present."

November 21. Voted, "that the town concur with the vote of the Church in dismissing the Rev. Mr. Peleg Heath from being the minister of this town," and Capt. Joseph Allen, James Adams and John Adams were a committee to inform Rev. Mr. Peleg Heath of this town's vote."

December 4 The town voted, "to raise £100 to pay a minister or ministers to preach to this town."

Voted, "that Capt. Joseph Allen, John Adams, and Josiah Humphrey be a committee to provide the town with a minister or ministers to preach to the town as there shall be occasion."

Josiah Humphrey was chosen to take care of the meeting-house.

Voted, "that what money the Church minister has drawn out and is to draw out shall be put in the next minister's rate."

The assessors returned seventeen Anabaptists in towns.

1741.

Matthew Allin, moderator and town treasurer; Matthew Allen, Jabez Brown, and Josiah Humphrey, selectmen and assessors; Josiah Humphrey, town clerk; Edward Luther and Joseph Allen, 2d, constables; Nathaniel Viall, James Brown, and Ebenezer Guernsey, surveyors; Capt. Joseph Allen, Ebenezer Guernsey, and Joseph Viall were made a committee "to search the records concerning the point of land on New Meadow Neck and report."

May 22. Captain Joseph Allen, John Adams, and Josiah Humphrey were chosen to expend the £100, voted for a minister for the town, "to pay the minister they have employed to preach to this town and to such as they shall supply to preach for the time to come."

In the summer of 1741, Messrs. James Adams, James Smith, John Adams and Matthew Watson brought suits in the Bristol Court against the town for debts claimed from the town, and Mr. Peleg Heath, Matthew Allin and Nathaniel Peck were chosen agents to defend the town in the actions before the Court. Mr. Nathaniel Peck declining to serve, Mr. Ebenezer Guernsey was chosen in his place.

"Pursuant to the law of the Province for renewing bounds between townships, the subscribers, selectmen of Rehoboth and Barrington, on the 16th day of November, 1741, have renewed the bounds between said towns, beginning at the Southwest corner of Rehoboth, being a small freshet of water, running into the salt water river; from thence easterly on the line to a stone set up and marked with R 1734, where the stump of the tree stood at the place where Captain Willett made a bridge and from thence to a white oak tree standing Southerly of Nathaniel Paine's, late of Rehoboth, deserted house; thence to a stump burnt with

fire and a stone set up at said place marked with 1734 ; from thence to a point of upland in the salt meadows, near to the river formerly called Sowams River, there standing on the point of upland three white oak trees growing together at the bottom at the place as we judge where the white oak stood mentioned in the Rehoboth deed, and there is a stone set up against said three trees marked with R 1734."

NATHANIEL SMITH,	}	<i>Selectmen of Rehoboth.</i>
JOHN BAKER,		
JABEZ BROWN,	}	<i>Selectmen of Barrington.</i>
JOSIAH HUMPHREY,		

1742.

Matthew Allin, moderator and town treasurer ; Jabez Brown, Matthew Allin and Josiah Humphrey, selectmen and assessors ; Josiah Humphrey, town clerk ; William Read and Constant Viall, constables ; Hezekiah Tiffany, Nathaniel Viall and Benjamin May, surveyors of highways : Elijah May and Nathan Phippen, tythingmen ; Joshua Bicknell and Philip Short, fence viewers ; Benjamin Drown and Edward Bosworth, hog-reeves ;

Voted, "That hogs may run at large this year being yoaked and ringed." Nathaniel Peck and Philip Short were chosen "to take care of the dear."

June 18. Voted, "to build the gallerys and stairs in the meeting house in Barrington."

Voted, "To raise £80 in bills of credit of the old tenor for the building of the gallerys and stairs in the said meeting house."

The town chose Captain Samuel Low and Joseph Allen a Committee "to build the gallerys and stairs and to provide the stufe for the building the said stairs and gallerys in the said meeting house."

1743.

Lieut. Matthew Allin, moderator and town treasurer; Jabez Brown, Matthew Allin, and Josiah Humphrey, selectmen and assessors; Josiah Humphrey, town clerk; Nathaniel Viall and Benjamin Drown, constables; Samuel Barnes, Matthew Watson, and Ebenezer Guernsey, surveyors of highways; Elijah May and Joseph Allen, Jun., tything men; Joshua Bicknell and Philip Short, fence viewers; Joseph Viall, sealer of leather; Peleg Richmond, Josiah Kent, and Ebenezer Allen, Jun., hog-reeves; Samuel Barnes, pound-keeper; Joshua Bicknell was chosen to repair the pound.

Voted, to raise £18 "to hire a schoolmaster for three months."

Voted, that Josiah Humphrey should keep school two months.

Voted, "to raise £3, 15s. towards the building of the galleries in the meeting-house in the old town."

Voted, to allow Ebenezer Guernsey to fence in a part of highway on the south side of the creek southward of his house, so as to secure his land and not injure the highway, and Ebenezer Allen, Joshua Bicknell, and Joseph Allen were chosen a Committee "to see whether the said Guernsey shall set his fence on the highway."

The town voted to raise £24, to hire a schoolmaster and Matthew Allin, James Adams, and Peleg Richmond were chosen school committee "to provide the town with a schoolmaster."

Peleg Richmond was chosen to provide the town with stocks.

1744.

Lieut. Matthew Allin, moderator and treasurer; Matthew Allin, Jabez Brown and Josiah Humphrey, selectmen and assessors; Josiah Humphrey, town clerk; Joseph Viall and Joseph Allen, constables; Ebenezer Guernsey, Peleg Richmond, and James Brown, surveyors of highways; John Martin and Hezekiah Brown, tything men; Joshua Bicknell and

APPENDIX

It is a very common error to suppose that the only way to get the most out of a book is to read it straight through from beginning to end. This is not the case. The best way to get the most out of a book is to read it in a way that suits your own needs. For example, if you are interested in a particular subject, you may want to read the chapters on that subject first. Or, if you are interested in the author's style, you may want to read the introduction and the conclusion first. The point is to read the book in a way that suits your own needs.

There are many other ways to read a book. You may want to read it in a way that suits your own needs. For example, if you are interested in a particular subject, you may want to read the chapters on that subject first. Or, if you are interested in the author's style, you may want to read the introduction and the conclusion first. The point is to read the book in a way that suits your own needs.

There is no one right way to read a book. The best way to read a book is the way that suits your own needs. For example, if you are interested in a particular subject, you may want to read the chapters on that subject first. Or, if you are interested in the author's style, you may want to read the introduction and the conclusion first. The point is to read the book in a way that suits your own needs.

The first rule of reading is to read what you want to read. If you are interested in a particular subject, read the chapters on that subject. If you are interested in the author's style, read the introduction and the conclusion. The point is to read the book in a way that suits your own needs.

There are many other rules of reading. The best way to read a book is the way that suits your own needs. For example, if you are interested in a particular subject, you may want to read the chapters on that subject first. Or, if you are interested in the author's style, you may want to read the introduction and the conclusion first. The point is to read the book in a way that suits your own needs.

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Philip Short, fence viewers and clerks of the markets : Josiah Humphrey, Jun., sealer of leather ; Constant Viall and Edward Bosworth, hog-reeves and field drivers ; Nathaniel Peck and Peleg Richmond, informers about deer ; Joshua Bicknell was allowed 12s. for repairing the pound.

On the settlement of the boundary line between Rhode Island and Massachusetts in 1747, the northern part of Barrington, including Wannamoisett, was set in Rehoboth, and caused great dissatisfaction to the people, whose town relations were changed. The Massachusetts Court made record of the fact as follows :

“A Petition of Jabez Brown and others Inhabitants of that part of Barrington which lies within this Province, shewing the inconvenience of their being annexed to the Town of Rehoboth, where they were set by an Order of this Court, pass'd in November last, & praying to be added to the Town of Swansea from whence they were first taken.

“In the House of Representatives, Read & Ordered that Capt. Williams, Mr. Hardy and Mr. Rice, with such as the Hon^{ble}. Board shall join, be a Committee to take this petition under consideration, & report what they judge proper for this Court to do thereon. In Council, Read & concur'd & John Cushing and Samuel Watts, Esq., are joined in the Affair.”

June 10, 1747.

We find no record of the report of the Committee, but as a historic fact, Mr. Brown and his friends were allowed to remain in Rehoboth as set off. The territory named is now the south part of East Providence.

Among miscellaneous records relating to intentions of marriage, births and deaths, we have a large number of records of the earmarks for cattle, horses and swine. As a legal qualification for marriage, the contracting parties were required to declare their intentions with the town clerk of the town as follows :

“There is an intention of marriage between Josiah Hum-

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

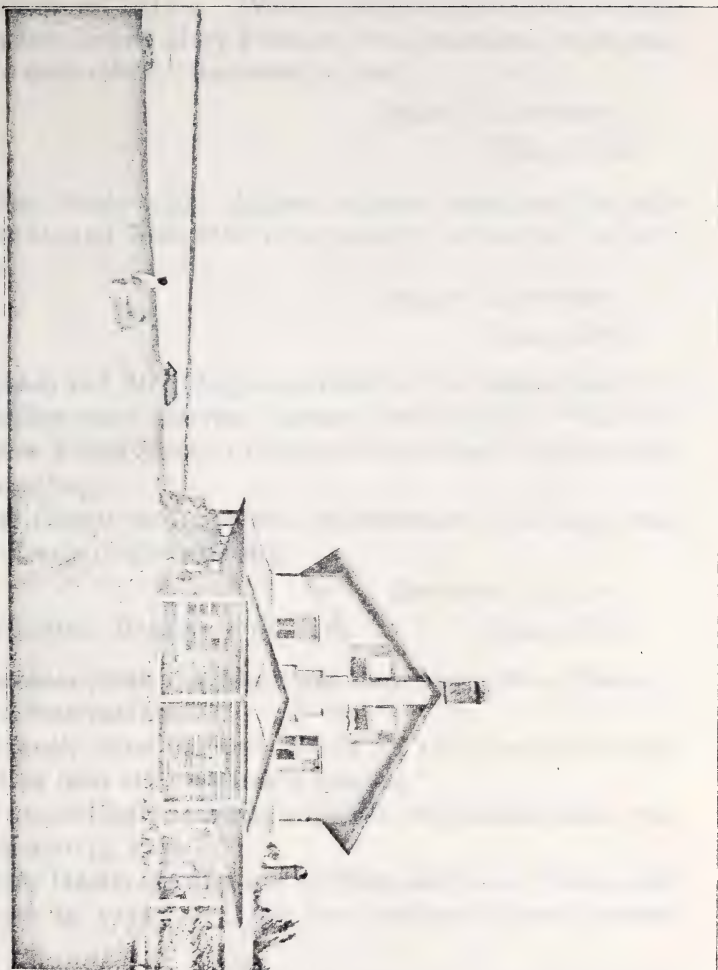
The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1880. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The eleventh was the discovery of gold in Oklahoma in 1889. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twelfth was the discovery of gold in Kansas in 1890. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The thirteenth was the discovery of gold in Nebraska in 1891. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fourteenth was the discovery of gold in Iowa in 1892. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fifteenth was the discovery of gold in Missouri in 1893. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The sixteenth was the discovery of gold in Illinois in 1894. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The seventeenth was the discovery of gold in Indiana in 1895. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The eighteenth was the discovery of gold in Ohio in 1896. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The nineteenth was the discovery of gold in Pennsylvania in 1897. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twentieth was the discovery of gold in Maryland in 1898. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.



ROCKEDGE SOUTH LAWN



phrey and Abijah Brown both of this town, and entered with me in the town book as the law directs.

EBENEZER ALLEN,

Barrington, November 4, 1737.

Town Clerk."

"March 3d, 1743-4. Walley Chees declared unto me the subscriber his and Mary Pumham their intentions to be married to each other. Recorded by me

JOSIAH HUMPHREY,

Town Clerk."

"Dec. 22nd, 1743. Quash declared unto me the subscriber his and Moll their intentions to be married to each other.

JOSIAH HUMPHREY,

Town Clerk."

"Quash and Moll Negro servants to the widow Smith of Barrington were married January 9th 1743-4." "Mark of Matthew Allins Sheep 3 fingers on the off ear. Nothing the near ear."

"Job (negro man) declared his intention of marriage with Mary Frank (negro woman).

EBENEZER ALLEN,

Barrington, December 18, 1738.

Town Clerk."

"Gardner Smith a black was born the 15th of January, 1733 of free parents."

"Hannah Allen was born March 27, 1717, being thursday at half an hour after six in the evening."

"Hannah Kent, daughter of Josiah and Alatheia Kent was born March 13, 1737."

"Peleg Heath, the first son of Peleg and Sarah Heath, died February 10, 1735-6, aged one year, five months and fourteen days."

June 26th, 1776. "Voted that James Smith keep and board Christian Phippen one year at the rate of three shillings per week or in like proportion if she should not survive."

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RECORD OF EARMARKS.

Hezekiah Tiffany's earmarks for his creatures are a crop of the near ear and a slit in the top of the right ear.

Joshua Smith's earmarks for his creatures is two half pence on the left ear, one on the upper side and one on the under side of the same ear.

The Rev. Solomon Townsend's earmark for his creatures is a hind gadd in each ear.

Mr. Peleg Heath's mark for his creatures is a crop from the top of the near ear and a hole in the same ear.

Philip Short's earmark for his creatures is a swallow tail in the right ear.

Mark of Ellis Peck Jnr^{rs} Sheep and Cattle is a lone Gad in the right and a slit in the left ear. Recorded Oct. 3, 1742.

BARRINGTON, April 14, 1733.

"Taken up in damage feasant and made strays by Thomas Dexter of Barrington: Two mares; one large black mare about six years old; no earmark nor brand, a natural pacer. The other a dark bay about seven years old; no earmark nor brand. The black mare was prized at £12 and 10s. and the bay mare was prized at £8."

"Barrington, Sept. 9th, 1724. Taken up by Mathew Allin a stray yoak of oxen of a red color and the top of each of their horns cut off, and marked with a hollow crop on the right ear, and a half penny on the upper side of the near ear."

NOTES FROM REV. PELEG HEATH'S DIARY.

Peleg Heath was born at Roxbury, July 26, 1700, and married to Sarah Richmond the 19th day of November, 1730. Sarah Richmond was born Oct. 31, 1711. Peleg Heath was thirty years, three months and twenty days old when he married. Sarah Richmond was nineteen years, nineteen days, and nineteen minutes old on marriage day. The said Peleg Heath is eleven years, four months, and

CHAPTER IV.

THE first thing that struck me when I entered the city of London was the noise and confusion of the streets. The air was thick with smoke and the sound of the bells of the churches and the shops was everywhere. I had heard that London was a great city, but I had not expected it to be so noisy and so full of people.

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twenty-four days older than Sarah, his wife. May the God of our fathers be our God, and bless us with the blessing of his eternal Covenant, Amen. P. H.

June 28, 1732. At Barrington died our Grandfather, John Rogers, Esq., after ten days sickness, in the ninety-second year of his age (91 years and 5 months.) He had been blind nine years. He left two children, Bradford and Searl, twenty grandchildren, sixty-nine great grandchildren, and one great great grandchild; ninety-two in all. All these sprang from his first wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Peabody.

June 21, 1734. The new meeting house was raised in Barrington, to which I subscribed to pay five pounds toward ye finishing and building of it, which I also paid to Captain Samuel Allen, one of the Committee for which he gave me a receipt, October 4th, 1734.

This is the truth.

PELEG HEATH.

October 14, 1734. A bear was killed in Barrington, and I gave him his first wound which was pretty fatal. He was sold for £2, 9s. 5d. He weighed $187\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., and I was cheated of every farthing. P. H.

October 14, 1739. My worthy father and friend Samuel Allen, Esq., departed this life in the 52d year of his age — a very heavy stroke to me, to the church, and to the town — a worthy gentleman, and a sincere Christian. He was sick but nine or ten days with a violent fever, but through God's goodness, had his senses at times, to the last, and the last day of life I heard him pray seven times, — Oh that God would answer his prayers which were so earnest in behalf of his Church and Society here. He was decently interred the 16th day of October, attended with the best of gentlemen in the Country. "My Father. My Father."

P. H.

EARTHQUAKES.

December 7, 1737. The evening of this day, between ten and eleven of the clock, at night, we had a very heavy shock of an earthquake; the house shook and my bed under me exceedingly. All my family were sensible of the shock:— as the voice of God is in the earthquake, oh, that God will make mine heart and the hearts of mine tremble before him, by reason of our sins, that his power may drive us to repentance:— may it be God's will. P. H.

Barrington, June 3, 1744. Being Sabbath Day, about half an hour after ten of the clock, in the forenoon, there was here, a terrible shock of an earthquake. My house, beds and things in it, all shaking as though they would fall down; it came with a mighty noise. The eternal God whose power is Infinite, of his mercy, save us from Destruction by earthquake, and cause our hearts to quake, and tremble for our sins, that so we may find favor in his sight, and be saved therefrom through Jesus Christ. P. H.

APPENDIX

[The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been mentioned in the text, and who are now living, and who are known to the author.]

1. Mr. John Smith, of the County of Middlesex, and of the City of London, who has been mentioned in the text as having been one of the persons who have been mentioned in the text, and who are now living, and who are known to the author.

2. Mr. John Smith, of the County of Middlesex, and of the City of London, who has been mentioned in the text as having been one of the persons who have been mentioned in the text, and who are now living, and who are known to the author.

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CHAPTER XIX

FROM MASSACHUSETTS BAY TO RHODE ISLAND — BARRINGTON RENAMED WARREN.

Claimants to Rhode Island Territory — Claims of Rhode Island — Labors of John Clarke — Sir Robert Car — Long Struggle — Joint Commission of 1741 — Appeals of Massachusetts and Rhode Island — Decree of King — Towns Added to Rhode Island — Barrington Loss and Gain — New Town Formed — Named Warren by the General Assembly — Why So Called — Value of the Six Towns Added to Rhode Island.

RHODE Island has made a gallant fight for every inch of the soil within her present boundary lines. The contest was continued for more than a century between Rhode Island, single-handed and alone on the one side, and the Colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, and New York on the other. On the East, Plymouth and the Bay Colonies claimed the territory to Narragansett Bay and the Patuckquet River. Connecticut and New York laid claim to all territory west of the Bay, and, between the claims of these great contestants, the little colony of Rhode Island had apparently a small chance for an independent life. It is only concerning the Eastern boundary that we of Barrington are interested at the present time. By the commission of King James to John Carver, William Bradford and others, in 1620, and by deed from King Charles I., under date of November 6, 1627, confirmed further by letters patent from Charles II., under date of January 13, 1629, the founders of New Plymouth claimed and held the territory "from the mouth of the said river called Narragansett River to the utmost limits and bounds of a countrey, called Pokenacutt als. Puckenakick als. Sawaamsett West-

ward." This land grant was evidently intended to cover all the lands between Plymouth on the East, and Narragansett Bay on the West, and was confirmed by the League of Peace with Massassoit and the settlers, by which, "hee the said Massassoiet freely gave them all the lands adjacent to them, and their heires forever."

In answer to the claim of Plymouth and the Bay Colonies to all the territory "of Puckenokick als. Sawaamsett to Narragansett Bay and Patuckquet River," which had been deeded to the Sowams proprietors by Massassoit, in 1653, Rhode Island set up the rights guaranteed by her Charter of 1663 from Charles II., which describes the Eastern boundary line as "extending towards the East or Eastwardly three English miles to the East and North Eastern parts of the aforesayd Narragansett Bay, as the sayd bay lyeth or extendeth itself from the ocean on the South or Southwardly unto the mouth of the said river which runneth towards the town of Providence, and from thence along the Eastwardly side or bank of the sayd river (higher called by the name of Seacunck River) up to the ffalls called the Patuckett ffalls." This line was secured, among other valuable considerations of this Charter, by John Clarke, who spent twelve years in England prior to 1664, in defending the claims and protecting the rights of the Rhode Island Colony. The Charter of Charles was the death blow to the claims of Plymouth, but it was nearly an hundred years before the final act, establishing a permanent boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Time and again colonial and royal commissioners considered the question at issue between Rhode Island and Plymouth. Sir Robert Carr, at the head of a royal commission, spent a part of the year 1665 in Rhode Island, and reported to Lord Arlington in London "that the two colonies could not agree for that Rhode Island claimed a strip three miles in breadth, east of the Bay, which Plymouth could not concede without great prejudice to her interests, and therefore they had, for the present, established the Bay as the boundary line until his

Majesty's will could be known." A partial explanation of the report of this commission may be found in the fact that Sir Robert spent some days with Mr. Willett at his residence at Wannamoisett, and persuaded him to go to New York to confer with Col. Nichols, another member of the commission; soon after which Mr. Willett was made the Mayor of that town. In 1678 Plymouth again opened the Eastern boundary controversy only to arouse bad blood and bitterness of spirit on both sides of the case.

After the union of Plymouth with Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1692, the boundary dispute was transferred to a more powerful adversary, and the decision of the case was referred by the Sovereigns, William and Mary, to the Council of New York. The unsettled condition of affairs disturbed the collection of taxes and other legal matters in the towns on the eastern shores of the bay, as Massachusetts and Rhode Island not only claimed but exercised authority over the same territory. The years from 1700 to 1741 were full of trouble and dispute, when a joint Commission, appointed by the two colonies, after long and able discussion, made judgment in effect as follows: "Defining Narragansett Bay to end at Bullock's Point, it gave to Rhode Island all the land within three miles of the shore, south and east of a line measured three miles north-east from the end of Bullock's Neck, and designated five places, to the south and east whence the three mile lines were to be run, to define this Eastern boundary. From the south-west corner of Bullock's Neck to Pawtucket falls, high water mark, was to be the dividing line, and thence a due north line to the accepted boundary of Massachusetts." That the sympathy of the people of Swansea was with Rhode Island is clear from the vote of the town, February 24th 1741. "Resolved that it is our unanimous wish to come under the Rhode Island government, as we apprehend we do belong there."

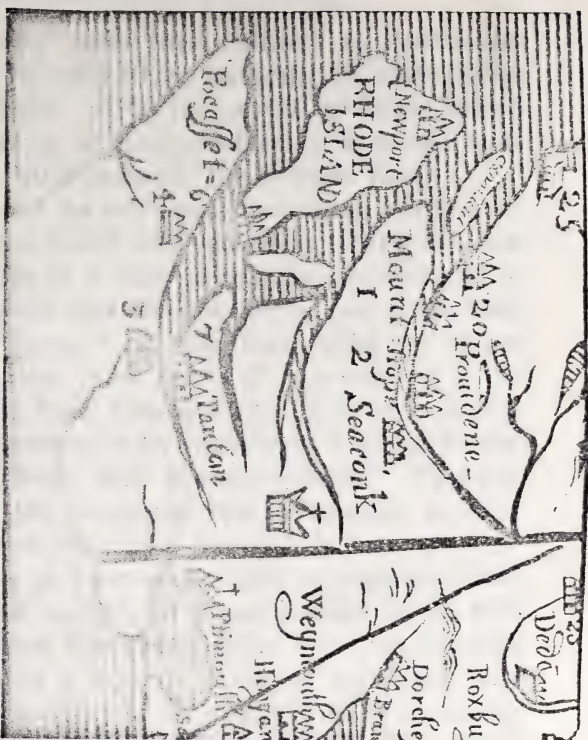
Both Massachusetts and Rhode Island appealed from parts or the whole of the decision, and the King of England was made the umpire to settle the long standing, blood-stirring

dispute. Both colonies sent agents to London to represent the contestants. In May 1746, the royal decree was issued, confirming the decision of the commissioners of 1741, and settling the boundary line as indicated by the accompanying map. "This closed," says Arnold, "at least during the colonial period, a controversy which was coeval with the Charter of King Charles, and had virtually commenced soon after the settlement of Aquidneck. A century later was to witness the revival of this territorial dispute before another tribunal, upon grounds equally untenable, with these that were thus summarily dismissed by the Privy Council." Arnold's History of Rhode Island, page 134.

By this change of the eastern boundary line of the colony, the towns now known as Cumberland, Barrington, Warren, Bristol, Tiverton, and Little Compton were added to Rhode Island. The last two towns went to Newport County. Barrington, which had enjoyed a corporate life since 1717, was increased in territory and population from old Swansea, and the new town was called Warren. Warren and Bristol constituted a new county in Rhode Island, called after its shire town, Bristol. The act of incorporation of the several towns may be found in Vol. 5, R. I. Col. Records, pages 204-206. This act was passed by the General Assembly, the 27th day of January, 1746-7, and Matthew Allin, Esq., of Barrington, was appointed to call a meeting for town organization on the second Tuesday in February, 1746-7, the date on which the first town meeting of the new town, to be called Warren, was held.

By the act of the Commissioners in the change of the eastern boundary lines, Barrington was dismembered, and nearly one-half its original territory was added to Rehoboth on the north. To compensate the town for this great loss, the territory taken from Swansea, on the east side of Palmer's River, was added to Barrington, practically forming a new town, with its boundary lines and area very different from old Barrington. This change of territorial limits was a great damage to Barrington. From 1717 to 1747 it was a compact town, ex-

ANCIENT MAP OF WAMPANOAG TERRITORY, 1670.



MAP OF ORIGINAL TOWN FROM 1717 TO 1747.





THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

tending its boundary more than half-way to Providence, thence easterly to Palmer's River, including the section now known as Barney'sville. After the set-off to Rhode Island the town was made up of three peninsulas, separated from each other by the two branches of the Sowams River.

In the formation of the new town, Barrington contributed the major part of the wealth and population. New Meadow Neck was the centre of a busy people, largely occupied in ship-building. Tustin says that the central part of the town was near Kelly's Ferry, "and was then called the 'Place of Trade,' and for sixty years nearly all the shipping in the foreign and coasting trade, held by the people in this vicinity, was built at and connected with the wharves and warehouses on New Meadow Neck, near the two bridges." Tustin is also authority for the statement that forty-seven families were added to Barrington from Swansea to form the new town. The number of freemen admitted as corporators was only seventy-six, the majority of whom resided on the Barrington side. General Fessenden states that "at the time when Warren became a separate town the population was still small, and the majority of its wealth if not of its inhabitants was on the Barrington side of the river." The enterprise of the people on both sides of the river was devoted to ship building and navigation, while agriculture occupied the attention of the more conservative at the date of the union.

Ship building was carried on to a considerable extent at several places in Barrington. The Martins built large vessels at the ship-yard at Martin's Ferry, near the foot of Ferry Lane. The Bowen ship-yard was first located on the west side of New Meadow Neck, just south of the present bridge, the near ferry crossing to the west bank of the Barrington River. Vessels were also built on the west shore of New Meadow Neck, above and below the bridge, and as far up as the wharf of Samuel Allen, near the present residence of Mr. Benson Bean. At Kelly's Ferry there was another ship-yard, owned by the Eddys. The craft built were sloops, schooners, and brigs mainly. After the

incorporation of the new town, the ship building interest sprang up on the east bank of the Barrington River, owing to deeper water and better facilities for trade with Swansea, which was now extending its settlement eastward from Myles's Bridge and about Kickemuit.

The General Assembly and people selected Warren as the name of the municipality, for patriotic reasons. The siege of Louisburg had just been terminated in favor of the English, and the names of Sir William Pepperell, commander of the land forces, and of Sir Peter Warren, of the naval forces, were in universal honor and applause. When the news of the downfall of the French reached the colonies, the enthusiasm was intense, and every town was ablaze with fireworks and illuminations. The seaport towns, which had contributed of men and money freely to the expedition, were especially jubilant over the results, and every occasion was made use of to honor the heroes of the long contest. The positions accorded to Washington and Warren in the Revolution were held by Pepperell and Warren in the earlier war for independence, which led up to the final struggle in 1775. Warren's fleet still continued to protect our ships from French cruisers, and when, in 1747, our new town was to adopt a new name, no more grateful act could be performed as expressive of the patriotism of the people and their debt of gratitude to the protector of their shipping interests than to name the town Warren, in honor of Sir Peter.

It is an interesting fact that Colonel Gridley, who planned the batteries at the siege of Louisburg, laid out the American intrenchments at Bunker Hill, and the same old drums that beat at Louisburg, June 17, 1745, on the triumphal entrance of Pepperell and Warren, beat at Bunker Hill June 17, 1775, and when General Gage was erecting breastworks on Boston Neck, "the provincial troops sneeringly remarked that his mud walls were nothing compared with the stone walls of old Louisburg." By this conquest of Louisburg, Warren won fame, — a seat in Parliament and a bride with vast estates in New York.

Concerning the six towns added to Rhode Island in 1747, it may be said that while the annexation was of vast consequence to her interests, the loss was a correspondingly severe one to Massachusetts. The latter colony held Cape Cod and Boston Bays on the east, and she expected to hold Narragansett Bay and Providence River to Pawtucket as a part of her coast line on the southwest. So important was this maritime border to the Bay Colony, that when the question of locating the capital of Massachusetts was raised, and the issue lay between Boston on Boston Bay and Rehoboth on the Narragansett, the former town had only a small majority in its favor. The old town of Rehoboth lacked but a few votes of being "The Hub," of fame and fortune, and this largely because of her situation on Narragansett Bay and her nearness to Providence, Newport, and New York. Besides the importance of the coast line, harbors, and fisheries of the bay, the land of the Wampanoags was regarded as "The Garden of the Colony," and its surrender to Rhode Island, the colony which Massachusetts had so long held in contempt, was a mortifying loss to the proud people. The towns which had grown up along the east shore of the bay, were now prosperous and full of expectancy. The people held the traditions of Plymouth and Boston which had given them laws, education, and religion. Congregationalism, the established church of New England, was the ruling faith in Rehoboth, now East Providence, Barrington, Bristol, Tiverton, and Little Compton. The ministers of these churches as well as the membership were among the most influential in the colony, and to their early training in school and church may be traced the character and habits of this borderland people even to the present day. The tier of towns from Cumberland to Little Compton may be considered in its governmental, social, religious, and civil aspects, as representing the best of early New England life and its accession to and influence upon the life and career of Rhode Island have never been estimated at their full value. The breast bone of Massachusetts was transformed into the back bone of Rhode Island.

(Continued from page 381) The first of these is the fact that the medical profession is not a homogeneous body. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of action. The second is the fact that the medical profession is not a unified body. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of action. The third is the fact that the medical profession is not a unified body. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of action. The fourth is the fact that the medical profession is not a unified body. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of action. The fifth is the fact that the medical profession is not a unified body. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of action. The sixth is the fact that the medical profession is not a unified body. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of action. The seventh is the fact that the medical profession is not a unified body. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of action. The eighth is the fact that the medical profession is not a unified body. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of action. The ninth is the fact that the medical profession is not a unified body. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of action. The tenth is the fact that the medical profession is not a unified body. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of action.

CHAPTER XX

BARRINGTON WITH PARTS ADJACENT INCORPORATED AS WARREN

First Town Meeting—Names and Qualifications of Freemen—Town Officers of First Election—Deputies and Town Legislation from 1747 to 1770.

PURSUANT to the Act of the General Assembly passed January 27th, 1746-7, and the call of Matthew Allin, special Justice, the freemen of the new town met at the house of John Child, February 10th, 1746-7, for organization and election of officers. According to the Act of Incorporation "That part which has heretofore been a part of Swansea and Barrington, with a small part of Rehoboth thereto adjoining, with the inhabitants thereon, (shall) be incorporated into a township, by the name of Warren."

The qualifications of the freeman were declared to be "Every man, who is possessed of lands or real estate, sufficient by the laws of this Colony, to qualify him for a freeman, and the Eldest sons of all such freeholders."

FREEMEN OF WARREN, 1747.

Matthew Allin, Esq.,	Samuel Low,	Josiah Bowen,
Peleg Heath,	James Brown,	John Cole, Jr.,
Capt. Samuel Miller,	Samuel Miller, Jr.,	Oliver Salisbury,
Ebenezer Allen,	Josiah Humphrey, Jr.	Joshua Smith,
Nathaniel Peck,	John Kelly,	Benjamin Smith,
James Smith,	John Child,	Richard Thomas,
Josiah Humphrey,	John Martin,	Benjamin Drown,
John Adams,	Nathaniel Eastabrooke,	John Eastabrooke, Jr.,
Benjamin Miller,	Nathaniel Bowen,	John Luther,
Walter Hail,	Samuel Bowen,	Philip Short,
Joseph Allen, 2d.,	Israel Peck,	James Bowen,
Capt. Joseph Allen,	Thomas Cole,	Jonas Humphrey,
Elijah Rawson,	Elder Joseph Mason,	Benjamin Butterworth,

XX. SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the concentration of the solution on the rate of reaction. The results show that the rate of reaction increases with the concentration of the solution.

The rate of reaction was determined by measuring the volume of gas evolved over a period of time. The results show that the rate of reaction increases with the concentration of the solution. This is because a higher concentration of the solution means there are more particles available to react, leading to a faster rate of reaction.

The following table shows the results of the experiment. The rate of reaction is expressed in terms of the volume of gas evolved per unit time.

Table 1. Results of the experiment.

Concentration of solution (M)	Volume of gas evolved (cm ³)	Time taken (s)	Rate of reaction (cm ³ /s)
0.1	10	100	0.1
0.2	20	50	0.4
0.3	30	33	0.9
0.4	40	25	1.6
0.5	50	20	2.5
0.6	60	16	3.8
0.7	70	14	5.0
0.8	80	12	6.7
0.9	90	11	8.2
1.0	100	10	10.0

Ebenezer Garnsey,	Ebenezer Adams,	Edward Luther,
Joseph Allen, Jr.,	Joseph Viall,	John Butterworth,
John Kinnicutt,	Daniel Peck,	William Salsbury,
Capt. James Mason,	Samuel Allen,	Edward Bosworth,
William Easta Brooke,	Ebenezer Allen, Jr.,	Constant Viall,
John Easta Brooke,	Capt. Bernerd Hail,	Josiah Kent,
Samuel Humphrey,	Bernerd Hail, Jr.,	Ebenezer Martin,
Ebenezer Cole,	Hooker Low,	Joshua Bicknell,
Benjamin Cole,	Caleb Eddy,	Joshua Bicknell, Jr.,
Nathan Miller,	John Mason,	Amos Thomas,
Joseph Butterworth,	Matthew Watson,	Ebenezer Luther,
Caleb Carr,	Benjamin Barton,	William Knowles,
Solomon Peck,	Isaac Wheaton,	Ephraim Tiffany,
Samuel Barns,	John Wheaton,	Joseph Grant.

Matthew Allin, the veteran moderator of town meetings in Barrington, was called to preside over the meeting, and John Kinnicutt was elected town clerk.

The following named persons were elected to the offices of the town :

Deputies to the General Assembly — Matthew Allin and Samuel Miller.

Town Council — Capt. James Mason, 1 ; Mr. Ebenezer Allen, 2 ; Capt. Bernard Haile, 3 ; Mr. Samuel Low, 4 ; Samuel Bowen, 5 ; Matthew Watson, 6.

Town Clerk and Town Treasurer — John Kinnicutt.

Town Serjeant — Joseph Allen.

Appraisers — John Adams, Josiah Kent, vice Edward Luther, Walter Haile.

Constables — Benjamin Smith, Edward Bosworth.

Surveyors of Highways — Joshua Bicknell, Jr., Oliver Salisbury, Benjamin Drown.

Assessors — Josiah Humphrey, Edward Luther, John Kinnicutt.

Town's Attorney — Capt. Joseph Mason.

Packer and Culler of Staves — William Knowles.

Fence Viewers — Josiah Humphrey, William Easterbrooks.

Hog Reeves — Ebenezer Cole, Benjamin Butterworth, Joshua Bicknell, Jr., Benjamin Drown.

Surveyor of Highways — Benjamin Drown.

Overseers of Poor—Ebenezer Allen, Capt. Barnard Haile.
Surveyors of Timber, Plank, Boards, Etc.—Ebenezer Cole,
 Oliver Salisbury.

Pound Keeper—Israel Peck.

Sealers of Weights and Measures—Benjamin Smith,
 Joshua Bicknell, Oliver Salisbury, Josiah Humphrey, Wil-
 liam Easterbrooks. Ebenezer Cole.

Vendue Master—Peleg Heath.

Grand Jurors—John Mason, Ebenezer Allen, Jr., Nathan-
 iel Peck, Walter Haile, Elijah Rawson, Ebenezer Morton.

Petit Jurors—Amos Thomas, William Salisbury, Samuel
 Allen, John Easterbrooks, Jr., Edward Luther, Nathaniel
 Brown.

The town voted to pay £115 of the colony rate of £5,000
 as the town's levy.

The Town Council voted to let out the ferry from New
 Meadow Neck to Brooks Pasture to John Kelley; members
 of General Assembly, jurymen, and town's people on train-
 ing and town meeting days to go over, ferry-free.

Two acres and 25 rods of land were laid out for town use
 on New Meadow Neck for a ferry lot and wharf, said lot
 being 5 rods wide on the north end and ten rods on the
 south end.

1748. Deputies, Matthew Allin, Capt. Benjamin Barton.
 A fine of 10 shillings was levied upon a townsman for dis-
 orderly behavior.

1748-9. Warren held 82 Proxies, 2 Representatives, 4
 Justices, 600 whites, 50 negroes, 30 Indians, 1 Militia Com-
 pany. From H. B. M. State Papers, London.

1749. Deputies, James Smith, Capt. Benjamin Barton.

1750. Deputies, Peter Bicknell, Capt. Benjamin Barton.

1751. Deputies, Capt. John Adams, John Cole. War-
 ren's proportion of £25,000 bills of credit of colony, £575.

1752. Deputies, Capt. John Adams, John Cole. Two
 men were fined by the town, each £1 for cursing and swear-
 ing.

1753. Deputies, Capt. John Adams, Benjamin Miller.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. It is a history of a people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small one.

The second of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants. It is a nation of people who have come from many different parts of the world and who have brought with them their own customs and traditions.

The third of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small one.

The fourth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small one.

The fifth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small one.

The sixth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small one.

The seventh of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small one.

The eighth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of love. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small one.

The ninth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small one.

The tenth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of faith. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small one.

The eleventh of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of courage. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small one.

The twelfth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of strength. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small one.

The thirteenth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of wisdom. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small one.

The fourteenth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of power. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small one.

The fifteenth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of glory. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small one.

The sixteenth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of honor. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small one.

The seventeenth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of respect. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small one.

The eighteenth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of dignity. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small one.

The nineteenth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of pride. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small one.

The twentieth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of love. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small one.

1754. Deputies, James Brown, Capt. Benjamin Barton. Warren's proportion of the tax for public debt of £35,000 was £805.

1755. Deputies, James Brown, Capt. Benjamin Barton. Of the colony tax of £70,000, Warren was levied £1.610.

An act was passed to prevent fishing with seines in the Kickemuit River.

1756. Deputies, Capt. Josiah Humphrey, Capt. Benjamin Barton. Eleven men were demanded from Warren as her quota of four hundred men to aid the Earl of Loudoun in the expedition against Crown Point. Of £53,000 old tenor, levied by the colony, Warren was assessed £1.219; Bristol, £1.383.

To this, citizens of Bristol made a protest. "(1.) We look upon the town of Warren to be equal in value to the town of Bristol, and, (2), As it was a tie vote in the lower house and the speaker turned the vote in favor of the town of Warren."

In 1756 the only roads on the east side of the river was one running north and south from Kelley's Ferry to Joll's Gate at the Bristol line, one running east to Kickemuit and three short ways to the river, one of which led to Martin's Ferry. There were then about twenty-five houses in the village proper, whose occupants General Fessenden gives in his brief history of the town of Warren.

1757. Deputies, Thomas Cole, Peter Bicknell. Of £100,000, old tenor, levied for colony purposes, Warren was assessed £2,400. Of the colonial tax of £150,000, old tenor, Warren was levied £3,600.

Nathaniel Peck was elected Captain of the Eighth Company in the Regiment ordered by the Assembly.

1758. Deputies, Capt. Josiah Humphrey, Thomas Cole. Recruiting officer to enlist soldiers for Warren, Josiah Humphrey.

1759. Deputies, Capt. Thomas Cole and Major Josiah Humphrey. Admitted freemen of Warren by the General Assembly, William Arnold, John Petty, Benjamin Miller,

Jr., James Miller, Caleb Child, Samuel Kent, John Adams, Jr., and Elisha Phinney.

1760. Deputies, Major Josiah Humphrey, Ebenezer Cole. Bristol Co. field officers, James Humphrey, Warren, Major.

1761. Deputies, John Kinnicutt, Major Josiah Humphrey. Field officers Bristol Co. Reg., Nathan Miller, Warren, Colonel.

Nathaniel Peck was elected Major of Regiment, to be raised for ensuing campaign.

1762. Deputies, James Brown, Ebenezer Cole. Field officer of Bristol Co. Regt., John Adams, Warren, Major.

Peter Bicknell, John Adams and Edward Bosworth were allowed £7 for service or time spent to find a suitable place for a street through the compact part of this town by order of the Town Council.

1763. Deputies, Cromwell Child, Major Nathaniel Peck. Sheriff Bristol Co., John Brown, Warren.

1764. Deputies, Major Nathaniel Peck, Cromwell Child. Bristol Co. field officer, Sylvester Child, Warren, Colonel. Sheriff Bristol Co., John Brown, Warren.

Rev. James Manning opened a preparatory Latin School in Warren, in the summer of 1764.

TOWN RATE. 1764.

For West Side of River, (now Barrington).

NAMES.	£ s. d.	NAMES.	£ s. d.
Peter Bicknell	0 17 0	Josiah Kent	0 4 7
David Peck	0 8 1	Jonathan Bosworth	0 2 7
Solomon Peck	1 1 6	John Addams	3 6 9
Solomon Peck, Jun.	0 9 7	Samuel Adams	0 2 7
Nath'l Peck	0 4 7	Stephen Addams	0 2 7
Simeon Peck	0 2 0	Hooker Low	1 8 11
Samuel Humphrey	0 5 7	Daniel Kinnicutt	0 2 7
Samuel Barns	0 4 0	Nathaniel Whitacor	0 2 0
Thomas Barns	0 8 7	Ethamer Healy	0 2 0
Levi Barns	0 3 7	Hezekiah Tiffany	2 3 6
Constant Voyall (Viall)	0 5 9	John R. Richmond	0 5 9
James Voyall	0 2 3	John Tripp	0 2 0
Joseph Voyall	0 4 7	W'd Abigail Bullock	0 10 4

TOWN TAXES.

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NAMES.	£	s.	d.	NAMES.	£	s.	d.
Josiah Humphrey . . .	0	14	1	Nathaniel Toogood . . .	0	3	1
Elkanah Humphrey . . .	0	3	4	W'd Elezebeth Toogood . . .	0	1	1
W'd Ruth Allen . . .	0	15	6	James Brown, Ju'r . . .	0	2	10
Joseph Voyall, Jun. . .	0	2	3	Jonathan Voyall . . .	0	4	3
Thomas Allin . . .	1	8	6	Richard Harding . . .	0	3	7
Matthew Allin . . .	1	7	11	Mary Bullock . . .	0	1	4
Enoch Reminton . . .	0	5	4	W'd Mary Munro . . .	0	5	2
Nath'll Humphrey . . .	0	5	2	Barsheba Peck . . .	0	1	2
Samuel Allen . . .	1	4	1	Samuel Bosworth . . .	0	2	10
Nicholos Lydue . . .	0	2	6	John Jones . . .	0	3	0
William Andres . . .	0	2	0	Charles Bears . . .	0	2	0
Richard Dring . . .	0	2	0	John Kelley . . .	0	15	8
Samuel Allen, 2'd . . .	0	7	2	James Bowen . . .	0	10	3
Constant Luther . . .	0	2	0	Ebenezer Garnsey . . .	0	5	1
Oliver Luther . . .	0	2	0	Joseph Allen . . .	0	7	2
Joshua Bicknell . . .	1	7	6	Joseph Allen, Jun. . .	0	4	7
Ephraim Tiffany . . .	0	19	7	Joseph Grant . . .	0	11	3
James Bicknell . . .	0	5	2	Joseph Grant, Jun. . .	0	2	8
W'd Hannah Smith . . .	0	3	2	Shuball Grant . . .	0	2	0
Matthew Watson . . .	3	8	2	John Martin . . .	0	19	7
Matthew Watson, Jun. . .	0	3	9	John Short . . .	0	10	4
James Brown . . .	1	7	10	Benjamin Drown . . .	0	7	8
John Willson Low . . .	0	15	2	Solomon Drown . . .	0	2	3
James Smith . . .	1	11	11	Samuel Kent . . .	0	7	3
Ebenezer Addams . . .	0	19	7	Elisha Luther . . .	0	5	8
James Addams . . .	0	3	7	Moses Tyler . . .	0	12	4
Nathaniel Martin . . .	0	17	7	Ebenezer Martin . . .	0	14	6
William Brown . . .	0	3	2	Moses Horton . . .	0	4	0
Edward Bosworth . . .	0	16	4				
Daniel Peck . . .	0	3	1				
							17 11 9
John Luther, 2d, . . .	0	4	6	Part of the Town Rate for the Town of			
Jeremiah Pearse . . .	0	5	0	Warren To Be Collected by Samuel			
Christian Phippin . . .	0	1	6	Allen, Collector: Mad the 27th Day			
				of November, A. D.: 1765.			
	25	8	5	By Us The) Thomas Cole,)			
	17	11	9	Subscribers) Thomas Allin,) Rate			
				Jn'o Brown) makers.			
	43	00	2				

Bristol Co. field officer, Sylvester Child, Warren, Colonel.
 Sheriff, Bristol Co., John Brown, Warren.

Rev. James Manning opened a preparatory Latin School in
 Warren in the summer of 1764.

Page	Author	Page	Author
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THE INDEX CONTAINS THE NAMES OF THE AUTHORS OF THE ARTICLES IN THE VOLUME, AND THE PAGES ON WHICH THEY ARE FOUND. IT IS INTENDED TO BE A GUIDE TO THE READER, AND TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE VOLUME.

1765. Deputies, Major Nathaniel Peck, James Mason. Bristol Co. field officers, Caleb Carr, Lieut. Col. Samuel Allen, Warren, Major.

Rev. James Manning's Latin School of 1764 was organized into a College in September, 1765, when Mr. Manning was elected its President, and was its only teacher till 1766.

Joshua Bicknell of Warren and others protest against raising a tax of £12,468, on grounds of oppression and unjust taxation.

1766. Deputies, Joshua Bicknell, James Mason.

Bristol Co. field officers, Caleb Carr, Lieut. Col. Samuel Allen, Warren, Major.

David Howell was appointed a tutor and assistant to Prest. Manning, in Rhode Island College at Warren.

Allethea Eastabrooke was allowed £5 for an apron for Priscilla Devotion.

1767. Deputies Cromwell Child. Thomas Allin.

Bristol Co. field officer, Joshua Bicknell, Warren, Lieut. Col.

Warren Baptist Association organized at Warren.

The following request was made and granted: "We the Inhabitants on the west side of the river in Warren Commonly called Phebe^s neck Request that this meeting pass the following vote or act (viz) that every householder shall have liberty to turn out one Creture of neat kind and no more on the Commons or highways, And that every sd householder shall deliver the mark of their creture to the field driver or drivers on said neck and all ye cretures whose marks are not given in to the field drivers shall be impounded and the owner thereof shall forfeit and pay to the driver one shilling Lawfull money pr. head and all charge arising lawfully from such poundage and that no person shall turn out more than one Creture except he or she purchase two rights for every creture so turned out."

TOWN VALUATION.

Warren, acres of woodland, 616. Value of Woodland, £1,580. Rents at 20 and 15 years, £33,196, 10s. Sum total of Ratables, £798, 12s. 3p. Whole amount, £42,275, 2s. 3p. Polls, 226.

1768. Deputies, Major Josiah Humphrey, Major Samuel Allen.

Bristol Co. field officer, Samuel Allen, Warren, Lieut. Col.

1769. Deputies, Cromwell Child, Major Samuel Allen.

Bristol Co. field officer, Samuel Allen, 2nd, Warren, Lieut. Col.

April 19th, 1769. A pair of stocks was ordered on the East side of the River, and a pillory on the West side, in a convenient place.

The first commencement of Rhode Island College was held in the Baptist Meeting House in Warren, September 7, 1769, when seven young men, matriculated in 1765, took their first degree in the Arts.

Dr. Manning and the candidates for degrees were all dressed in American manufacturies.

1770. Deputies, Ebenezer Cole, Major Samuel Allen.

This was the twenty-fourth and last annual election for town and state officers of the town of Warren as originally organized.

In the election of deputies the plan had been followed of electing one of the two deputies from each side of the river, excepting for the year 1768, when both deputies were elected from the west or Barrington side of the river.

Bristol Co. field officer, Nathaniel Martin, Warren, Lieut. Col.

Before the division of the town the average vote of the freemen for seven years was 96, and for the seven years after it was 46.

THE HISTORY

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CHAPTER XXI

BARRINGTON RESTORED IN 1770

Reasons for Separation — Spirit of Compromise — Proposals Rejected — Agreement of People on Barrington Necks — Petitions to General Assembly — Act of Incorporation — Bills of Committee — Appeals of No Avail.

PEACE and general prosperity attended the people of Warren from the date of the incorporation, in 1747. Wealth and population had increased, the social and business relations of the people were very harmonious, but divisions arose mainly on political grounds. Physically, the town was made up of three distinct peninsulars, New Meadow Neck, Peebee's Neck, and Warren Neck, each separated from the other by deep rivers and united in communication only by three ferries, which were unreliable in severe storms and in icy weather. It was somewhat to be expected that the people on New Meadow Neck, who had enjoyed the "centre of trade" from the first, should be jealous of the growth of the village on the east side of the river. But claims of unequal taxation and an unfair distribution of offices to the three divisions of the town are made the subjects of complaint by the citizens of the two western Necks. The village of Warren had the advantage of compactness and united influence in securing town offices and legislation, and the people west of the Great River were quick to note all real or fancied discrimination against them. Differences of religious faith had a real, though not a declared relation to the growing sentiment of separation. In the sixties, matters grew worse and discussion did not unite, but widened the breach between the east and west sides.

The leading citizens of all parts of the town seem to have acted as wisely and generously as men are accustomed to do under such diverse conditions and circumstances, and in 1768, the spirit of compromise or of resistance was so strong, that both deputies, Messrs. Allen and Humphrey, were residents of the west peninsula. In 1769 leading citizens of both parts of the town took action for and against separation. The village of Warren sent the following olive branch of peace across the troubled waters of the Great River, to their brethren on the western shore :

WARREN, November 6th, 1769.

" We whose names are hereunder written, freemen of the town of Warren, being desirous for the future to live in peace and mutual fellowship with our townsmen on the west side of the Great River, and all others, do agree and promise for ourselves and all others we can persuade to come into the same mutual agreement, that the freemen on the west side of the Great River do nominate their proportion of officers in the town meetings, (provided they are agreed in such nomination,) they allowing us the same privilege, and we will use our endeavors to carry the same into prosecution, each using the other with mutual friendship and freedom.

Signed :

Sylvester Child,
Wm. T. Miller,
Shubael Burr,
Ezra Ormsbee,

William Easterbrooks,
Martin Luther,
John Child,
Ebenezer Cole."

All appeals for continued union to the people of old Barrington seem to be of no avail, and to them the endurance of great disabilities has ceased to be a virtue. The older citizens remember the independence of the Barrington of 1717 to 1747, while the younger are ambitious to enjoy the more favorable conditions and honors of a separate corporate life. Petitions were circulated for a division of the town of Warren into two towns.

While this petition was in circulation, leading townsmen of New Meadow and Peebee's Neck signed an agreement as follows :

WARREN, April ye 26, A. D. 1770.

"KNOW all men by these presents that the subscribers Freemen of that part of Warren formerly called Barrington Being Desirous to live in pease with all men as much as in us lies and more Especially with each other Do Covenant Promise and Engage Faithfully by these Presents upon Honnor Strictly to adhere to the foloing agreement that is to say that the freemen in that part of Warren called New Meadow Shall Ejoy all the Privileges that they on the West side of the River Does as hereafter mentioned viz. that the sd freemen shall from time to time and at all times Have one third part of the offices in sd town at thar disposal on Nomination & the freemen on Phebe's Neck two thirds of sd offices and the freemen to have one third of the town meetings and town Councils on their side of the River and the latter two thirds : And in case the town of Warren is divided according to petition, the above Agreement shall stand firm and binding forever as witness our hands.

Thomas Allin,
Joshua Bicknell,
Viall Allen,
Josiah Viall,
John Wilson Low,
Consider Tripp,
Nathaniel Humphrey,
Thomas Barns,
Samuel Kent,
Joseph Grant,
Ebenezer Garnsey,

Michal Cary,
Samuel Allin, 2d.,
John Short.

N. B. This agreement was written without the author considering the Proportion one Neck bore to the other, he

supposing New Meadow Neck to contain one third as many Freemen as the other Neck Did. But upon Consideration & Computation it Contains but a quarter of the freemen & $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Poles and Pays But one fifth part of the tax."

The general petition was presented to the General Assembly at its May session at Newport by Major Samuel Allen, one of the deputies, was received and referred to the June session in Providence, and the inhabitants of Warren were served with a copy. The prayers and arguments of the petitioners represented by Josiah Humphrey, James Brown and Samuel Allen, satisfy the Assembly that there are good and sufficient reasons for the division, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the Eastern village and some of the people on New Meadow Neck, and on the 16th June, 1770, the following record appears among the acts of the General Assembly at Newport :

"WHEREAS, many of the inhabitants of the Town of Warren preferred a petition and represented unto this Assembly, that they labor under great and inconceivable Difficulties in transacting and negotiating the prudential affairs of said Town, by Reason of a River which runneth through the middle of it, which they are obliged to pass over all Days of Public Meetings and Town Councils ; for which, with other reasons, they prayed this Assembly to divide the said Town into Two distinct Parts, according to the Training List, that is to say ; that the westerly Part of the Town of Warren, which was formerly called Barrington, may be set off and incorporated into a Township, to be distinguished and known by the name of Barrington ; and that the Inhabitants thereof may, from Time to Time, have and enjoy the like Liberties, Benefits, Privileges and Immunities, with the other towns in this Colony, according to our Royal Charter.

On consideration whereof

It is Voted and Resolved, That the said Petition be, and the same is hereby granted. June 16, 1770.

ACT INCORPORATING THE TOWN OF BARRINGTON.

An Act for Incorporating the West Part of the Town of Warren Into a Township to be Distinguished and known by the Name of Barrington.

“Be it enacted by this General Assembly and by the authority thereof: It is enacted that the Town of Warren be and the same is hereby divided into two distinct and separate towns, that the bounds between them be as the river between Bristol and Rumstick extends itself northerly to Myles Bridge, that all the lands on the westerly side of the said river be and they are hereby erected and made into a Township to be distinguished, called and known by the name of Barrington, and that the inhabitants thereof shall choose two deputies to represent them in the General Assembly, and shall have, hold and enjoy all and singular the liberties, privileges and immunities which the other towns in this Colony have, enjoy and are entitled to.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that all debts due and money belonging to the Town of Warren before the division thereof by this Act made shall be divided according to the last tax, that all debts due from the said Town before the division shall be settled and made in the same manner, and that the poor of the said Town be divided between the said two Towns in proportion to their taxes and debts.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that all and every of the Justices of the Peace and Military Officers who were chosen and appointed for the Town of Warren and live in that part thereof which is now Barrington be and they are hereby continued in their respective offices with as full power and ample authority in every particular as they had in consequence of their being chosen into and commissioned for the offices by them respectively sustained, and that James Brown, Esq., be and he is hereby authorized and fully empowered to issue a warrant and call the Freemen of the Town of Barrington to meet together at such time and place within said Town as he shall think fit



BARRINGTON CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE, 1870.



on or before the 8th day of July next in order to choose and appoint all officers necessary for managing and conducting the prudential affairs of said Town agreeably to the laws of this Colony.

And be it further enacted by the authority that the said Town of Barrington shall send three grand and two petit jurors to each of the Superior and Inferior Courts which shall be holden in the County of Bristol, and that the Town of Warren shall send three grand and four petit jurors to each of the said Courts.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that Nathaniel Fales, Thomas Throop and Daniel Bradford, Esqs., all of Bristol, be and they are appointed a committee to settle and proportion the debts and poor of said Town, agreeably to the last tax of said town.

God Save the King.

Rhode Island Colonial Records, Vol. VII., pages 15, 16, 17."

The only evidences of junkets, bribes, and other essentials of modern legislation in the acts of the Committee in securing the division of the town, appear in the following bills of the Committee :

BARRINGTON, July 11, 1770.

The Town of Barrington,

To James Brown, DR.

To my expense at Newport when the town was divided :

To my time 5 days £1, 10s. 2p.

To Cash paid Esq. Kinnicutt for the estimate 5s.

To one day when we met the Committee at
Martin's 9s.

To part of two days as a Committee to settle
the town's proportions 3s.

To one day and a half going to Bristol to settle
Pat Monroe 5s.

To three times going to Providence 2s.

£2, 14s. 2p.

Less 6s.

£2, 8s. 2p.

Received the contents of within account of Henry Bowen,
Collector.

Per me, JAMES BROWN.

1771, Apr. 17.

To Josiah Humphrey,

DR.

To my expenses at Newport in getting the Town divided	£0, 13s. 0p.
To my time and expence in selling the poor with the Committy appointed by the General Assembly, and to selling Pat. Munro	£1, 15s. 6p.
Total	£2, 10s. 6p.

Per me, JOSIAH HUMPHREY.

March 14, 1771.

To my expence at Newport in getting the Town divided	£0, 19s. 0p.
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March 14, 1771.

Per me, SAMLL ALLEN.

In order that the people of the two Necks of Barrington might be satisfied as to the division of the offices of the town, the following plan was drawn up by a committee and adopted. This agreement, as will be seen, grew out of a discontent on the part of some citizens of New Meadow Neck, who preferred to remain in Warren, or to be set off to that town.

BARRINGTON, April ye A. D. 1771.

"WHEREAS there has been some misunderstanding between The two Necks in Barrington viz, Phebeys Neck & New Meddow Neck so called to the Prejudice of the said Town of Barrington and we the Subscribers Being Apointed a Com-mitty by said town To Draw up Articles of agreement Between sd Necks In order to Establish Lasting Peace and union in sd. Town Accordingly we Have Considered the Number of Freemen on both Necks and find New Meddow

Neck to Contain Almost one Quarter as many as the Other Neck Does, Therefore we Propose the following Proportion viz: That the April Meeting be forever Held at the Meeting House on Pheebes Neck being Near the Senter of sd Town for Convenience of boath sides and the other town Meetings to be Held one Quarter on New Meddow Neck and three Quarters on Phebeys Neck; & the town councils in the like Propotion at the most Convenient Places on said Necks as the town Council Shall think fit, New meddow Neck to have one Quarter of the Town Offices at thair Deposal or Nomination to be divided In the following manner viz, two Councillmen and one assessor of rates and such other town officers as shall be Needful on sd Neck, And Phebeys Neck to have four councillmen and the town Clarke, Town Treasurer & town Sargent and two Assessors of Rates and Such other town officers as shall be Needfull on that side of the River And So in the Same proportion to Enjoy all the Rites & Privileges of sd town as they at Presant Enjoy And in Case thay on the East Side of the River will be Content to Remain undivided as thay now are this Agreement Remain in full Forse and Binding forever."

A month later the following petition was presented to the General Assembly, at its session at Newport, referred to the next session, and notice served on the town of Barrington:

"To the Hon^{ble} General Assembly of the Colony of Rhode Island to Sit in Newport.

"In and for the County of Newport on the first Wednesday in May, A. D. 1771.

"The Petition of the Freeholders & Inhabitants of New-meadow Neck which was formerly Part of Warren, but lately taken into Barrington, Humbly Sheweth That Whereas your Petitioners Labour under many & Great Inconveniences in Transacting the Prudential Affairs of the Town, By Reason of a River which Divides us from Phebes Neck which River must be Passed to Transact all Publick Business of the Town, and it is with the Greatest Difficulty the Said River is Passed, As there is no Ferry, and at the Best Place to Pass

the Banks of the River are so very flat that it is Very Difficult Passing at all Times But just at High water in the Summer Season and In the Winter Season the Current Running Rapid in the Middle and at the Sides Being Still water The Ice freezeth on the Sides of the River While the Middle Being Left open makes it almost at that Season Which with many other Inconveniencies Render our Present Circumstances Truly Deplorable. We therefore Most Earnestly Desire that this Honorable House would take Our Present unhappy Circumstances into their Wise Consideration and Set us off to Warren as We Were Before as there is a narrow and conveyent ferry to Pass that way Where the People are of the same Denomination in Religion as we are and we Therefore the more Cheerfully Expect our Prayer To be Granted When we Recollect that the People of Phebes Neck Promised When this Honorable House Was Passed to Incorporate us with Barrington that they were free and Willing We might be Set off to Warren Whenever We Petitioned therefor and your Petitioners Ever Pray. Barrington April ye 10th 1771.

“John Kelley, Ebenezer Garnsey, James Bowen, John Martin, Benj. Drown, Jr., Joseph Grant, Jr., Samuel Kent, Joseph Grant, Shubael Grant, Thomas Grant, Benj. Drown, John Short, Ebenezer Martin, Moses Horton, Spicer Hewes, Jeremiah Bowen, Simeon Horton, Benj. Horton.”

After hearing both parties, the Assembly gave the petitioners leave to withdraw, and henceforth they and their descendants have been among the most loyal and faithful citizens of Barrington.

CHAPTER XXII

TOWN CENSUS AND VALUATION

Population in 1774—Valuation in 1793.

AT the date of the incorporation of Barrington in 1717, there were about fifty families in the town, numbering at least three hundred people. We have no census of that period and are therefore without exact data. The first complete colonial census of Rhode Island was made in the year 1774, and Thomas Allin was appointed to make the enrolment of the town. This census was made by families, giving only the names of heads of families, males and females under sixteen, males and females over sixteen, whites, Indians, blacks, and the total of each family. There were then 91 families, a total population of 610, and an average of 6.6 persons to each family. We give the full record of this enumeration of Barrington, preserving the spelling of family names as recorded by Mr. Allin:

FAMILIES.	WHITES.				INDIANS.	BLACKS	Total.
	Males.		Females.				
	Above	Under	Above	Under			
	16.	16.	16.	16.			
Allin, Thomas.....	1	3	2	3	..	5	14
Allin, Matthew.....	1	1	3	2	..	5	12
Allin, Ruth (widow)....	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Allen, Samuel.....	3	..	2	..	..	..	5
Allen, Viall.....	1	1	1	4	..	..	7
Allen, Samuel 2d.....	1	4	1	1	..	..	7
Allen, Joseph	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Allen, Joseph Jr.....	2	4	2	..	1	..	9
Adams, Edward.....	2	3	2	2	..	..	9
Adams, James.....	2	2	1	3	..	..	8
Adams, Samuel.....	3	3	1	1	..	..	8

FAMILIES.	WHITES.				INDIANS. BLACKS.		Total.
	Males.		Females.				
	Above 16.	Under 16.	Above 16.	Under 16.			
Adams, Nudigate	1	1	3	..	..	1	6
Adams, Hannah (widow) ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Andrews, William.....	1	1	1	3	..	..	6
Bicknell, Joshua.....	5	3	5	1	..	3	17
Bicknell, Asa.....	1	2	1	..	..	3	7
Bicknell, Rachel (widow) ..	..	..	1	..	..	4	5
Brown, James.....	3	..	2	1	5	3	14
Brown, William.....	1	3	1	3	..	..	8
Brown, James Jr.....	1	2	1	1	..	..	5
Bowen, Henery.....	1	1	2	1	..	..	5
Bowen, James.....	1	2	3	3	..	..	9
Bowen, Josiah.....	1	2	2	..	..	..	5
Barnes, Samuel.....	1	..	2	1	..	..	4
Barnes, Thomas.....	3	..	1	1	..	..	5
Barnes, Levi.....	1	2	1	4	..	..	8
Bosworth, Edward.....	1	..	2	..	..	2	5
Bosworth, Jonathan.....	2	1	4	3	..	..	10
Bosworth, Samuel.....	3	2	1	2	..	..	8
Bears, Charles.....	1	2	2	..	..	..	5
Bears, Spencer.....	1	..	1	1	..	..	3
Bishop, Ebenezer.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Cary, Michel.....	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
Drown, Benjamin.....	3	2	1	..	..	..	6
Drown, Benjamin Jr....	1	..	1	1	..	..	3
Grant, Joseph.....	2	..	2	..	..	..	4
Grant, Joseph Jr.....	1	3	2	1	..	..	7
Grant, Shubale.....	1	3	1	2	..	..	7
Grant, Thomas.....	2	..	2	2	..	..	6
Garzey, Marther(widow) ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Fuller, Frances.....	1	3	2	1	..	..	7
Humphrey, Josiah	3	..	3	..	..	..	6
Humphrey, Samuel.....	2	..	1	3	..	..	6
Humphrey, Nathanell ..	1	3	1	3	..	..	8
Humphrey, Elknah.....	2	2	2	2	..	1	9
Humphrey, Samuel Jr...	1	..	1	1	..	..	3
Heath, Nathanell	1	1	2	2	..	..	6
Heath, Peleg.....	1	2	1	2	..	..	6
Harding, John.....	1	..	3	..	..	..	4
Harding, Richard.....	3	6	4	1	..	..	14
Horton, Moses.....	3	..	3	..	..	..	6
Horton, Simeon.....	1	1	1	2	..	..	5
Hewse, Spicer.....	1	1	1	3	..	..	6
Hathaway, Benjamin....	2	..	2	1	..	..	5

FAMILIES.	WHITES.				INDIANS. BLACKS.		Total.
	Males.		Females.				
	Above 16.	Under 16.	Above 16.	Under 16.			
Kent, Samuel.....	1	4	4	3	..	..	12
Kent, Joshua.....	1	..	2	1	..	..	4
Killey, John.....	4	1	3	..	..	1	9
Killey, William.....	3	1	2	3	..	..	9
Kinicut, Daniel.....	1	4	1	3	..	..	9
Kinicut, Hezekiah.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Low, Hooker.....	3	3	1	5	..	1	13
Luther, Caleb.....	1	..	1	1	..	..	3
Martin, John.....	3	1	3	2	..	1	10
Martin, Nathanell.....	5	2	3	3	..	..	13
Martin, Mary (widow)..	4	1	1	2	..	..	8
Medbury, Rebeckah.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Peck, Solomon.....	4	2	3	1	..	..	10
Peck, Solomon Jr.....	1	2	1	2	..	..	6
Peck, Sarah (widow)....	1	2	3	1	..	..	7
Quom, Joshua.....	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Remington, Enock.....	1	2	2	3	..	..	8
Richmond, Sippee.....	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Smith, James.....	1	5	2	1	..	..	9
Smith, Nathanell.....	2	1	1	1	..	..	5
Smith, Sarah (widow)..	1	..	3	..	1	..	5
Smith, Peter.....	2	..	1	1	..	..	4
Short, John.....	3	2	2	2	..	..	9
Salisbury, George.....	1	2	2	2	..	..	7
Tiffany, Ester (widow)..	1	..	3	1	..	1	6
Tiffany, Hezekiah.....	1	..	2	..	..	5	8
Townsend, Solomon Rev	1	1	1	1	..	..	4
Townsend, Solomon Jr.	2	3	3	..	..	..	8
Tyler, Moses.....	1	1	2	4	1	..	9
Traffen, Phillip.....	1	2	1	2	..	..	6
Toogood, Eunice.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Tripp, Consider.....	1	..	3	1	..	..	5
Viall, Joseph.....	4	..	3	1	..	..	8
Viall, Josiah.....	1	1	1	1	..	..	4
Watson, Matthew.....	2	..	4	1	..	4	11
Watson, Matthew Jr.....	1	2	1	1	1	..	6
Young, Charles.....	1	..	1	2	..	..	4

For purposes of comparison, the results of the several succeeding censuses are given, with the Colonial Census of 1774, Barrington :

1774.....	601	1850.....	795
1776.....	538	1860.....	1,000
1782.....	534	1865.....	1,028
1790.....	683	1870.....	1,111
1800.....	650	1875.....	1,185
1810.....	604	1880.....	1,359
1820.....	634	1885.....	1,394
1830.....	612	1890.....	—
1840.....	549	1895.....	1,668

The Census of 1782 gives the following details as to the population of Barrington. Males under 16, 130; Females under 16, 105; Males between 16 and 22, 16; Females between 16 and 22, 22; Males bet. 22 and 50, 73; Females bet. 22 and 50, 85; Males upwards of 50, 30; Females upwards of 50, 27; Indians, none; Mulattoes, 22; blacks, 26: Total, 534.

A Colonial valuation was made in the years 1778-80, by a committee of five men, called "The Flying Committee." The following interesting facts relative to the valuation of Barrington are given in this report, and afterwards confirmed by a Committee of Ten:

Number of polls, 92; Dwelling houses and other buildings, 143; Grist and other mills, 0; Wharves, 4; Distill houses and other works, 1; Slaves from 10 to 50, 6; Money and Trading Stock, £850, 11s.; Ounces of Plate, 148; Chaises, 1; Horses, from six months, 56; Oxen, 48; Horn Cattle, 305; Sheep and Goats, 649; Swine, 145; Acres of Pasture, 2,318; Cows it will keep, 251; Acres of Tillage, 397; Bushels of grain, 4,737; Pounds of Tobacco, 1,500; Acres of orchard, 46½; Barrels of cider, 154; Acres of Meadow, 575; English Hay, 213¾ tons; Fresh hay, 33½ tons; Salt hay, 123 tons; Acres of wood and waste land, 695¾; Total acres, 4,124; Value of Real Estate. £25,440; Total value, £29,915, 13s.; Value per acre, £6, 3s., 7p.; Established Value, £29,915, 13s.

The total value of Warren by the same Committee was £39,051, and of Bristol was £64,529. The value of Bristol County was £133,491, 13s.

In order to show what the tax burdens of our ancestors

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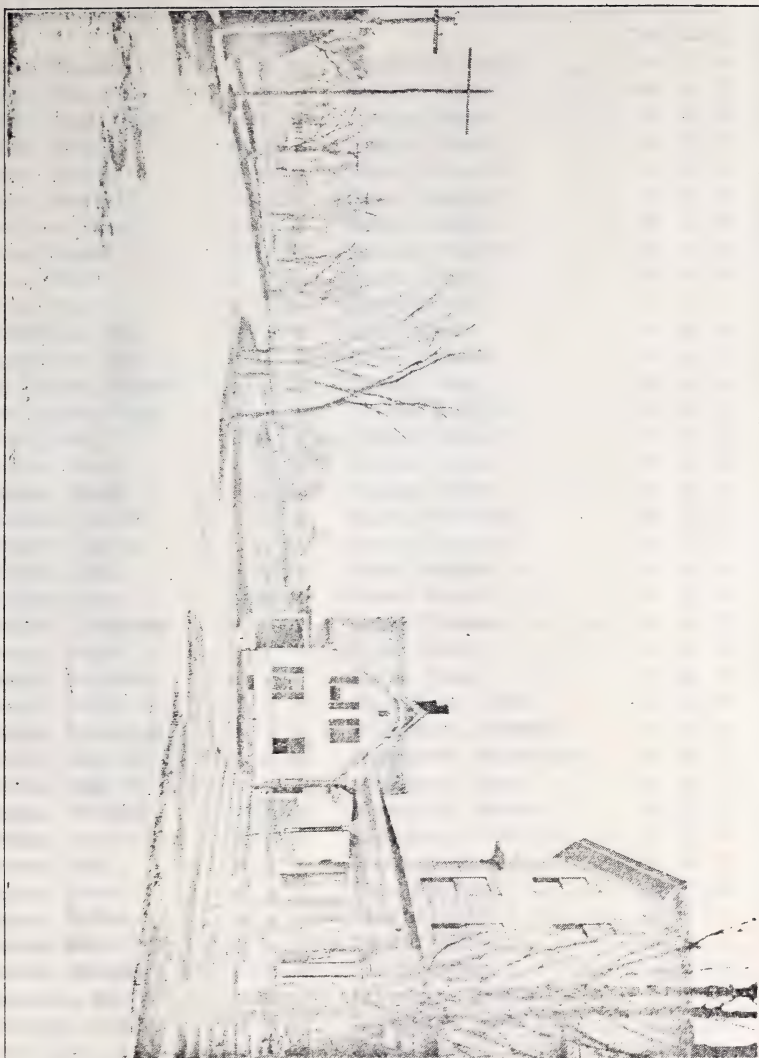
1911

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BARRINGTON CENTRE, LOOKING SOUTH.



View of the City of New York from the Water

were a century ago, the following copy of the tax assessors' list of 1793 is introduced :

TOWN TAX ASSESS'D ON THE ESTATES & POLES OF THE INHABITANTS
IN BARRINGTON, A. D. 1793.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Allin, Thomas 2 9 0	Bosworth, Joseph 0 3 0
Allin, Matthew 1 7 3	Bullock, Jabez 0 2 2
Allen, Viall, Heirs 0 11 9	Bushee, James 0 3 6
Allen, Joseph 0 13 2	Bishop, Eben'r 0 3 9
Allen, Sam'll 0 6 7	Baker, Jeremiah 1 9 0
Allin, Sam'll Jr 0 3 0	Baker, Joseph 0 5 3
Andrews, Wm 0 0 6	Bean, Thomas 0 3 0
Allen, Squire 0 3 0	Bowen, Jere Jun'r 0 3 0
Allin, Will'm 0 4 0	Cooke, Nicho 1 10 0
Allin, Sirus 0 3 9	Cary, Micah 0 3 0
Armington, Jas 0 3 0	Cary, Eben'r 0 3 0
Armington, Asa 0 4 6	Cole, Ambrose 0 4 2
Armington, Walker 0 4 6	Drown, Benj 0 5 0
Armington, Benja 0 3 0	Drown, Benj Jr 0 6 2
Alger, Jona 0 6 4	Drown, Daniel 0 3 4
Adams, Nancy 1 9 3	Drown, J. Jona 0 3 4
Adams, Sarah 0 0 9	Drown, Philip 0 3 4
Bicknell, Joseph 0 6 2	Grant, Jos Henry 0 5 8
Bicknell, Joshua 0 17 3	Grant, Joseph 0 5 6
Bicknell, Asa 0 7 3	Grant, Shubal 0 3 0
Bicknell, James 0 10 0	Grant, Eben'r 0 3 0
Bicknell, Freeborn 0 0 5	Grant, Thomas 0 0 5
Bowen, James 1 4 0	Grant Edw'd 0 3 0
Bowen, Jeremiah 0 4 6	Grant, James 0 3 0
Bowen, Josiah 0 5 3	Humphrey, Josiah 0 7 0
Bowen, James Jun 0 3 0	Humphrey, Elkanah 0 13 11
Bowen, Stephen 0 0 11	Humphrey, Josiah Jun 0 6 9
Bowen, Step. Jr 0 4 0	Humphrey, John 0 5 3
Barnes, Thomas 0 8 9	Humphrey, Simon 0 3 6
Barnes, Sam'll 0 7 0	Humphrey, Elka Jr 0 3 0
Barnes, John 0 4 6	Harding, Rich'd 0 6 3
Barnes, James 0 3 9	Harding, John 0 5 2
Brown, Will'm 0 4 0	Heath, Nath'l 0 9 1
Brown. Kent 0 4 3	Heath, Will'm 0 4 0
Brown, Zebedee 0 3 0	Heath, Peleg 0 2 6
Bosworth, Edw'd 0 12 9	Ingraham, Joshua 0 7 6
Bosworth, Sam'll 0 6 5	Ingraham, James 0 3 9
Kent, John 0 10 9	Kent, Sam'll 0 8 0
Kent, Joseph 0 3 9	Kent, Joshua 0 19 9
Kinnicutt, Josiah 0 4 3	Read, David 0 6 9

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CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

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Single Copies, Fifteen Cents

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100	100	100	100

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Kelley, Dunkan	0	11	9	Smith, Nath'll	2	13	3
Kelly, Daniel	0	8	3	Smith, Simon	0	1	8
Kelley, Joseph	0	10	8	Smith, Joshua	0	3	0
Kelly, Patience, . . .	0	0	6	Smith, James,	0	3	0
Kelley, James	0	4	11	Salisbury, George . . .	0	3	9
Lilley, Amariah	0	5	6	Short, John	0	14	6
Low, J. Willson	0	1	8	Stanly, Comfort	0	3	9
Loyell, Edw'd	0	3	5	Stephens, Eben'r . . .	0	3	0
Ladieu, Curtis	0	4	2	Townsend, Solo, Jn'r .	0	11	6
Luther, Job	0	2	0	Tiffany, Eben'r	1	15	9
Manton, Joseph	0	9	10	Tyler, Moses	1	4	0
Martin, Nath'l	1	8	1	Tyler, John	0	3	9
Martin, Luther	0	4	8	Tripp, Consider	0	1	3
Martin, Anthony	0	4	3	Taylor, Peter	0	3	0
Martin, Calvin	0	4	11	Taylor, Richard	0	3	0
Martin, John	1	9	3	Viall, Sylvester	0	6	6
Martin, Benja.	0	3	9	Viall, Josiah	0	4	0
Martin, Mary, wid ^o . .	0	3	6	Watson, Matthew . . .	2	9	3
Martin, James	0	10	7	Watson, Matthew, Jr. .	0	7	0
Martin, Sam'll	0	13	0	Young, Charles	0	3	6
Martin, John, Jnr . . .	0	11	1	Elliot, Nath'll	0	3	0
Munro, Nath'll	0	2	6	Matthewson, Daniel . .	0	3	9
Peck, Solomon	0	11	6	Horn, Mary	0	5	0
Peck, Amos	0	3	0	Smith, Joseph	0	11	8
Peck, Eben'r	0	14	3	Ormsbee, Isaac	0	5	0
Peck, Joel	0	8	2	Conant, Rebeckah . . .	0	1	9
Peck, Solo., Jr., . . .	0	3	0	Cranston, Peleg	0	3	0
Peck, Darius	0	3	0	Carpenter, Thomas . . .	0	8	3
Paine, Peleg	0	16	9	Adams, William	0	3	6
Remington, Enoch . . .	0	5	6	Bowen, Hail	0	9	3
Remington, Enoch, Jr.	0	3	0	Chase, Simeon	0	3	5
Richmond, J. Rogers . .	0	5	3	Greene, Richard	0	7	9
Richmond, Scipio . . .	0	0	5				
	£29	4	1		£27	13	9
					29	4	1

Total, £56 17 10

Agreeable to an order of the Town of Barrington this tax was made and finished by the Subscribers this 31st of October, Anno Domini, 1793.

JOSHUA BICKNELL,
JAMES MARTIN, } Assessors.
LUTHER MARTIN,

A True Copy Attest

SAMUEL ALLEN,

Town Clerk.

CHAPTER XXIII

BARRINGTON TAVERNS AND STAGE COACHES

New England Taverns — Near Meeting-Houses — John Viall's Tavern in Boston — The Green Bush Tavern — Its Patrons — The Bowen Tavern — Store and Inn — Bowen, a Busy Man — His Patrons — His Accounts with Leading Citizens — Patriotic Punch and Toddy — Various Customers and Curious Experiences — Sorrow in Barrington Households — Mr. Bowen Sells the Tavern and Removes to Providence — Townsend Inn — Stage Coaches — Newport to Boston — Bristol to Providence — Coaches — Drivers — Mails.

TO those unfamiliar with the subject, it would appear probable that a chapter on the history of Barrington taverns would be as brief as the story of snakes in Ireland, — "None since St. Patrick's day." But let us see. Barrington was an ordinary country town, on the main highway between Providence and Newport. Before and after the advent of the stage coach, travel passed up and down the country road between the capitals, through Warren and Bristol. Man and beast, wearied by travel, sought rest and refreshment at "The Wayside Inn." The blazing wood-fire and bountiful meal were attractions not to be slighted on frosty days and stormy nights, and the warmth and cheer of the Old New England bar-room, with the fragrance of the best English or West India importations of gin, brandy, and rum, made the tavern of the fathers a place of universal resort, in all seasons and weathers. Here it was that the town news and gossip were retailed to every comer, for the daily newspaper had not then made its appearance. The good men of the town met to discuss town politics in March, crop prospects in June, market produce in September, harvesting in November, hog and beef killing in December, and neighborhood news, small and great every day in the year.

The principal tavern in most of the towns, as in Bar-

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rington, was near the meeting-house, and from each was a well trodden path to the door of the other. In the old town of Boston the record has it that "John Vyall in 1651 was granted Libertie to keep a house of Common Entertainment, if the County Court Consent, provided he keep it neare the new meeting house." This John Vyall was the ancestor of the Vials of Barrington and kept "The Ship Tavern." the principal one of the town of Boston, in 1663, just before his removal to his newly purchased estate in Swansea.

As John Viall was once a resident and large land owner on what was Barrington soil, it will be of interest to say a word as to his noted Boston tavern. "*The Ship Tavern*" stood at the head of Clark's wharf, in Boston, or on the southwest corner of North and Clark Streets, according to present boundaries. It was an ancient brick building, dating as far back as 1650 at least. John Vyall kept it in 1663. When Clark's wharf was built it was the principal one of the town. Large ships came directly up to it, so making the tavern a most convenient resort for masters of vessels or their passengers, — and associating it with the locality itself. King Charles's commissioners lodged at Vyall's house, when they undertook the task of bringing down the pride of the rulers of the colony a peg.

The first public house in Barrington of record was "*The Green Bush Tavern*" which stood on the west side of the main road, north of the residence of Mr. R. D. Horton, on land now owned by him. The house was a large, roomy building, two stories in front with a lean-to roof on the back side. A large elm tree stood in front of the tavern near the road — the ancestor possibly of the elm now standing on the lot. A huge wooden sign was suspended from a post near the tavern, on which was painted a picture of a tree or bush, and the name "Green Bush Tavern," suggests the lines of Longfellow's poem on "Catawba Wine." :

"For Catawba wine
Has need of no sign,
No tavern-bush to proclaim it,"

referring to the Roman and late English Custom of hanging a bush at the door of a house to advertise an inn, from which arose the proverb, "Good wine needs no bush." The keeper of "The Green Bush" was Nathaniel Paine, a descendant of Stephen Paine, one of the founders of the town. Besides the entertainment furnished for man and beast, passing through the town and seeking a meal or lodging, landlord Paine had more home patrons, and these were his best customers, for a tavern of "ye olden days" without a bar and its usual supplies would have been a strange affair, a pretence and not the real article. Probably not a householder in Barrington and the near confines of Rehoboth failed to frequent and patronize Mr. Paine's social bar, from which his chief profits sprang. A jolly crowd came together winter evenings to gossip, tell stories, sing songs, and drink their flip, toddy, punch, etc. The warming influence of the pure liquors of those days quickened tongues, limbs and brains and merry hours flew by at the tavern, while good wives and maidens of the town sat by the evening candle and open fireplace knitting, sewing, or in other ways, attending to the household work, which had no cessation nor daily relief.

The local rhymester and singer had his innings at the tavern and earned his drinks by his wit or wits. William Andrews was one of the local wags and poets, who was pledged a glass of grog for an impromptu verse on Josiah Viall, the village blacksmith, who was at that moment coming up the road to visit the tavern. Out flashed these lines :

"Here comes old Vulcan,
As bold as a lion,
Has plenty of work,
But no coal nor iron,"

and shouts of laughter were the greetings which Viall received at the pointed satire on his usual shortness in fuel and stock at his smithy, which stood on the west side of the road near the house of Mrs. Charles L. Miller.

The Bowen Tavern, built on the Bicknell farm by Joshua Bicknell, stood on the west side of the main road, north of the Congregational meeting house. This was the most noted and best patronized public house of the town, and has won more than a local notoriety from its leading proprietor, Mr. Henry Bowen, who kept the tavern before and during the Revolutionary War. Mr. Bowen kept a country store as well as an inn, dealing in all the usual family supplies, including dry and wet groceries. He was a careful book-keeper as well as a popular landlord, and his account book, kept between February 4, 1775 to December, 1883, is a faithful and true witness of the family supplies and temperance principles of the people. In addition to his business affairs, our tavern keeper was collector of taxes, assessor of taxes, tithing man, Sunday constable, and recruiting officer for the army. Much of the business of the town must have been transacted at the Bowen tavern, and during the exciting years of the Revolution, many plans of the town patriots were discussed and matured at Bowen's. Among his patrons we find the leading citizens of the town and we have but to consult the old account book to find the names of

Rev. Solomon Townsend,
 Samuel Bosworth,
 Capt. Viall Allen,
 Col. Samuel Allen,
 Joshua Bicknell,
 Hannah Adams,
 Matthew Allen,
 Matthew Watson,
 Solomon Peck, Jr.,
 Dr. Samuel Allen, Rehoboth,
 Nathaniel Smith,
 Philip Traffern,
 Nudigate Adams,
 Nathaniel Paine, of Rehoboth,
 Daniel Kinnicutt,
 Samuel Adams,
 James Brown,
 Joseph Mauran,
 Edward Adams,

George Salisbury,
 Hez. Kinnicutt,
 William Andrews,
 Simon Smith,
 Capt. Elkanah Humphrey,
 Lieut. James Smith,
 William Kelley,
 Richard Harding,
 Daniel Bears,
 Samuel Conant,
 Solomon Townsend,
 Josiah Viall,
 George Salisbury,
 Peleg Heath,
 Consider Tripp,
 Asa Bicknell,
 Ebenezer Tiffany,
 James Humphrey,
 Daniel Drown,

Negro Prince,
 Nath'l Curtis,
 Nath'l Heath,
 Samuel Viall, Rehoboth,
 Peleg Pain,
 Richard Greene,
 Susanna Jones,
 Abigail Jones,
 Wm. Jones,
 Shubael Kinnicutt,
 David Allen,
 Josiah Allen, Rehoboth,
 Joel Peck,
 John Short,

John Tripp,
 Joseph Viall,
 William Andrews,
 Richard Loyall,
 Caleb Drown,
 Edward Loyall,
 Stukeley Smith, Rehoboth,
 Joel Peck,
 John Peck,
 David Peck,
 Comfort Stanley,
 John Martin,
 Jonathan Andrews,
 Col. Nathaniel Martin,

and many others. In fact a fairly correct census of Barrington could be constructed from Bowen's day book.

Landlord Bowen's account book is now in the possession of Edward Field, Esq., clerk of the City Municipal Court of Providence, and we are allowed to quote therefrom and from his own notes in "The Colonial Tavern," freely. The first entry in this book under date of Feb. 6, 1795, records the patronage of the pastor of the Congregational Church, the leader of his flock, at the tavern bar.

"Rev'd Solomon Townsend, Dr.

To 2 Qts N. Rum, Dld.

Elizth Renoff 12 1-2d."

Betty Renuff was Mr. Townsend's housekeeper, who probably looked after the needs of the parson's sideboard.

"Col. Samuel Allen, Dr.

To 1-2 bowl Toddy 4 1-2d."

Mr. Bowen advanced the title of his excellent friend and patron one notch, as he was only a major, but this was excusable in military tavern circles, as suggesting future glory.

"Joshua Bicknell, Esqr, Dr.

To 2 Qts N. Rum 12 1-2d."

Mr. Bicknell is a near neighbor and a first class patron, whom he honors with the title of Esq.

" Revd Solomon Townsend, Dr.

To 2 Qts N. Rum, Dld

Tom Greenwood 12 1-2d."

Mr. Townsend's beverage seems to have been the real New England article.

" Danl. Kinnicutt, Dr.

To 1-2 mug Cyder 2 d."

Neighbor Kinnicutt's thirst is satisfied on half a mug of cyder, and for want of the change has it charged.

" Joshua Bicknell, Esqr. Dr.

To 1-2 bowl Toddy 4 1-2

To 1 mug Cyder 4

8 1-2d."

And again,

" Joshua Bicknell, Esqr. Dr.

To 1-2 Gil N. Rum 1 1-2

To 1 Gil W. Rum 4

To 1-2 Gil W. Rum 2

To 1-2 Gil W. Rum 2

9 1-2d."

" Nudigate Adams

To 1 Qt N. Rum Dld ye boy 7 1-4d.

Do 15. Matthew Watson Jr. Dr.

To 1-2 mug flip 4 1-2d.

22nd Febr. Matthew Watson Jr., Dr.

To 1 Galn & 1 Qt N. Rum Dld to Negro Pomp @ 2-3 2s. 10d.

Do 28. Nathl Smith Dr.

To 2 mugs Cyder @ 4d 8d.

1775

April 19. Coln Saml Allen, Dr.

£. S. D.

To 1-2 gil W. Rum 2

To 1 bowl Punch 1 2 1-2 1 4 1-2

April 19. Samuel Bosworth, Dr.

To 1-2 mug Cyder 2

To 1 bowl Punch 1 2 1-2 1 4 1-2

To 1 third Part of a bowl Punch 4 3-4

1 9 1-4

April 19. Samuel Viall, Dr.

To 1 mug Egg Cyder 9"

It is a common mistake to think that the only way to get a good result is to use a large amount of force. This is not true. A good result can be obtained by using a small amount of force if it is applied in the right direction.

1911

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted by the author. The results are given in terms of the number of cases in which the treatment was successful. The results are given in terms of the number of cases in which the treatment was successful.

1912

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted by the author. The results are given in terms of the number of cases in which the treatment was successful. The results are given in terms of the number of cases in which the treatment was successful.

1913

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted by the author. The results are given in terms of the number of cases in which the treatment was successful. The results are given in terms of the number of cases in which the treatment was successful.

1914

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted by the author. The results are given in terms of the number of cases in which the treatment was successful. The results are given in terms of the number of cases in which the treatment was successful.

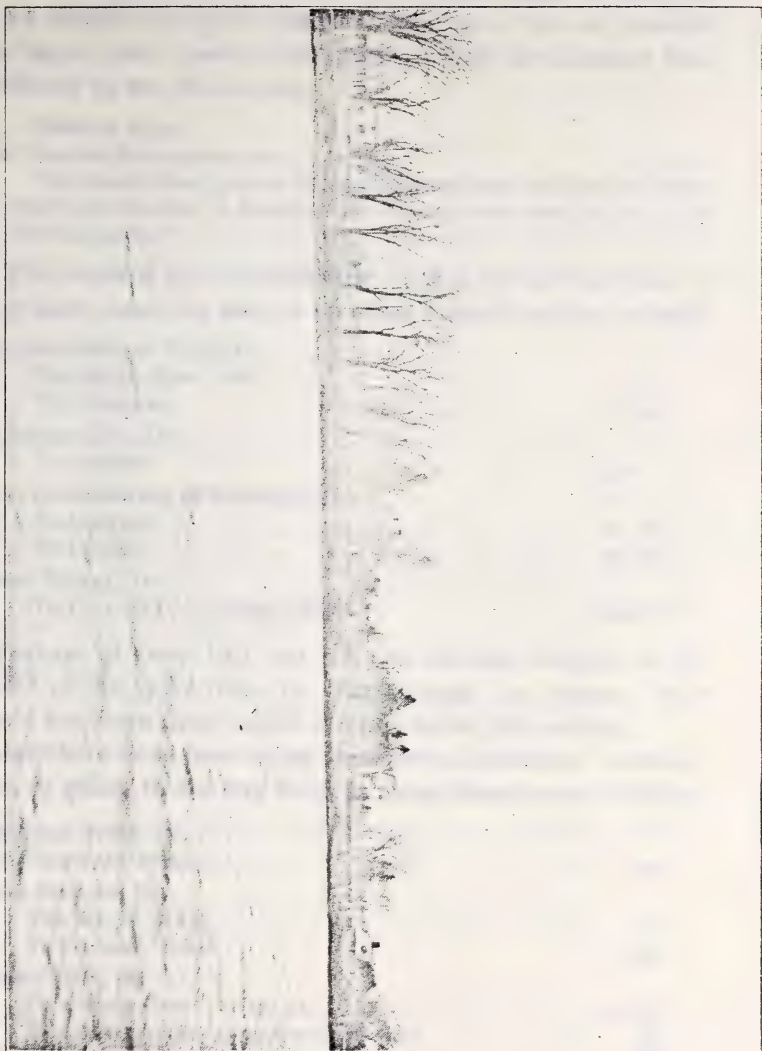
1915

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted by the author. The results are given in terms of the number of cases in which the treatment was successful. The results are given in terms of the number of cases in which the treatment was successful.

1916

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted by the author. The results are given in terms of the number of cases in which the treatment was successful. The results are given in terms of the number of cases in which the treatment was successful.

1917



BARRINGTON VILLAGE, NORTH OF CONGREGATIONAL MEETING-HOUSE.

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Handwritten text, possibly a title or header, located in the upper middle section of the page.

Main body of handwritten text, consisting of several lines of cursive script.

This was the way the memorable 19th of April was celebrated by three patriots, whose names appear in the military records of the town, not many days later.

Two days after the battle of Bunker Hill, we find the town fathers trying to drown the effects of the war news in the large punch bowl at the tavern, which by its name bade Defiance to the British foe.

“ June 19, 1775.

The Town of Barrington, Dr.

To 2 bowls Toddy, made in large Defiance bowl, cald for by Colonel Nathaniel Martin, In behalf of the Town as was voted, at 2s. 3p. per bowl = 4s. 6p.”

This records the first patriotic junket of the town and it may have been the last, as no other appears on any records.

“ Joshua Bicknell, Esqr., Dr.

To 1 Qt N. Rum, Dld.

Wm Andrews 7 1-4d.

“ Thomas Allin, Dr.

To 1 scythe 5s.

Capt. Aaron Barney of Rehoboth, Dr.

To 1 scythe 5s. 6d.

To 1 sickle 1s. 6d.

Esther Tiffany, Dr.

To 1 scythe Dld yr Negro Danl 5s. 6d.”

Perhaps if they had not left the old one hanging in the crotch of the apple trees to rust through the winter, they would not have been called upon to make this outlay.

But there have been other customers, doubtless returning from or going to the hay field, as these items seem to show :

“ Consider Tripp, Dr.

To 1-2 Gil Bitters 2d.

Joshua Bicknell, Dr.

To 1 Gil W. Rum 4d.

To 1-2 bowl Toddy 5d.

Thomas Allin, Dr.

To 2 bowls Punch, at 1s. 4d. 2s. 8d.

To 2 mess oats for Doct Bradfords hors 3d.

John Rogers Richmond, Dr.

To 1 qt. N. Rum dld yr indian boy 7 1-2d.

Joshua Bicknell, Esqr., Dr.

To 1-2 bowl Toddy, 4 1-2,

To 2 Qts N. Rum, Dld yr Negro Dinb, 1s 2 1-2d. . . 1s. 7d.

Josiah Viall, Dr.

To 1 pt. Jamaica Spirits 8d."

Josiah Viall was the blacksmith and he shod the store keeper's horse :

"Josiah Viall, Cr.

By setting my horses shoes behind 8d.

By setting & steeling my horses hind shoes 10d."

He also mended the flip iron and generally took his pay in liquor, for the next charge, but one after the above is :

"Josiah Viall, Dr.

To 1 pt. Jamaica Spirits 7 1-4d."

and the next day :

"Josiah Viall, Dr.

To 2 qts. Jamaica Spirits 2s. 3d."

thus overdrawing his account.

Joshua Bicknell was a frequent customer at the tavern and store, and he seems to have been the most unfortunate of all of Bowen's customers, and these charges against him appear upon this open book :

"Joshua Bicknell, Esq., Dr.

To cash paid Mr. Chaffee for mending my cart ladder

irons which you broke 3s.

To 1 iron hoop you lost off my cart exal tree . . . 1s.

To 1 stake bar you broke 1s."

And a few days later more trouble for goodman Bicknell is indicated in this entry :

"To cash paid Natt Heath for making one cart ladder

which you broke 6s."

And then again :

"Joshua Bicknell, Dr.

To 1-2 Gil W. Rum 2d.

To 1 qt. W. Rum 1s. 1d.

To 1 wine glass you broke 9d."

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While his dealings with Bowen seem to have resulted in a general breaking up, he was not the only unfortunate person who damaged the property of the Squire, for there appears to have been another breakage, and the charge for this reads thus :

" Samuel Allen 2d, Esq.	s. d.
To breaking my arm'd chair	3 0
To breaking one Square of glass in my window	7
To splitting of the groove of a panel door	2 0"

It would be interesting to know if there is any connection between this charge and the following, which are found registered at about the same time :

" Samuel Allen 2d, Esq.	s. d.
To 1 r-2 mugs flip at 9d	1 1 1-2
To 1 bowl toddy	9
" Samuel Allen 2d, Esq.	
To 1-2 Gil Bitters	2
To 1-2 bowl toddy	4 1-2

The broken chair was duly mended at Allen's cost, for some days later there is entered upon the book : " Samuel Allen, Cr. By paying Natt Heath for mending my arm chair, 3s." But all of his customers do not make such purchases ; even goodman Bicknell mixes his rum and religion, and stands charged :

" To 2 Qts W. Rum	0 1 9
To 1 Bowl Toddy	0 0 10
To 1 Psalm book	0 4 0"

Another literary inclined townsman buys " the history of King Philip's War," at three shillings ; another " the Manuel Exercise," another buys a spelling book, while nearly all, at the coming in of the new year, buy either Bickerstaff's or West's Almanacks.

Gingerbread seems to have been a staple article at Bowen's store, and he sells it by the barrel, " rol," and cake. When sold by the barrel it is usually for ships' stores, but most of

There are many who think that the only way to improve the condition of the poor is by giving them more money. But this is a very dangerous error. It is not the quantity of money that makes the difference, but the manner in which it is used. If the money is given to the poor in a way that encourages idleness and extravagance, it will do more harm than good. It is better to give them the means of earning their own money, and to teach them the habits of industry and frugality.

It is also a mistake to think that the poor are the only ones who need help. There are many who are in a state of poverty, but who are not deserving of it. They are the result of the mismanagement of the state, or of the injustice of the laws. It is the duty of the government to provide for them, and to remove the causes of their poverty. But it is also the duty of the individual to help the poor, and to show them the way to a better life.

The history of the United States is a history of the struggle for freedom and justice. It is a history of the people who have fought for the rights of the oppressed, and who have sacrificed their lives for the cause of liberty. It is a history of the men who have founded the nation, and who have built it up from a wilderness of ignorance and poverty. It is a history of the progress that has been made, and of the hopes that are still before us.

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his trade in this article was by the cake, and usually accompanied some liquor, as

"Josiah Viall, Dr.

To 1 pt N. Rum	0 0 4
To 5 Rols ginger bread	0 0 1 1-2

Or

"John Harding, Dr.

To 1-2 gil Rum	0 0 2
To 1 Gil Rum	0 0 4
To 2 Qts N. Rum	0 1 1 1-2
To 2 Cakes Ginger bread @ 4d	0 0 8

Here is a charge which shows the care with which he noted down the minute details of his dealings:

"Benjamin Jackson of Rehoboth, Dr.

To cash not paid for things you took on Asa Bick-	
nells acct more than yr order which you	
Promised to pay if sd Bicknell would not	
allow it	0 0 9 3-4

There was to be no dispute when neighbor Bicknell exhibited some surprise at the amount which his friend Jackson had drawn on his order, and here is another:

"Matthew Allen, Dr.

To one mug flip dld Timothy Allen the 21st of Last	
Jany which you promised to pay if he did	
not in one week	0 0 9

And Timothy Allen did not respond in the allotted time, and this charge is made "Feby. 29, 1772."

The housewife frequently drops into the store for sundry purchases, and the charges made on such occasions seem strang enough in these days when the articles had are considered.

"Hannah Adams, Dr.

To 8 Rows of Pins	0 0 2 3-4
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And on another occasion,

"5 1-2 yds Dowlas @ 1s 2d	0 8 8 1-2
-------------------------------------	-----------

And

"Rebecca Brown, Dr.

To 1 1-2 yds. of quality, 2p	0 0 3
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On Henry Bowen's Barrington tavern account book there may be found frequent charges for the use of his carts and horses. Among these is a most curious entry. From this it appears that Hezekiah Kinnicutt had occasion to attend the funeral of his brother's child, and like most of his neighbors on such occasions, he resorted to Bowen's conveyance. On August 18, 1777, Henry Bowen wrote upon his book this charge:

"Hezekiah Kinnicutt, Dr.

To my Slay over to the Funeral of yr Brother Shubael's
child, and almost wore out the runners, . 6s."

If this entry is of the same date as the funeral of Shubael's child, a "slay" would seem to be a peculiar conveyance for midsummer, and there seems to be some reason in assuming it to be so, for he "almost wore out the runners." The wear on the horse does appear to have been considered.

When an outfit was procured for the trip to the neighboring town the charge was three pence a mile, and the entries for such read as follows:

"To my horse to ride to Seaconnet, 24 miles, at 3d., 6s."

"To my horse and cart to go to Josiah Kent of
Rehoboth, 10d."

Careful accounts were kept of the expenses of the stable; "shooting," horse "steeling two before," and other charges were carefully noted.

It is doubtful if Squire Bowen meant exactly what he wrote when he made this entry:

"Israel Barney of Swansey, Dr.

To my scow one day taken from yr own mouth, " o 2 6"

for this scow was used for such purposes as "loading Cromwell Childs schooner," "freighting 1 Bbl of ginger bread & 1 of Biskit," and "loading marsh hay." The charges for entertainment at his tavern are here recorded. Breakfast was 9d, while dinner at the tavern was 1s, 6½d. Most of his guests had dinner at this latter named price.

John Tripp and his wife put up at the inn on the 10th of

May, 1776, and the "score" which undoubtedly he settled "without higgling," illustrates the customs of the times as well as conveys a perfect idea of the expense of putting up at one of the old Colonial Inns for a day or so :

	s.	d.
"To 1 Dinnner 9d To Bread and cheese 6d	1	3
To 2 mugs cyder 1 1-2d To 1 gill W. Rum 4d	5	1-2
To Breakfast & dinner 1s 3d To one bowl Toddy 9d	2	
To lodging you and wife	6	
To 1 1-2 bowl toddy 1s 1 1-2 To 1-2 mug cyder 1 1-2d	1	3
To lodge self & wife 6d To 1 gil Brandy 5 1-2	11	1-2
To breakfast 9 1-2d mug cyder 1 1-2	11	
To 1-2 bowl toddy 4 1-2 Dinner 8d	1	0 1-2
To 15 lbs Tobacco at 6d	7	6
To 1-4 bowl Toddy 4 1-2d To 1-2 mug cyder 1 1-2	6	
To supper	6	

In the family record which Goodman Bowen caused to be spread upon the town books it is stated that his "fifth child was buried near his mother, who died October 30, 1778." On this old day book there is written, under this date :

"William Kelley, Cr.

By 1 coffin, 12s"

Every other word on the page on which this is written is in the familiar handwriting of Henry Bowen. This was written by another hand. It was a sad day for the taverner, for death had entered the inn, an unwelcome guest, and departing, had taken away its mistress. He remained a widower for seven months, and then, as the record says, "married his second wife, Elizabeth Harding, May 2, 1779," and Elizabeth took the place made vacant, to "welcome the coming and speed the parting guest."

For nearly fifteen years Bowen conducted the tavern and store at Barrington, but in the latter part of the year 1783 he sold out a good part of his belongings at "Vandoo," gave up the inn and all the offices to which he had held so tenaciously, and removed to Providence, where he embarked in business on a more elaborate scale.

The Bowen tavern had as later landlords John W. Bick-

nell and Enoch Remington, and was continued as a public house, with a store and a public bar. On the death of Mr. Kinnicutt in 1837, the post-office was removed to the tavern, and Mr. Remington, the proprietor, was the second post-master of the town, relinquishing the trust, on his removal to Providence, to George R. Kinnicutt, son of Josiah, the first who held the office.

Another public house was kept by Josiah Kinnicutt, in a house that stood at the bend in the main road, north of the Bowen tavern. This tavern also had a bar for the accommodation of guests, but Mr. Kinnicutt's account book is not in evidence as to its customers. After the Revolution the sign on the tavern post bore the picture of an American Eagle, with outstretched wings. The southwest front room was the barroom and the post office. See biography of Josiah Kinnicutt.

In 1775 a license was given Solomon Townsend, Jr., to keep a public house at his residence at Happy Hollow. Of its history we have no record.

As the stage lines were the principal feeders of the taverns, where passengers were fed, refreshed and lodged, they are naturally connected in our story.

The history of the earliest modes of public travel in this part of New England is full of interest. As Newport, Providence and Boston were the three largest towns in New England, a stage route was established early to connect them. Newport and Boston were nearly or quite two days apart by stage travel, with Providence as an intermediate station. A passenger leaving Newport or Boston, on Monday morning, reached his destination at the other city on Tuesday afternoon or evening, at an expense of three dollars for stage fare, plus the cost of meals and lodgings at intervening taverns at Dedham, Wrentham, Attleboro, Providence, Warren or Bristol. The stage coach, drawn by four or six horses according to the condition of the highways and the amount of travel, was capable of carrying twelve adult persons on the inside, and from six to twenty on the outside, as the circumstances

the first of the century, the population of the city was about 100,000. It was then that the city began to grow rapidly, and by the middle of the century it had reached a population of 200,000. The city was then the largest in the world, and it remained so until the middle of the century, when it was overtaken by London.

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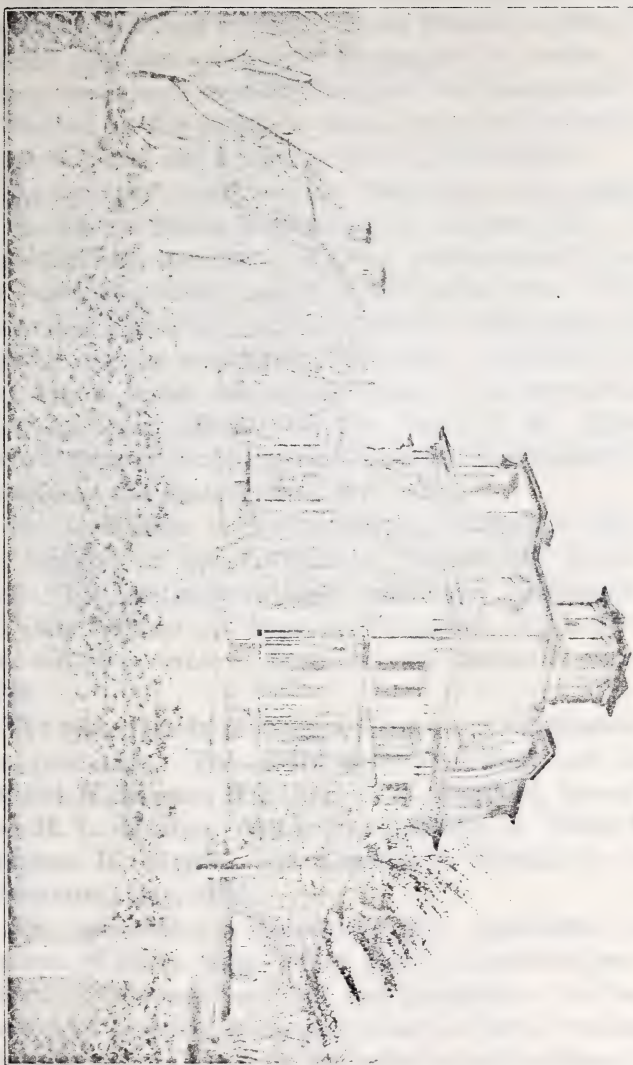
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of the case demanded. Besides carrying passengers, the stage coach was also the express and baggage carriage of the early day, and the mail-carrier, until the advent of the steam car. A letter delivered by post at Boston or Newport on the second day cost the writer or receiver twenty-five cents. Relays of horses were made at Bristol or Warren, Providence, Attleboro, Wrentham, and Dedham. For some years prior to 1792, the stage coach from Providence to Newport passed through Bristol, Warren, Barneysville, Seekonk, stopping at Monroe's tavern in that town, and crossing Seekonk River to Providence at Fuller's Ferry, near the present Washington Bridge, at India Point. In the year 1792 Mr. John Kelly was allowed to use a warp or rope cable to aid the ferriage across the river, between Warren and Barrington, "on the post road from Newport to Boston." When the ferry was made capable of stage ferriage, the stage crossed from Warren to New Meadow Neck, and by one road or the other, as the conditions required, proceeded by way of Monroe's tavern "over the ancient road," to Providence. This plan continued until the bridge was built over Barrington River, when the stage route was changed to pass through Barrington by way of Bowen's and Kinnicutt's taverns, and thence to Providence by the east road, until the west road was opened about the year 1810. At first there was but one daily stage each way between Newport and Providence. As population, business, and travel increased, there were three daily coaches, Sundays excepted, between the capitals of Rhode Island, until the building of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad. These coaches passed through Barrington to Providence, about 6.30 and 8.30 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., and returning from Providence drew up at the Barrington tavern for a change of horses, refreshments, etc., at 10.30 A. M., 4.30 and 6.30 P. M. The mail was brought and carried on the 10:30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. stages. Among the drivers of these coaches of a later day were George R. Kinnicutt, afterwards part owner of the stage line, and tavern keeper of Barrington; Joe. Hunt, Nat. Maxfield, Edward Trot, Sam. Burnham, and Nate.



ROYAL D. HORTON RESIDENCE



Portrait of a person (10)

Warren. Hunt drove the mail coach during the last days of staging. He is now living in Attleboro, at a well preserved old age.

The fare from Newport to Providence in the later days of the stage coach was 75 cents. From Bristol, 50 cents. From Warren 37½ cents, and from Barrington 25 cents. Registration books were kept at Coles and the Commercial hotels in Warren, at Kinnicutt's or Remington's in Barrington, and at the National and Exchange hotels, Providence.

The first post route through Barrington was established by the United States Government in the year 1810. Josiah Kinnicutt was appointed the first postmaster of the town, the post office being located at his public house. Mr. Kinnicutt held the office until his death in 1838, when Enoch Remington was appointed postmaster. George R. Kinnicutt, son of Josiah, was his successor. The stage office was made the post office. On the death of Mr. Kinnicutt, Benson Bean received the appointment of postmaster, which he holds at the present time, May, 1898.

The post office at Nayatt was established in 1855, after the building of the Providence, Warren, and Bristol Railroad. The postmasters have been Noel Mathewson, Geo. K. Viall, William A. Winslow, William B. Viall, Mr. Johnson, and Mrs. Annie C. Reynolds, who holds the office May, 1898.

The post office at Barrington Centre was established about the year 1865. The postmasters have been Levi Staples, Charles H. Bassett, B. Sabin, N. H. Bradford, James Emerson, H. L. Horton, Arthur G. Hopkins, B. Willard Viall, Stephen H. Martin, and Charles H. Martin, the present postmaster, May, 1898.

The post office at Drownville was established in the ancient William Allin house (1668) about the year 1882. Liberty B. Greene was the first postmaster, and was succeeded by Jonathan Allen, and since his death, his daughter, Mrs. Henrietta Crossman, has acted as postmistress.

CHAPTER XXIV

BARRINGTON IN THE REVOLUTION

Barrington Patriotism—A Farming Population—Residences of the People—The No-Tea-Party—Barrington Resolves—Support Pledged with "Our Lives and Fortunes"—Our "Bill of Rights," and "Declaration of Independence"—A Day of Fasting—Resolution of Sympathy with Boston—Train Bands and Militia Companies—A Good Preparation for War—Barrington Militia—Officers—The Army of Observation—Capt. Matthew Allin and the Barrington Quota—Services at Roxbury, Boston and Cambridge—Captain Allin's Reports from the Front—Home Dangers—Importance of Barrington as a Place of Observation and Defence—No Hostilities on Barrington Soil—The Women of the Town—Effective Men—Census by Henry Bowen, 1777—Minute and Alarm Men—Alarm at Bristol—Military Orders—Letters—Colonial Legislation Relative to Barrington—Town Legislation—Roll of Honor—Record of Barrington Soldiers—Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers Designated with Markers by Sons of the American Revolution.

THERE is no chapter of Barrington history that reflects more credit on our town than that which records the principles and acts of our citizens, during the war for our national Independence. The honest, sturdy yeomen of the town were as full of the spirit of liberty and hatred of British oppression as were their brethren of Boston, Concord, and Lexington, and were ready to make sacrifices as great as more renowned patriots. In humble but effective ways they wrought for the cause of freedom, and all was done with no thought of reward save a good conscience and the satisfaction of self-respecting manhood. Life under the old conditions was oppressive and unmanly. The free air of New England was not congenial to tyrannical edicts and foreign

oppressors, and Barrington men and women were not slow to express their principles and purposes in opposition to both. The new order could not be worse than the old; it must be better, they thought. The conflict was to test the experiment of a government "of the people, for the people, and by the people" in a new land, and they walked by faith, not by sight.

Barrington had just asserted its territorial rights as a separate town, receiving its second incorporation in 1770. Once before, for ecclesiastical and religious reasons, had our people declared for and secured their independence, when in 1717, they were set off from Swansea and became Barrington. Now for social and civil reasons they are taken from Warren and made a township of the original name, but less area. They had been accustomed to recognize, maintain, and secure their rights, and in the greater struggle for Colonial independence they were true to the spirit and traditions of the old town and alive to the significance of the events leading up to the Revolution.

Let us keep in mind that the people of Barrington were farmers, having large families, with the duties of cultivating the land, caring for stock, raising and marketing crops of corn, rye, and oats, potatoes, onions, and other agricultural produce, raising their own beef and pork, and buying, as their scanty means allowed the necessary groceries for household needs. They were a home-keeping people, acquainted with each other's conditions and wants, and introduced to the outer world by the scanty and long delayed reports of the weekly paper. The housewives and children were literally housekeepers, and they were acquainted with little beyond the round of daily home duties and the circle of their social relations. It was a simple, plain, practical life they led, free from excitement and enlivened only by the tongue of neighborhood gossip. The meeting house was the centre of their religious, social, and political life. Here they met for weekly preaching services and for social hours. Here they were baptized as children, pro-

pounded for Church admission, and the men here met to pray, and on town meeting days to debate, to quarrel and to vote. Thus the years came and went in Barrington, in 1770.

In 1774 the Colonial Census shows Barrington had 601 inhabitants, Warren, 979, Bristol, 1,209, Providence, 4,320, and Newport the metropolis of Rhode Island 9,209. The total population of the Colony was 59,678. The town had its own meeting-house near the spot where the present Congregational meeting-house now stands. The Bowen tavern was just north of it on the west side of the road. There were two ship yards on the east side of Barrington River near the present bridge, and one at Martin's Ferry. Duncan Kelley kept a toll ferry where the bridge now connects Barrington with Warren, and Nathaniel Martin ran a ferry-boat to and from Warren near the end of Ferry Lane. The Browns and Watsons lived at Nayatt; the Smiths at Rumstick; the Martins and Bosworths at the ferry; the Kelleys, the Bowens, the Tylers, and the Careys at the South End of New Meadow Neck; the Drowns, the Shorts, the Martins, the Grants to the north, on the same Neck. The Bicknells cultivated the lands on the west side of Barrington River near the church. Solomon Townsend, the Town Clerk, son of Rev. Solomon Townsend, the venerable pastor of the Congregational Church, lived within a stone's throw of the Town Hall, in Happy Hollow, near the River. The Adams's, the Beans, Kinnicutts and Browns and Sylvester Allen had homes near what is now the Barrington Post Office. The Pecks, — Solomon, Nathaniel, Ebenezer, Joel and Amos, and the Heaths dwelt on the River in the north part of the Town. The Humphreys occupied the Centre and west of the town near the Allins with the Vialls and Medburys on the north at Wannamoissett, now East Providence. All were honest, hard working, God-fearing farmers, of small means; all sober, intelligent people, none making their mark on the pay-rolls of the militia; all making their mark for patriotic service. With families accustomed to the work of the farm and educated in the school of industry

and economy, of such stock, in such circumstances and with no motive but patriotism, our ancestors of Barrington came upon times which tried men's bodies and souls, and they were not found wanting in the crucial test of heroic manhood.

The citizens of Barrington were familiar with the events leading up to the overt acts of the Revolution. The Boston Massacre of 1770, the capture and burning of the *Gaspee* in 1772, within sight and full knowledge of our townspeople, the tea party in Boston Harbor in 1773 and the Boston Port Bill of 1774 had aroused our "Country folk to be up and to arms." Our grand-dams as well as our grand-sires loved tea as devotedly as do their "Daughters of the American Revolution," but between tea and abject dependence on the Mother Country, and independence without tea, they were quick to decide in favor of the latter. "No tea in ours," was the order of the Barrington Town Meeting, assembled March 21, 1774, James Brown, Esq., Moderator. Seven resolutions with a preamble of declaration of facts constitute the indictment against England for the introduction of a spoonful of tea into the town.

At a meeting of the town held on the 14th of March, 1774, James Brown the 4th was the first on the committee to draw up resolves to be laid before the meeting respecting the infringements made upon Americans by certain "ministerial decrees." These resolves were laid before a town meeting held March 21, 1774, and received by the town as follows :

RESOLUTIONS.

"The inhabitants of this Town being justly Alarmed at the several acts of Parliement made and passed for the East India Company exporting their tea into America, subject to a duty payable here, on purpose to make a revenue in America, with many more unconstitutional acts, which are taken into consideration by a number of our sister towns in the colony, therefore we think it needless to inlarge upon them but being sensible of the dangerous condition the Col-

onies are in, occasioned by the Influence of wicked and designing men, we enter into the following Resolves :

First: That we the inhabitants of the Town ever have been and now are Loyal and dutiful subjects of the king of Great Britain.

Second: That we highly approve of the resolutions of our sister Colonies and the noble stand they have made in the defense of the liberties and privileges of the Colonies and we thank the worthy author of "The rights of the Colonies examined."

Third: That the act for the East India Company to export their Tea to America payable here and the sending of said Tea by the Company is with an Intent to force the Revenues Acts and Designs for a Precedent for Establishing Taxes, Duties, and monopolies in America, that they might take our property from us and dispose of it as they please and reduce us to a state of abject slavery.

Fourth: That we will not buy or sell or receive as a gift, any dutied Tea, nor have any dealings with any person or persons that shall buy or sell or give or receive or trade in said Tea, directly or indirectly, knowing it or suspecting it to be such, but will consider all persons concerned in introducing dutied Tea into this Town or any Town in America as enemies to this country and unworthy the society of free men.

Fifth: That it is the duty of every man in America to oppose by all proper measures to the uttermost of his Power and Abilities every attempt upon the liberties of his Country and especially those mentioned in the foregoing Resolves, and to exert himself to the uttermost of his power to obtain a redress of the grievances the Colonies now groan under. We do therefore solemnly resolve that we will heartily unite with the Town of Newport and all the other Towns of this and other Colonies, and exert our whole force in the support of the just rights and privileges of the American Colonies.

Sixth: That James Brown, Josiah Humphrey, Edward Bosworth, Samuel Allen, Nathaniel Martin, Moses Tyler,

the people of the United States, and the people of the world, are all united in the same common bond of affection and sympathy. The people of the United States are all united in the same common bond of affection and sympathy. The people of the world are all united in the same common bond of affection and sympathy.

The people of the United States are all united in the same common bond of affection and sympathy. The people of the world are all united in the same common bond of affection and sympathy. The people of the United States are all united in the same common bond of affection and sympathy. The people of the world are all united in the same common bond of affection and sympathy.

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and Thomas Allin, Esq., or a major part of them be a committee for this town to correspond with all the other Committees appointed by any Town in this or the neighboring governments, and the Committee is desired to give their attention to every thing that concerns the liberties of America and if any of that obnoxious Tea should be brought into this Town or any attempt made on the liberties of the inhabitants thereof, the Committee is directed and empowered to call a town meeting forthwith that such measures may be taken as the public safety may require.

Seventh: That we do heartily unite in and resolve to support the foregoing resolves with our lives and fortunes.

Voted, That the above resolves be published in the Providence Gazette.

Witness:

SOLOMON TOWNSEND,

Town Clerk."

Thus the people of Barrington felt and acted thirteen months before the first gun was fired at Concord Bridge and on Lexington Common, offering property and life, if needed, for the defence of the rights not only of Barrington but of the American people. Other towns of this Colony may have felt as strongly as did Barrington, but from the records none made so unequivocal and heroic an utterance as, "WE WILL SUPPORT THESE DECLARATIONS HEARTILY WITH OUR LIVES AND FORTUNES."

"Burn Boston, and make John Hancock a beggar, if necessary to accomplish this object," were the stirring words of that great patriot, but the words and votes of Barrington farmers were more weighty than those of the Boston statesman. He threw property into the flames, they, life and property for the success of their cause. These resolves were "The Bill of Rights" and "The Declaration of Independence" in one brief document, twenty-eight months in advance of the immortal edict at Philadelphia of July 4, 1776, and were given to the world through the columns of the

only newspaper in this part of the state, *The Providence Gazette*.

Two of the Committee of Safety, Mr. Nathaniel Martin and Mr. Thomas Allin, had been and were members of the General Assembly and were helping to shape such legislation as should enable all the towns of the Colony to act with the same promptness and energy as Barrington, in defence of their rights.

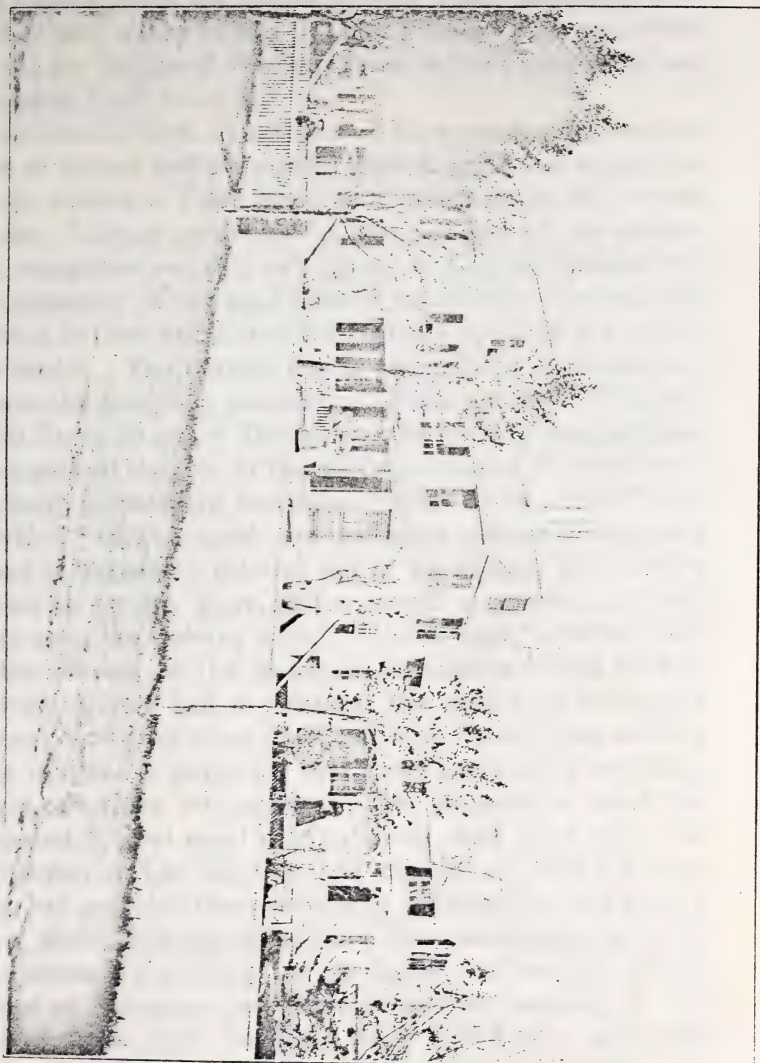
Under date of June 4, 1775, it was voted "that, The late Resolutions of the Town of Newport be adopted in the Town Relative to Non-Consumption of British Manufactures and Dutied Teas."

On the 30th of June, the people of Barrington, in common with those of the sister towns, met on the day "set apart for public fasting, prayer and supplication, to beseech Almighty God to grant us sincere repentance, to avert every threatened judgment from us, and restore us to the full enjoyment of our rights and privileges, and particularly that He would appear for the relief and recovery of the town of Boston from their distressed situation." Rev. Mr. Townsend, with characteristic calmness, moderation and firmness, preached upon the manifold sins of the people and the manifest injustice of the King and Court of England. Had Lord North sat in the old Barrington meeting-house on that June day, he would have heard some unwelcome truths, but much salutary advice.

The sympathy of the town with the distress of Boston is illustrated in the following instructions to Messrs. Nathaniel Martin and Thomas Allin, the deputies of the town in the General Assembly, adopted at a town meeting, held August 5, 1774.

"Whereas, The Deputies Represent to the Town that there is in the General Treasury a Considerable Sum of money which is not at this time especially needed for the Use of the Colony, and as it appears to the Town that the Inhabitants of Boston are much distressed by the late Port Bill which has Stagnated their Trade and Business So that

THE LEWIS B. SMITH RESIDENCE, NAVY IT





the Interposition of their Neighbours is become Necessary — In Consideration whereof it is Voted that the Representatives of this Town at the Next Session of the Assembly in this Colony Do to the utmost of their Power endeavour that Part of said money in said General Treasury be appropriated to and for the use of the said Town in Such manner as said Assembly Shall think fit."

In Colonial days all able-bodied male persons between the ages of sixteen and sixty years were eligible and subject to militia service in Train Bands or Companies in the several towns. Military service as the part and duty of the citizens was recognized not only as a legacy of English descent, but as a necessity in the conditions of life in the wilderness, with Indians in their midst, and the hostile French on the northern border. The musket was as essential to housekeeping as was the plough in husbandry. From the days of Captain Miles Standish to the Revolution, the military company was an important element in the police protection of every town. An early Colonial law compelled "every listed person" to be provided "with a good and sufficient musket of fuse, and sword or bagganett, cotouch box or bandelears, with twelve bullets fit for his piece, half a pound of powder, six good flints upon the training days," "alarm days," or other calls of the officers of the Bands or Companies. This kind of military service had accustomed the people to the simple manual of arms of those days, and made them quasi-soldiers even in times of peace, for they knew not when their King might call them into service. This preparation stood the Colonists in good stead in the stirring days of 1775. The militiamen of New England had cleaned up their old muskets, had provided themselves with ammunition, and had, in every place, done regular military duty, monthly, to be ready at a moment's warning for an alarm. When the British moved on Lexington and Concord on the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, the stone walls and fences along the route from Boston to Concord were alive with farmer soldiers, who had seized their guns from the slings over the

doors, and hastened to the possible fray, while the companies of men from Concord and Acton and other towns, who stopped the British march at the historical bridge, were mustered in the night before from the plough and farm duties, and by a night's march found themselves confronting the trained soldiers of the Crown at Concord Bridge, where, as says Emerson,

"Once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard 'round the world."

Every able-bodied man in the Colony, says Arnold, was required to equip for service. The militia of every town was organized and Simeon Potter of Bristol was made Major-General of the whole body. Firearms were manufactured in Rhode Island, and the companies were supplied with home made muskets. April 3, 1775, a general muster was held in every town in the State. In the County of Providence, two thousand men, besides a troop of horse, were under arms. Bristol County was on duty under the command of Colonel Nathaniel Martin of Barrington, and Major Benjamin Bosworth of Bristol. Our Barrington Company was in the field, with full ranks, under Captain Lieutenant Matthew Allin. Enthusiasm for war ran high and was universal. The storm was in the air. "There was the sound of a going in the tops of the mulberry trees." All ears heard the on-coming without fear, all hearts felt the stir of the coming blast in the ominous portents that preceded it, without tremor. Barrington had at this date, 1775, eighty-three effective men for service. Add to these six slaves and several men over sixty who entered the service and we have about one hundred men capable of doing military duty. We may and should always include in the possible Barrington militia, a number of men of Rehoboth (now East Providence), who enlisted in the Barrington Company and performed military service in Rhode Island regiments. In addition to the usual equipments of the town militia, the town had, in February, ordered Mr. Thomas Allin to wait

on General Potter of Bristol for an order for the fire-arms belonging to the town that were stored at Newport.

In June, 1775, the General Assembly appointed the following persons as officers of the Barrington Company of Militia; Thomas Allin, Captain; Samuel Bosworth, Lieutenant; Viall Allen, Ensign. The first opportunity and call of our militia to active service came from Boston. The news of the Lexington and Concord fight on the 19th of April reached Rhode Island the same night. The expected contest had actually begun; "the gale that came from the North brought the clash of resounding arms." The militia law had been revised so as to provide in what manner the forces in this Colony should march to the assistance of any of the sister colonies when invaded or attacked.

In accordance with the new orders, the next day, April 20th, a thousand men were on their march to Boston and Lexington, to aid the sister-mother colony of Massachusetts. Barrington sent a delegation of her militia to her rescue. On the 22d of April, the General Assembly in session at Providence ordered an apportionment of powder, lead, and flints to the several towns. Mr. Thomas Allen receipted for 26 lbs. of powder, 42 lbs. of lead and 168 flints for the Barrington Militia. An Army of Observation of 1,500 men was voted to be raised at once. The Bristol County field officers were Mr. Nathaniel Martin of Barrington, Colonel; Mr. Benjamin Bosworth, Bristol, Major. A Committee of Safety was chosen, of which William Bradford, of Bristol, was a member. "The Army of Observation" had Nathaniel Greene, Jun., Esq., as its Brigadier-General, and the Barrington Company of the regiment of Newport and Bristol Counties, was officered by Matthew Allin, as Captain-Lieutenant, James Smith as Lieutenant and James Brown, Jr., as Ensign, all of Barrington. — the regiment being in command of Col. Thomas Church of Bristol. Before the first of June, "The Army of Observation," one thousand strong, enlisted "in his Majesty's service," was in camp at Boston, under the command of General Nathaniel Greene. It is a

matter of great regret that the rolls of the rank and file of "The Army of Observation" and the regiment that followed it to Boston and afterwards to New York have not been preserved. Hence we cannot tell how many Barrington men responded to the call. From various sources we are certain that Captain Matthew Allin, Viall Allen, William Andrews, Thomas Bean, Consider Tripp, Nathaniel Humphrey, Samuel Bosworth, Samuel Martin and James Bushee were in the ranks. Peleg Heath was an Ensign in the second Company, and was probably at the front of the Rhode Island Camp in Roxbury and at Prospect Hill in Cambridge. Captain Matthew Allin's letters written to his wife and brother Thomas Allin breathe the spirit of a brave man and a true patriot. Under date of June 13th, he writes from Governor Barnard's Seat, Roxbury, "We expect a battle very soon, and I long for the time to come." The "longed-for" event came on the 17th of June, four days later, at Bunker Hill. The Barrington boys saw heavy skirmishing, but were not in the thickest of the fight in Charlestown, being ordered to Roxbury and Dorchester to hold the enemy in check in that direction. At Barrington, two days after the battle of Bunker Hill, Henry Bowen, tavern-keeper near the Congregational Church, makes the following entry in his account book :

The Town of Barrington, Dr.

To 2 bowls toddy, made in large Defiance bowl, cald for by
Colonel Nathaniel Martin in behalf of the town as was voted
at 2s. 3d. per bowl, 4s. 6d.

Evidently a reasonable junket after so memorable an event in which no Barrington boys lost their lives. To keep their spirits up it was the fashion to pour the spirits down in an orthodox way.

Captain Allin writes June 20th, "we have got a fort built at Roxbury and we are building several breast-works in order to stop them from coming into the country. We must put our trust in God; it may be that He is ordering it for the best, for He is a wise being. It may profit our souls if

it don't our bodies." The postscript adds, "I have heard a great many guns fired while I am writing this letter, which I suppose to be Putnam paying a salute to the Reglars." July 23d, he says, "we are going to move next Tuesday over to Cambridge on Prospect Hill, within two hundred yards of the Reglars. But that is not the worst of it, for its very lively there. But go we must, for General Washington says there is no soldiers here but the Rhode Island forces." On August 2d, at Prospect Hill, Captain Allin says, "we have had several small battles with the Reglars, and they killed two of our men and we about thirty of theirs, and took about thirty more and burnt two schooners belonging to the Reglars." August 16th, Prospect Hill, Captain Allin is writing to his brother about army discipline, telling of new skirmishes in which "some shots came very near, but hurt nobody," advises his brother, then captain of a new company at home, to "come down to Boston for here is something worth coming to see." His last inquiry is, "How is my orchard like to yield, for I shall want some syder to drink when I get home."

While our first Rhode Island regiment was receiving its baptism of fire and blood at Bunker Hill, the Barrington militia was reorganized in June, 1775, with Thomas Allin as Captain, Samuel Bosworth as Lieutenant, and Viall Allen as Ensign. Mr. Luther Martin was appointed as an enlisting officer for Barrington. The greater part of the militia was enlisted as minute men, to meet together and exercise themselves in military discipline half-a-day, once a fortnight. Barrington soldiers were now in training under Capt. Allin, and Lieut. Viall Allen, the Ensign, in Timothy Pickering's "Easy Plan of Discipline for Militia," bought by Captain Allin on his first visit to his brother Matthew, in camp at Watertown. At the August session of the General Assembly, Viall Allen is promoted to the Lieutenantancy of the Barrington Company of militia, and Daniel Kinnicutt to the rank of Ensign.

It was voted in town meeting August 27, 1775, "that

It was not long before I was made acquainted with the family of the late Mr. Johnson, who was then residing in the city of London. I was introduced to him by a friend, and he received me with great kindness. He was a man of great learning and industry, and his conversation was always interesting. He was also a man of great piety, and his religious principles were the foundation of his character. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and he was very active in their cause. He was also a member of the Society of the Friends of the African Race, and he was very active in their cause. He was a man of great energy and determination, and he was always ready to do what he considered to be right. He was a man of great influence, and his opinions were always respected. He was a man of great character, and his life was a model for all of us.

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It was not long before I was made acquainted with the family of the late Mr. Johnson, who was then residing in the city of London. I was introduced to him by a friend, and he received me with great kindness.

Lieut. Viall Allen Draw a sufficient Quantity of powder out of the Town Treasrs' Hands to make cartridges for the Inhabitants of Barrington."

"Voted, "That each inhabitant of the Town may draw twelve cartridges out of the Town stock and keep the same safely untill there is a necessary occasion for using the same against our Common enemy, under the penalty of one shilling for each cartridge wasted or missing, when demanded by Military Authority, the same to be paid by the delinquent to the Town Treasr ; to purchase more powder to deposit in the Town Treasrs Hands for the use of the Town, each person giving his receipt for the cartridges drawn as aforesd in due equality Drawing as aforesd find their own ball and cary the same to sd Lieutenant Allen that the cartridges may be well fitted to the firelock and that the Treasr Deliver the same powder when Demanded by Lieutenant Allen."

The War for our Independence had actually begun in sternest fashion, though hostilities had not yet been declared. The autumn of 1775 was an active season for Rhode Island men to prepare for the general defence. While our raw militia was at Boston defending that town, a greater danger threatened nearer home. We had in Rhode Island 130 miles of unprotected coast line, with two navigable rivers. Not only was the navigation of our Bay impeded by British ships of war, but the towns were exposed to attack, pillage, and burning; cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, grain and fruit were constantly liable to seizure, and the homes of the people were threatened with destruction. Newport, Bristol, Warren, Barrington and Providence were under threats of bombardment frequently, unless the demands of the commanders for food and other supplies were furnished. As an illustration of the dangers to which our towns were exposed, Captain Wallace, with fifteen sail, anchored in line in Bristol Harbor, October, 1775, sending his barge to the shore. Wallace demanded that four of the magistrates should come off to the fleet, which was refused. A cannonade was at once made on the town. The night was dark and stormy, and a severe epi-

demic was raging in Bristol. More than sixty persons were carried out on sick beds, and sought refuge in flight in Warren and Barrington. More than one hundred and twenty cannon shot were discharged upon the defenceless town, and much damage was done to public and private buildings. Wallace demanded one hundred sheep and fifty head of cattle, but finally reduced his demand to forty sheep, which the town furnished, and he sailed away with his fleet the next day. Not only was there a large fleet of British ships in the Bay, menacing our peace, and threatening the destruction of our property, but a large force of British soldiers took possession of Newport, and carried on their work of destruction from that convenient centre of operation. Engagements in our bay, and land expeditions foraging on the people, were matters of common occurrence. In December, 1775, a British force landed on Conanicut, burned twelve houses besides the barns, plundered the inhabitants, and carried off a quantity of live stock. All the houses on the islands of Prudence and Patience, save one, were burned by the British troops.

Barrington was equally exposed and our people were on guard by day and by night, to protect their homes and property. Two guard houses were established in the town, one at Nayatt, at the house of James Brown, and the other at Rumstick, at the house of Nathaniel Smith. The militia of the town was constantly on duty at these points from the commencement of the war until the departure of the British from Newport in 1779, during a period of four years. This guard duty was essential, not only for the protection of our exposed coast line, but also to aid in keeping the enemy out of Providence. Forts had been built at Fox Point, Field's Point, and Sassafras Points, but if the enemy could effect a landing at Barrington, they could march to Providence and attack this important source of supplies from the land side. The only hindrance to such action was an incessant patrol along our south shore, from Nayatt to Rumstick. so that if a landing were once effected, warning could be carried to Providence in short order.

The efficiency and bravery of our coast guard are well established by the facts that no landing was made on our shores, although British ships were at anchor in the bay, south of the town, for four years, and that not a dollar's worth of private property of the towns' people was destroyed by any hostile incursions of the enemy. While all the towns and islands south of us were attacked or pillaged by the soldiers it is a matter of most honorable record to the alertness of our home-guard that no harm came to Barrington property or people.

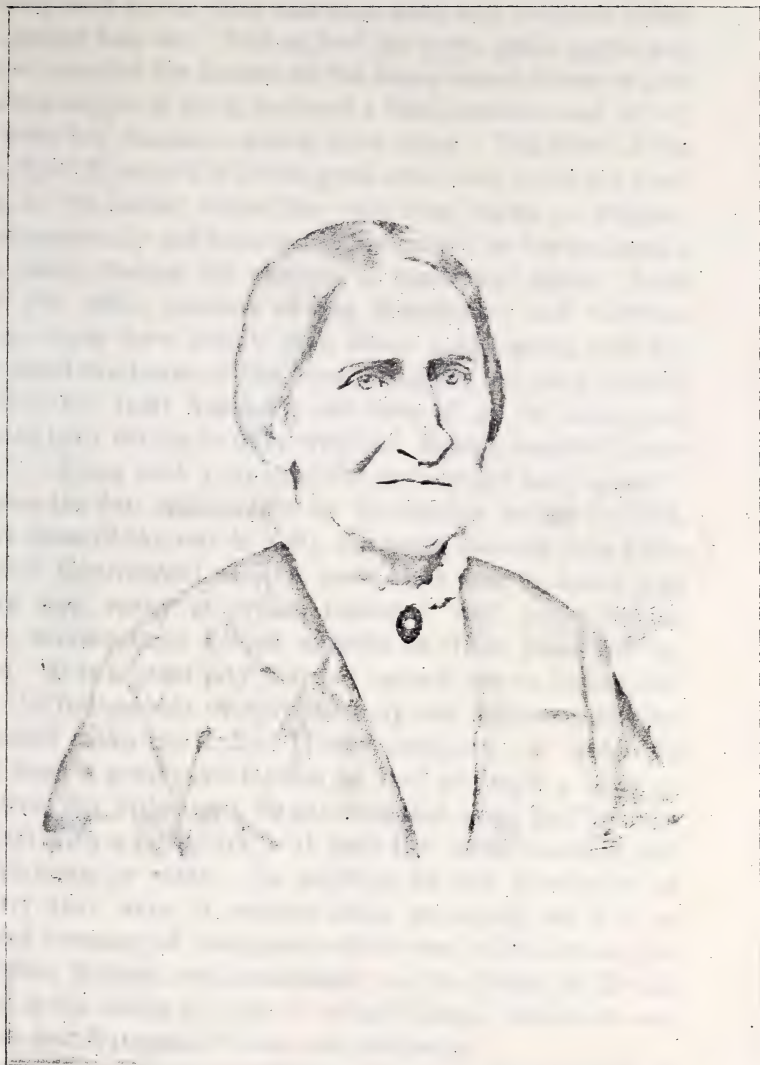
It can be readily seen that Rhode Island was threatened by two hostile camps—The British troops, sometimes numbering 7,000 men, and a British fleet of large dimensions with headquarters at Newport;—a constant menace and always on the alert to destroy property and keep our people under arms. When General Washington wanted troops from Rhode Island, Governor Cooke replied that we needed more than we could raise for our own defence. When fully made aware of our perils the great General wrote, "that the peculiar circumstances of Rhode Island, under an invasion, furnish many apologies for the retention at home of the troops so much needed for the Continental service."

From these facts it will readily be seen that Barrington militia were no holiday soldiers. From April, 1775, to October, 1783, there was not a day that our people, men and women were not in service in one form or another. The women made clothing, of all sorts, and blankets for the soldiers. In one instance, in a neighboring town, it is related that the wool which was on the sheep's back in the morning was a finished garment on the back of a Revolutionary soldier before bed-time. We may conclude, however, that early rising and late retiring marked that day's housekeeping. The women also, in the absence of the men, worked the farms, took care of the stock, and attended to the marketing of produce. Abigail Salisbury, widow of George Salisbury, who applied for and secured a pension after the war, when one hundred years old, took an active part in the Revolution and

and the fact that the American Medical Association is a powerful organization, it is not surprising that the American Medical Association has been successful in its efforts to control the medical profession. The American Medical Association has been successful in its efforts to control the medical profession because it has been able to control the medical profession. The American Medical Association has been successful in its efforts to control the medical profession because it has been able to control the medical profession. The American Medical Association has been successful in its efforts to control the medical profession because it has been able to control the medical profession.

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ELIZABETH W. BICKNELL.



knit stockings for the whole guard at Rumstick. Anna Aldrich of Smithfield, widow of Israel, while her husband was in service, carried her baby with her to the field, cradled it in the boughs of a tree while she hoed corn and potatoes, raked hay, pulled flax, etc. She milked the cows, made butter and cheese, mended the fences on the farm, raised three or four hundred weight of pork, fattened a beef creature, and did all the work her husband would have done. The wife of the Hon. Paul Mumford of Barrington, who lived under the great elms, at the corner where the main road turns to Warren, did substantially the same work, and cared for her husband's large dairy, during his absence on matters of state. Such were the noble mothers of the Revolution, and worthier women never drew breath than these great souls, who not only stood the brunt of the home struggle, but they made it possible for their husbands and sons to go to battle, and cheered their return to duty with the Roman mother's command: "Bring back your shield or be brought back upon it."

From the first enlistments in Barrington militia in 1775, to the close of the war in 1783, our town enlisted into Colonial and Continental service more than one hundred and eighty men, many of whom rendered well authenticated active service from fifteen months to three years and upwards. It is a great pity that our records are so incomplete as to the full amount of work done by our soldiers, and that we cannot make the Roll of Honor complete. It is on the other hand a great satisfaction to find so large a body of men from our little town, so patriotic that every call for men was met with a full quota, with only the usual bounties paid by the town or state. In addition to the companies of infantry that were at various times recruited, we had an artillery company of two guns which was called into action at Bristol, Warren, and presumably on the Island of Rhode Island in the battle of 1777, of which Samuel Bosworth was captain and Nathaniel Heath was lieutenant.

The writer copied the following list of male persons in Barrington in 1777, from records at the State House while

Hon. John R. Bartlett was Secretary of State. Mr. Henry Bowen, the tavern keeper, made the census.

NAMES OF ALL MALE PERSONS 16 YEARS AND UPWARDS IN THE TOWN
OF BARRINGTON, 1777.

NAMES.	16-50 able to bear arms.	16-50 unable.	50-60 able.	50-60 unable.	60 and Negroes. upwards.
Nat. Martin . . . . .	.	.	.	.	I
Luther Martin	I				
Anthony Martin	I				
Joseph Gladding	I				
Samuel Bosworth	I				
Nath. Smith	I				
Paul Mumford	I				
Newdigate Adams	I				
Samuel Adams . . . . .	.	.	I		
Joshua Kent	I				
Edward Bosworth . . . . .	.	.	.	.	I
Hez. Kinnicutt	I				
Daniel Kinnicutt	I	.			
Geo. Salisbury	I				
Hez. Tiffany . . . . .	.	.	.	.	I
Joshua Bicknell . . . . .	.	.	.	I	
Joshua Bicknell, Jr.	I				
Josiah Viall	I				
Wm. Andrews . . . . .	.	.	.	I	
Samuel Allen	I				
Philip Traffern	I	15 mos. service.			
Henry Bowen	I				
Wm. Brown	I				
James Brown, Jr.	I				
Viall Allen	I				
Nath. Heath	I				
Peleg Heath	I				
Solomon Peck	I				
Consider Tripp	I				
Enoch Remington	I				
Amos Peck	I				
Samuel Peck . . . . .	.	.	I		
David Peck	I				
Edward Adams . . . . .	.	.	.	I	
Joseph Adams	I				
Matthew Watson, Jr.,	I				
Matthew Watson . . . . .	.	.	.	.	I
John Watson	I				

NAMES.	16-50 able	16-50	50-60	50-60	60 and	Negroes.
	to bear arms.	unable.	able.	unable.	upwards.	
Nath Clark	I					
Ebenezer Tiffany	I					
Elkanah Humphrey	I					
Josiah Humphrey				I		
Josiah Humphrey, Jr. . . .	I					
Sam'l Sabin	I	Continental service.				
Thos. Barnes					I	
Wm. Buffington	I					
Benj. Martin			I			
John Martin					I	
Sam'l Short	I					
John Short, Jr.	I					
John Short	I					
John Carey	I					
J. J. Drown	I					
Dan'l Drown	I					
Benj. Drown, Jr.	I					
Benj. Drown					I	
Spicer Hews	I					
John Kent	I					
Sam'l Kent	I					
Moses Tyler	I					
Duncan Kelley	I					
John Kelley						I
Josiah Bowen	I					
James Bowen				I		
Benj. Hathaway	I					
Rufus Martin	I					
Edward Martin	I					
James Martin	I					
Benj. Horton	I					
Moses Horton, Jr.	I					
Moses Horton						I
Abiel Grant	I					
Ebenezer Grant	I					
Thomas Grant	I					
Shubael Grant	I					
Joseph Grant	I					
Benj. Allen	I					
Joseph Allen					I	
Will Harding	I					
Richard Harding	I					
Comfort Stanly	I					
Matt. Allin	I					

NAMES.	16-50 able to bear arms.	16-50 unable.	50-60 able.	50-60 unable.	60 and upwards.	Negroes.
Thos. Allin	I		In ye service.			
Sylvester Viall	I					
Sam'l Viall	I					
Joseph Viall					I	
Joseph Viall, Jr.	I					
Jas. Humphrey	I		In ye service.			
Sam'l Humphrey				I		
John Barnes	I					
Sam'l Barnes	I					
Peleg Barnes	I					
Levi Barnes	I					
Gideon Reed	I					
Eleazer Reed	I					
David Reed	I					
Benj. Gardner	I					
Dexter Mumford	I					
Benj. Mumford, Jr.	I					
Benj. Mumford	I					
Scipio Freeman, a Negro						I
David Luther	I					
Daniel Bears	I					
James Bushee	I					
Benj. Grant	I					
Simeon Drown	I					
Caleb Drown	I					
Simon Smith	I					
Total	88	3	9	2	6	1

As British troops or vessels were stationed at Newport and in the Bay for a long period, the militia of Barrington, which remained at home, was subject to sudden calls as minute or alarm men, to aid in case of attacks, as when the British attacked Warren and Bristol. The following orders and reports indicate the nature of the service and the condition of alertness of the people:



of these cases in which the disease was found to be due to the first group of causes, the cases in which the disease was found to be due to the second group of causes, and the cases in which the disease was found to be due to the third group of causes. The results of the study are as follows:

BARRINGTON, APRIL YE 1, A. D. 1776.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE PERSONS WHO APPEARED ON THE
ALARM AT BRISTOL THIS DAY.

Thomas Allin, Capt.,	Josiah Bowen,	
Viall Allen, Left.,	David Luther,	ARTILLERY COMP.:
Daniel Kinnicutt, Ens.,	John Watson,	
Nathaniel Smith, Ser.,	Joshua Bicknell, Jr.,	Samuel Bosworth, Capt.
George Salsbury, Ser.,	William Harden,	
Benjamin Drown, Jr.	Samuel Conant,	Privets.
[Cor'l.,	Daniel Drown,	William Jones
Nudigate Adams, Cor'l.,	John Sheldon,	Joseph Adams,
Josiah Humphrey, Jr.,	Jonathan Bosworth, Jr.,	Nathaniel Peck,
[Cor'l.,	James Goff,	Samuel Viall,
Thomas Grant, Cor'l.,	Abiel Grant,	Sylvester Viall.
Samuel Short, Drum.,	Benjamin Martin,	
Joseph V. Allen, Fifer,	Joseph Bullock,	SOLOMON PECK, JR.,
Ebenezer Tiffany,	Samuel Martin,	Clerk.
Joshua Kent,	Moses Horton,	
William Kelley,	William Andrews,	Nathan'l Smith & Jon'n
John Short, Jr.,	Benjamin Horton,	Bosworth Jr. Did Duty
Amos Peck,	Edward Martin,	in the Militia and are
Nathaniel Clark,	Ebenezer Grant,	Reconed with them.
Samuel Barnes,	Simeon Titus,	Per T. Allin.
Samuel Adams,		

BARRINGTON, June ye 19th, 1776.

[Seal.] BRISTOL, SC.

To Capt. Thomas Allin, Esq., Captain of the 3rd Company of the Regiment under my Command in the County of Bristol.

Greeting. Sir: By virtue of a Letter from his Honor the Governor, in which I am Desired, that you warn your Company to hold themselves in readiness to March at the earliest notice of the approach of the Enemy, as by a handbill sent by order of Congress to the Hon'l. Convention at New York; That General Howes orders are to attack that place in ten days from the 14th of June, and as part or all of that force may attack Newport on their way thither.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date above written.

NATH'L MARTIN, Colonel.

BRISTOL, December 11, A. D. 1776.

To Capt. THOMAS ALLIN :

These are to impower you to Proceed into the towns of Warren, Swanzey, and Rehoboth, and to purchase as many Blankets as you Can agree for and if you cannot Purchase any you must take to the amount of one Hundred, not taking more than one or two from any one family.

Make strict search as they must be had, for the army are now suffering for the same and give your receipt for the number taken to the owner of the same. And for your so doing this shall be your sufficient Warrant.

Pr. Me, WILLIAM BRADFORD,
Deputy Governor of the State of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, March 12, 1777.

SIR : You are hereby ordered to march with the Company under your Command to Tiverton and joyne the Regiment as soon as possible as the Nature of the Cause admits of No delay.

To Capt. THOMAS ALLIN. I am, sir, yours,
BENJAMIN TALLMAN, Colo.

BRISTOL, March 15th, 1777.

Due to Capt. Bosworths Party of men at Barrington and Capt. Allins Company at the same place, for allowance not drawn, Viz.: 70 lbs. of beef, twenty-six & $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of butter, five pounds eight ounces of soap and two hundred and ten pints of beans for thirty five men, two weeks weekly allowance.

From STEPHEN SMITH *Commissary.*

STEPHEN WHITING.

	£	S.	D.
26 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. butter . . .	0	17	6
210 pints beans . . .	0	17	6
51 lbs. 8 oz. soap . . .	0	2	0
70 lbs. beef . . .	0	17	6
	£ 2	14	6

WARREN, Thursday, June 5, 1777.

Capt. Sam'll Bosworth: you will take eight of your men exclusive of your self, a list of whose names you have here under-written and keep a guard at Rumstick for fifteen days when I will order a relief; you will enter on duty tomorrow at ten o'clock.

NATHAN MILLER, *Colonel*.

Sam'll Bosworth Capt.,
Nathaniel Smith,
Nathaniel Peck,
Matthew Allin,
James Brown,
Samuel Viall,
Hezekiah Kinnicutt,
Joshua Kent,
Comfort Stanley.

WARREN, Sept. 22, 1777.

Capt. Samuel Bosworth:

Sir, I have issued my orders for the Militia and Alarm men in my Regiment to hold themselves in readiness at the firing the two field pieces in the town of Warren to march and parade in the road near the house of Ebenezer Cole there to receive further Orders; equipt in the best manner with their fire arms and accoutrements, with two days provisions ready cooked. I desire you likewise to order the men under your command to hold themselves in like readiness.

I am &c.,

NATHAN MILLER, *Col. Militia*.

WARREN, October ye 12, 1777.

SUNDAY MORNING.

CAPT. SAM'LL BOSWORTH,

Sir, you must call all the men of your Company and march them to Bristol there to join the Regiment immediately. I am,

NATHAN MILLER, *Col. Militia*.

PROVIDENCE, July 17, 1780.

Rec'd of Capt. Thomas Allin by the hand of Samuel Allen, Esq., four Blankets in part of the proportion of Blankets for the town of Barrington, for the Troop raised in this state for six months' service.

In behalf of John Reynolds, Esq., A. C.

BENJ. WEST.

These are to Require you In the Name of the Government & Company of the State of Rhode Island &c. to Warn or Notify all the Gentlemen Soldiers Belonging to the Senior Class to appear at the House of Mr. Henry Bowen In Barrington on the third day of this Instant Month at two o'clock P. M. and for you So Doing this Shall be your Sufficient Warrent, Given Under my hand and Seal at Barrington This Second Day of March A. 1781.

THOMAS ALLIN, *Left Senior Class.*

TO SERGT. JOSEPH VIALI :

N. B. Give my Compliments to them and tell them it is Needless to Bring their Arms as they will have no Need of them at Present.

THOMAS ALLIN.

Mr. Josiah Viall,
Moses Tyler, Esqr,
Mr. Samuel Kent,
Mr. James Martin, First Four for one Month March 1781,
Mr. Joseph Moran,
Mr. Luther Martin,
Mr. Samuel Bosworth,
Mr. Hezekiah Child,
Paul Mumford, Esqr.,
Samuel Allen, Second Four one Month June A. D. 1781,
Solomon Townsend, Esqr.,
Mr. Henry Bowen,
Mr. William Brown,
Mr. Nathaniel Heth,

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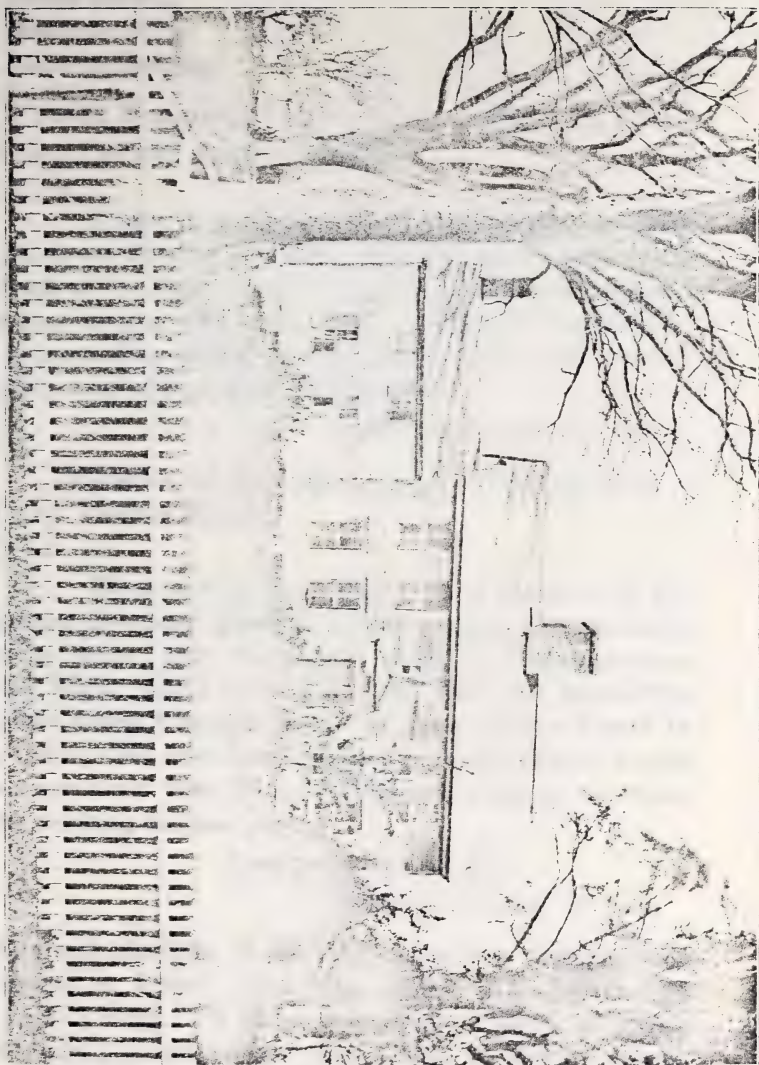
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GEN. THOMAS ALIN RESIDENCE, DROWNVILLE.



Mr. Consider Tripp,
 Elknah Humphrey, Esqr., First Four for one Month March,
 Matthew Watson, Esqr., First Four for one Month March.
 Mr. James Brown,
 Mr. Matthew Allin,
 Mr. Richard Harding.

8 O'CLOCK TUESDAY EVENING, WARREN, Sept. 17, 1782.
 To CAPT. THOMAS ALLIN, Barrington,

SIR:—

I have it in Orders from his Honnour the Deputy Governor Bowen to have the whole of my Brigade ready to march at the shortest notice as the Enemy are Expected to make a landing within the State. You will therefore as the Commanding officer of the Senior Class now present warn the men of that class accordingly.

NATHAN MILLER, *B. Gen.*

TUESDAY, 12 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT, Sept. 17, 1782.
 To CAPT. THOMAS ALLIN,

SIR:—

Since writing the above I have received by Express from Governor Bowen a Letter, urging the necessity of being ready; that the Enemy were at Huntington on Sunday Night with a large fleet, and that two large ships had come round Montauk Point and gone up the Sound to meet them; that from intelligence from Long Island, Rhode Island was their first Object; therefore hope no exertions will be wanting on your part.

I am your Humble Servt.,

NATHAN MILLER, *B. Gen.*

Arms and blankets of Barrington soldiers destroyed by the enemy at Bristol, 25th May, 1778, Capt. Allin's Co., Col. Crary's Regt.: 2 guns, 3 bayonets, 1 drum, 26 blankets, 6 coats, 5 jackets, 6 breeches, 7 hats, 12 shirts, 12 hose, 11 prs shoes, 1 knapsack, 6 canteens, one axe, 5 pails, 5 bowls, 1 pot, one shovel, and one orderly book.

An old orderly book of Colonel William Richmond's Regiment gives interesting facts as to Barrington in the Revolution. The first sixty-four pages are gone. The first record is dated June 10, 1776, at headquarters; it does not say where. On August 1, 1776, headquarters are at Newport. On October 15th, at New London, on October 25th, at New Haven. The last record of Colonel Richmond's Regiment is at New Haven, October 28, 1776. The records consist of orders for drills, reviews, guard duty, etc. The records of courts martial are given also. On July 20th, a salute was fired in honor of American Independence, having just received the news. A report was circulated through the Regiment that Adjutant Hill had stolen a "Sute of Green Cloathes" from a Mr. Dudley. The Adjutant, however, was innocent and suffered damage to his reputation by this report. Information is also given about the building of fortifications on the Island of Rhode Island, viz.:—at "Bristol feary, Howland's feary, Fort Liberty and Brinton's Neck."

The book now appears to be the record of Colonel Nathaniel Martin's Regiment, which is by far the most interesting to us. The first record is dated at Barrington headquarters, December 3, 1776. (Whether Colonel Martin succeeded Colonel Richmond, does not appear.) The following entries relate to military orders for Barrington:

COLL. MARTIN'S QUARTERS,

BRISTOL, January ye 20, 1777.

Coll Martins Orders.

"Ensign Martin, your orders are to take ye men Belonging to ye Alarm and Millitia List of ye first Division Belonging to Barrington this Day & March them to sd Barrington and take up Quarters ye one half at Nath'l Smiths ye other Half at James Browns Esq. in order to Keep A Guard at Each Watch House, ye officers and Privets Equel at Each House and Keep A Guard According to ye Number

Of men Under your Command and that Lieut. Kinnicutt and his men and ye Alaram men are Excused from ye Guard, and these to replace them. Your orders Are to Keep Guard Night and Day, your further orders are to Make A Weackly Return of ye State of your Company To my Quarters In Bristol And to Draw Provisions to Mr. Nathan Miller's Comesary.

Pr Order Collo. MARTIN

N. HUMPHREY, *Clk.*"

Headquarters are removed again to Barrington, April 6th, 1777.

"BARRINGTON HEAD QUARTERS April ye 6, 1777.

Coll Natha'l Martin's Regt ordered to march to Bristol and to Barrington in order to Relieve the Third Division, to Keepe as Good a gard as possible with So fue men."

"BARRINGTON HEAD QUARTERS April ye 7, 1777.

Marcht to Bristl and But a fue men appeared and Returned Home and went to Nayet and Rumstick and Sot the gards."

"BARRINGTON HEAD QUARTERS April ye 8, 1777.

Nothing Remarcable gards as pr order at Bristol and at Barrington as yushel "

"BARRINGTON HEAD QUARTERS April ye 9, 1777.

Gards as pr order and But a fue men appeared to Bristol and my orders was from the Genneral asembly and Council of War to Call the Regt together and to send Second part of the First Division to Bristol and send them forred and to See that the Regt is equipt with Eavry aCutement aCording to Law in order to march at a moments warning."

"BARRINGTON HEAD QUARTERS April ye 10, 1777.

Incine Martin, your orders are to march your Company from Bristol to Mr. Peter Churches and there to gard the West Shore from mr Pecks Rocks down to the mill gutt

On the 10th of June, 1776, the Continental Congress fled from Philadelphia to Lancaster, and then to York. On the 20th of June, they arrived at Lancaster, and on the 21st they moved to York. On the 22nd, they arrived at Lancaster, and on the 23rd they moved to York. On the 24th, they arrived at Lancaster, and on the 25th they moved to York. On the 26th, they arrived at Lancaster, and on the 27th they moved to York. On the 28th, they arrived at Lancaster, and on the 29th they moved to York. On the 30th, they arrived at Lancaster, and on the 31st they moved to York.

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and to Keepe as good watch as possible Can be Kept with so fue men and to Releve the Watch Every tow hours."

"BARRINGTON HEAD QUARTERS April ye 11, 1777.

Lieut Smith Bowin your orders are to set the watch Between sunset and dark to your several places on the West shore and to Releve them Every tow Hours. Lieut. Bowin and Lieut. Bicknel, your orders are to take down the names when they come to do duty and to keepe gards by yr orders and see that Every one duse his duty and see that the houses that you are Station in are Left in as Good order as when you Came into them and yous the peple with good Landwidg And to find the Several alarm-poasts for the sevrel Companys for Bristol Company's the Corthouse; for Worrin Company, Ebenezer Coles house; for Barrington Company, Natha'l Martins House in Barrington."

"BARRINGTON HEAD QUARTERS April ye 12, 1777.

Coll martins Regementle orders that no Officer or Solder Be absent from Quarters He belongs to Nor go more than Haf a mile from his Quarters without Leaf from thear officers gards as yoshal."

"BARRINGTON HEADQUARTERS, April 13, 1777.

Coll Martins Regementle orders. That it is Expected the Evry officer and Solder that is not on duty it Being the Sabath Will atend Publick Worship. Gards as usial."

"BARRINGTON HEAD QUARTERS, April 14, 1777.

Coll. Martins Regementle orders that the Camps turn out persisely at 8, of the Clok in the fore noon and call over the Rolls."

The last record in the book, dated April 15, 1777, reports, "Nothing Remercable gards as usial."

COLONIAL AND TOWN LEGISLATION DURING THE REVOLUTION.

The frequent sessions of the General Assembly gave ample opportunity for that body to act promptly and energetically

in behalf of and the needs of the patriots at home and at the front. The towns were in close and constant touch with one another, and the Colony was in close fellowship with the sister colonies. As a rule Barrington was prompt in answering the call for men, blankets, clothing, and such other material aid as she was called upon to render or voluntarily perform. So thorough was her enlistment of men that tradition has it that, at one time, every able bodied man in town was in some form of military service, leaving the direction of affairs and the work of the farms to the men over sixty, the women, and the boys under sixteen. After the first conflicts with the British, at Lexington and Fanner Hill, we are assured that our townspeople were up and in arms, ready for any call to duty.

The Town and the General Assembly.

In 1774 Mr. Nathaniel Martin and Mr. Thomas Allin represented the town in the General Assembly, and were re-elected in 1775. In June, 1775, Captain Thomas Allin was directed and empowered by the General Assembly "to go to the house of each person in town and take an account of the powder, arms, and ammunition," and to make report to the Assembly at the next session. The same committee man was also instructed to collect all the saltpetre and brimstone in the town and send it with all possible dispatch to the town of Providence, to be sent forward finally to the Continental Congress at New York.

Mr. Luther Martin was appointed to enlist one quarter part of the militia at Barrington, as minute men, "to meet together and exercise themselves in military discipline, half-a-day, once in every fortnight." At the same session Viall Allen was made lieutenant, and Daniel Kinnicutt ensign of the Company of militia, under Captain Thomas Allin.

1776.

In January Barrington was ordered to raise an Artillery Company of fourteen men, the Company to meet half-a-day a

week to practise with cannon, and the men to be allowed one shilling for the half day's work, the company to have two, three or four pound field pieces and an ammunition cart.

In February Mr. Nathaniel Martin of Barrington was appointed a member of a Committee to procure gold and silver coins in exchange for "lawful money bills," to carry on military operations in Canada. Matthew Allin and Samuel Bosworth were cited to appear before the Assembly, for what purpose is not recorded; Peleg Heath of Barrington was chosen lieutenant in the First Regiment. In March Joseph Carlo Mauran of Barrington was chosen master of the row-galley Spitfire, to operate in Rhode Island waters, and Samuel Viall of Wannamoisett was first lieutenant. Captain Thomas Allin was a member of a Committee to procure arms and accoutrements for the supply of the Barrington militia. Mr. Nathaniel Martin had assisted in the conveyance of cattle and merchandise from Block Island to the main land, and was allowed £23, 2d. for his services. The General Assembly, on report of a committee, ordered that in stationing the troops for defence, one company be placed at Barrington. In the distribution of five hundred pounds of gunpowder in the spring of 1776, two hundred pounds were delivered to Bristol, one hundred and fifty pounds to Barrington, and the same amount to Warren.

In May Edward Bosworth and Thomas Allin were chosen to represent the town in the General Assembly, and at the May session Nathaniel Martin, Esq., of Barrington, was chosen Colonel of the Bristol County Regiment, and Thomas Allin, captain, Viall Allen, lieutenant, and Daniel Kinnicutt, ensign of the Barrington militia. Edward Bosworth was appointed an inspector of salt, in answer to the offer of a bounty of three shillings a bushel for all salt manufactured in the Colony. It was at this time that salt was manufactured at Barrington, on the farm now owned and occupied by Hon. John Jenckes. In June on recommendation of the Continental Congress "that an account be taken of the number of inhabitants in the Colony," the Assembly appointed Mr.

Thomas Allin to take the Census of Barrington ; Of the salt belonging to the Colony, 25 bushels were apportioned to Barrington.

In June Philip Traffern of Barrington was appointed a lieutenant in the First Regiment. In September the Assembly voted to allow Barrington to erect a hospital for the inoculation of the small pox in accordance with the Act passed in June. This hospital was erected on Rumstick Point, on the farm of Nathaniel Smith. September 7th the apportionment of salt to Barrington from the State supply was seventy-seven and three-eighths bushels. The population of the town was declared to be 538. Thomas Allin was allowed by the Assembly £25, 11s., for iron work on field carriages, and also £7, 4s., "for his services as captain of minute men, and of those under him on Prudence Island." At the October session of the General Assembly, Mr. Moses Tyler was the Barrington deputy, and Nathaniel Martin was elected Colonel of the Bristol County Regiment. Viall Allin was made lieutenant in Capt. Moses Turner's Company. Philip Traffern was chosen first lieutenant in Col. Stanton's Regiment. In December, 1776, Viall Allin was promoted to the Captaincy of the Barrington Company of militia, vice Thomas Allin, promoted ; Daniel Kinnicutt was promoted from ensign to lieutenant, and James Martin was chosen as ensign, vice Kinnicutt.

1777.

The state valuation of Barrington was £22,575. Warren, £20,000 ; Bristol, £50,000. Simeon Potter of Bristol protested that "owing to the present distressed situation of Bristol," "the said town is not able at present to pay so large a tax as either Warren or Barrington." In March the Assembly appointed Mr. Henry Bowen "to number all persons able to bear arms in Barrington."

John Kelly was allowed £15, 9s., 4d., "for the ferriages of a number of soldiers and their baggage and a number of horses."

Paul Mumford, a distinguished citizen of Newport, and a

deputy from that town, purchased an estate in Barrington in 1774 and removed here with his family. His residence was the brick mansion house under the great elms at the corner south of the Episcopal Church at Barrington Centre. He became one of the most influential citizens of Barrington and was elected as a deputy to the Assembly with Peleg Heath at the spring election.

In April Barrington was called upon to enlist eight soldiers for the Continental battalions, to fill her quota in the service.

Peleg Heath was chosen major of the Bristol County Regiment in May.

A fifteen months' brigade was ordered to be enlisted and the Barrington quota was eleven men.

The Assembly ordered Barrington to furnish four barrels of flour, eight blankets, and one ton, nineteen pounds given to Barrington, as its proportion of the state order, to be delivered within ten days of the rising of the Assembly, and Major Peleg Heath was appointed to secure the blankets, paying for the best no more than thirty shillings.

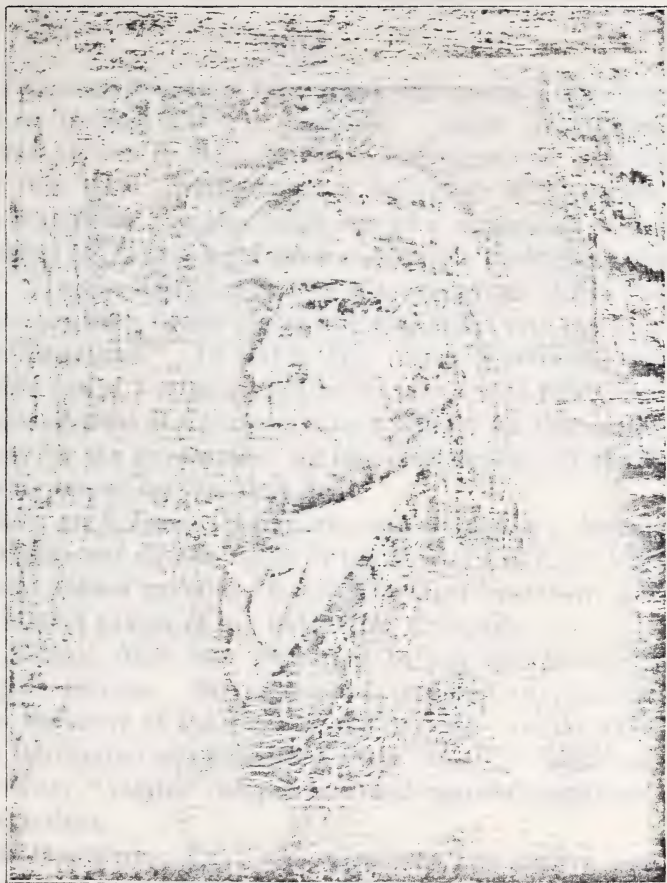
In June Joseph Carlo Mauran of Barrington was chosen captain of the row-galley, *Washington*.

In July Paul Mumford was chosen, in Grand Committee of the Assembly, one of a commission of three to meet commissioners of other New England Colonies and New York at Springfield, Mass., to consult on measures of safety and defence for the northern colonies.

In August Mr. Mumford, with William Bradford, Stephen Hopkins and Henry Ward, the commissioners to Springfield, were made a committee "to draft a bill for the better supply of the troops raised by this colony."

At the same session Major Peleg Heath was appointed a recruiting officer for Barrington "to recruit men to fill up the Continental battalions raising within this colony."

Paul Mumford was ordered paid £18, 00s. 10d. for his time, his servant, two horses and a carriage, and for his expenses to and from Springfield to meet the commissioners of other states.



PAUL MUMFORD.



In October Barrington was ordered to procure eighteen pairs of yarn stockings for the use of the soldiers, her quota of "one thousand pairs of good yarn stockings."

In December thirty-two pairs of "men's good yarn stockings" were called for from Barrington.

The same month Thomas Allin was chosen captain in the first battalion, and Philip Traffern captain in the second.

1778.

In February Nathaniel Humphrey was chosen first lieutenant in Colonel Crary's regiment. Josiah Humphrey, Esq., was chosen to hear petitions and report on "issues within this state," pursuant to a resolution of Congress. Josiah Humphrey was also made one of a committee of five "to draft a bill for taking a general estimate throughout the state." He was also chosen one of a committee of five "to estimate the value of the slaves who may enlist into the Continental battalions." In March Mr. Josiah Humphrey was appointed one of a large committee to take action relative to the establishment of Continental loan officers for the raising of money for the government on loan certificates, no certificate being issued for less than \$200.

In May, 1778, Josiah Humphrey was elected as a deputy. Peleg Heath was chosen major of the Bristol Co. Reg. Viall Allen was chosen captain, Daniel Kinnicutt lieutenant, and James Martin ensign of the Barrington Company.

Mr. Samuel Allen was appointed to pay the bounty to Barrington soldiers. Barrington was ordered to raise ten men for the army as her quota of the last call. At the same session Barrington was exempted from the call to send one-sixth of her "militia independent and alarm Companies" for fifteen days.

Josiah Humphrey, Esq., was appointed "to inquire into the number of guns, bayonets and cotouch boxes," etc., in Barrington.

Josiah Humphrey, Esq., was chosen a member of the State Council of War for Bristol County.

Capt. Thomas Allin made report to the Assembly of sundry articles of clothing of the soldiers in his company, "also of one gun and accoutrements and one silver-mounted hanger belonging to himself which were destroyed and taken by the British troops at Bristol," and the return was referred to the Council of War.

In September Barrington was required to furnish forty-eight pairs of yarn stockings.

In October, Josiah Humphrey, Esq., was made a member of the Council of War for the state and in December his expenses for services were allowed for £27, 19s.

1779.

In February Thomas Allin was chosen captain and Nathaniel Humphrey lieutenant in the first battalion, and Philip Traffern captain in the second battalion.

In May Messrs. Edward Bosworth and Samuel Allen represented the town in the Assembly. Peleg Heath was re-elected as major of the Bristol County Regiment. Paul Mumford was elected a member of the Council of War, and in October he was allowed £63, 16s. for horse hire and expenses in attendance on meetings. Mr. Mumford was also made a member of a committee "to consider divers resolutions of Congress and public letters of great importance, requiring immediate consideration."

Viall Allin was chosen captain, Daniel Kinnicutt lieutenant, and John Short, Jr., ensign of the Barrington company. In December a new battalion was ordered to be raised and Paul Mumford was appointed one of a committee of three to consider the best ways and means to recruit the same.

1780.

Edward Bosworth and Samuel Allen were deputies in the Assembly. Peleg Heath was again elected major of the Bristol County Regiment, and Viall Allen captain, Daniel Kinnicutt lieutenant, and John Short, Jr., ensign of the Barrington

The first of these was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population. This was due to a number of factors, including the high birth rate, the immigration of large numbers of people from Europe, and the discovery of new lands to settle.

The second factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing economy. This was due to a number of factors, including the discovery of new lands to settle, the immigration of large numbers of people from Europe, and the discovery of new lands to settle.

THE UNITED STATES

The third factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population. This was due to a number of factors, including the high birth rate, the immigration of large numbers of people from Europe, and the discovery of new lands to settle.

The fourth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing economy. This was due to a number of factors, including the discovery of new lands to settle, the immigration of large numbers of people from Europe, and the discovery of new lands to settle.

The fifth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population. This was due to a number of factors, including the high birth rate, the immigration of large numbers of people from Europe, and the discovery of new lands to settle.

THE UNITED STATES

The sixth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing economy. This was due to a number of factors, including the discovery of new lands to settle, the immigration of large numbers of people from Europe, and the discovery of new lands to settle.

ton company. The state clothier was ordered to return eighteen pairs stockings to Daniel Kinnicutt.

In March Samuel Allen was made one of a committee of five to procure "two hundred pairs of linen stockings of good quality, not whitened, and ninety pairs linen breeches," for which the state allowed \$8,000.

In June Barrington was required to raise seven men for the Continental battalions, and Thomas Allin was appointed to pay the bounties to the soldiers. Captain Allin was also appointed to procure the quota of blankets from the town, and he was directed to purchase the said blankets at the most reasonable prices, "and not to give more than £80 lawful money apiece for them of the best quality." Blankets were also paid for by certificates which were "receivable in payment of the next state tax."

In July Philip Traffern was again appointed captain. At the same session Barrington was called upon to furnish 800 pounds of beef and seventy bushels of grain for the Continental army.

The Committee to estimate the polls and ratable property of the state, made the following report for Barrington: "Ratable polls, 92; Slaves from 10 to 50 years, 6; Money and trading stock, £850, 11s.; Ounces of plate, 148; Horses from six months, 56; Oxen, 48; Horned Cattle, 305; Sheep and goats, 649; Ratable value of all property, £29,915, 13s.

Of the 634 men called for to assist Count de Rochambeau, Barrington was ordered to furnish seven, and Messrs. Samuel Allen, John Short, Viall Allen, Thomas Allin, and Nathaniel Smith were a Committee to receive recruits. The bounty paid each man on enlistment was £7, 10s., in bills of the state, or in gold or silver within six months. Paul Mumford was allowed £1,736, 10s., for services as a Justice of the Supreme Court. In September Paul Mumford was re-elected as second Justice of the Supreme Court.

Philip Traffern's resignation as a captain in Col. Christopher Greene's Regiment was accepted, and he received his pay of £163, 4s.

the following table, which shows the results of the experiments made in 1891.

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A Committee of the Assembly to revise and amend the late estimate of ratable property, of which Thomas Allin was a member, reported for Barrington as follows: Barrington, number of acres, 4,121; price per acre, £6, 3s.; value of real estate, £25,344, 3s.; total value of town, £29,915, 13s.

In November Mr. Thomas Allin represented to the Assembly that several persons, enlisted into the service, for three months, from Barrington, had not been paid the bounty of £7, 10s.; it was voted that they be paid £52, 10s. in new bills, "or in Continental bills of the old issue at seventy-two for one."

The Assembly adopted the report of Committee of State valuation, making that of Barrington, £29,915, 13s.

Thomas Allin was allowed £79, 16s. for blankets procured from Barrington, and also £1,033, 15s. for his services as one of Committee of state valuation.

1781.

Philip Traffern and Viall Allen were chosen captains in the Bristol County battalion under Col. Nathaniel Church.

Thomas Allin was made the member of a Committee to provide twelve bushels of corn from Barrington, "the corn to be purchased ground into meal and delivered to the Commissary."

Thomas Allin, with John Child, reported to the Assembly that Nathaniel Fales, Jr., had sustained a damage of £58, 10s., "by reason of an hospital's being erected for the French troops upon the farm he hired of the state."

In May Samuel Allen, Esq., was elected a deputy from Barrington.

Paul Mumford of Barrington was elected by the General Assembly Chief Justice of the Superior Court.

Peleg Heath was re-elected Major of Bristol County Regiment.

The May session of the Assembly fixed the new valuation of Barrington at £30,000, for purposes of state taxation.

Philip Traffern and Viall Allen were chosen captains of

A Committee of the Council, to which the Council had referred the question of the proposed extension of the Council's jurisdiction, had reported that the Council should be empowered to extend its jurisdiction to the whole of the British Empire, and that the Council should be empowered to extend its jurisdiction to the whole of the British Empire, and that the Council should be empowered to extend its jurisdiction to the whole of the British Empire.

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Companies in Thomas Potter's Regiment, and John Viall a lieutenant, "to serve for one month."

Thomas Allin was chosen captain, Daniel Kinnicutt, lieutenant, and John Short ensign of the Barrington Company.

In July Mr. Thomas Allin was chosen a Committee to procure two bushels of corn or rye from Barrington before 8th of November, "or one silver dollar in lieu of each bushel of corn or rye."

In December the Assembly appointed a Committee of which Thomas Allin was a member, "to devise the best ways and means to supply the troops doing duty on the island of Rhode Island with their rations for the winter." The Committee reported later in the month, and the report was adopted.

1782.

Thomas Allin was appointed in January, as one of a Committee to apportion a tax of £12,000 for a state tax, £6,000 for a continental tax and £6,000 in articles of produce.

Paul Mumford was voted the sum of £43 4s. 8d., for a slave enlisted in Col. Greene's Regiment, in 1778.

A Committee reported Barrington deficient to the amount of 213 lbs. of beef, Warren 783, and Bristol 1,760, for the use of the army. The new valuation of Barrington was £30,720.

Thomas Allin was chosen as a recruiting officer for soldiers to enlist for three years, the bounty to be \$100 in specie.

Mr. Thomas Allin was appointed to take the census for Barrington. He was also allowed £73, 6s., 11d., on the pay-abstract of his regiment.

In February Barrington was called on for its quota of 28 yards of "good yard-wide, whitened tow-cloth and 4 pairs of good yarn stockings."

At the May session Viall Allen and Samuel Allen were deputies to the Assembly. Elkanah Humphrey was allowed £8, 2s. for his interest in Cato Bannister, a negro slave, enlisted into the regiment of Col. Christopher Greene. Capt.

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Thomas Allin was allowed £4, 13s., 4d. in lieu of clothing due him.

The census of 1782 gave the following returns for Barrington: Whites, males under 16, 130; females under 16, 105; males between 16 and 22, 16; females between 16 and 22, 22; males between 22 and 50, 89; females between 22 and 50, 123; males above 50, 46; females above 50, 45; Indians, none; mulattoes 20; blacks, 26; total, 534. Warren had 905, and Bristol 1,032.

1783.

Messrs. Viall Allen and Samuel Allen were the deputies this year. Paul Mumford was chosen chief justice of the Superior Court. Thomas Allin was chosen lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Bristol County Regiment of militia.

RESOLUTION AS TO TORIES.

April 16, 1783, the town "Voted and ordered that our Representatives in General Assembly Oppose the Returning to this State of any of the Tories or Refugees Once the Citizens of this State, Agreeable to the following instructions; Voted by this Town Meeting which are as followeth viz: — Forasmuch as many persons distinguished and known by the name of Tories and Refugees Once the Citizens of this State Regardless of Honor, Truth, Justice, Religion and Virtue, the Rights of Humanity and every duty they owed to Society: Have joined the Enemy and have Exerted all their powers of property, Artifice, cruelty and Rage to defeat this country of the Enjoyment of the blessings of Peace, liberty and Independence: which blessings Indulgent Heaven, (In Despite of their cruelty and rage, Joined with the Malevolence and rapacity of a Relentless Foe through a severe conflict of War, Ravage, devastation murder and bloodshed) however unmerited, thought proper to bestow, and that we may not Refuse the awards of Heaven, but enjoy them with Security, Tranquility and permanency: We the Citizens of the Town of Barrington in the State of

Rhode Island do solemnly covenant for our Country for its peace and Safety, and pledge our Sacred Honor that we will with our most hearty endeavours bring to punishment all persons above Described who dare to Return into this State, who have acted directly or Indirectly In word or deed in favour of the Enemy to the prejudice of the good Citizens of this State or of the United States and that we will exert ourselves in the Just and Vigorous execution of the Laws against Them, And the Representatives of this Town are hereby Directed to make use of Every Exertion to prevent them or any of them from coming into this State."

1784-1792.

Samuel Allen represented the town in the Assembly in 1784. Paul Mumford of Barrington was chosen chief justice of the Superior Court, and Elkanah Humphrey a justice in the Court of Common Pleas for Bristol County. Thomas Allin was chosen lieutenant colonel commandant of the Bristol County Regiment.

John Short, Jr., was chosen captain, George Salisbury lieutenant, and Abel Grant ensign of the Barrington Co. of militia.

In 1785 Josiah Humphrey and Samuel Allen represented the town in the Assembly. The Honorable Paul Mumford was elected in grand committee of the Assembly to represent the state in the Continental Congress at New York. Elkanah Humphrey was continued as a justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Comfort Bishop was paid a pension to the first day of January, 1785, at twenty shillings per month, it being an allowance of half pay for life on account of wounds or disability resulting from military service. This is the first recorded pension allowed a Barrington soldier of the Revolution. Mr. Bishop was a private in Col. Jeremiah Olney's Regiment, twenty-nine years old. He lost the use of his left wrist and hand, occasioned by a sore gathering on the wrist, when under inoculation for small pox at the

hospital at Philadelphia in May, 1782. In 1788 Mr. Bishop was allowed £138 as pension then due.

In 1786 Messrs. Josiah Humphrey and Samuel Allen represented the town in the Assembly.

Paul Mumford was chosen chief justice of the Supreme Court and Elkanah Humphrey Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Thomas Allin was chosen lieutenant colonel commandant of the Bristol County Regiment.

In 1787 Messrs. Viall Allen and Joshua Bicknell were chosen as representatives to the General Assembly. Paul Mumford was chosen chief justice of Supreme Court and Elkanah Humphrey justice of Common Pleas. In October the Assembly voted that ten copies of the proposed new Constitution of the United States be sent to the town clerk of Barrington, "to be distributed among the inhabitants that the freemen may have an opportunity of forming their sentiments of the proposed Constitution."

In March, 1788, the votes of the towns on the acceptance of the new Constitution of the United States were reported to the Assembly. Barrington vote was 9 in favor and 34 against. Providence voted 0 yeas, 1 no; Bristol, 26 yeas, 23 nays; Warren, 2 yeas, 41 nays; Newport, 1 yea, 10 nays. The state vote was 237 yeas and 2,708 nays.

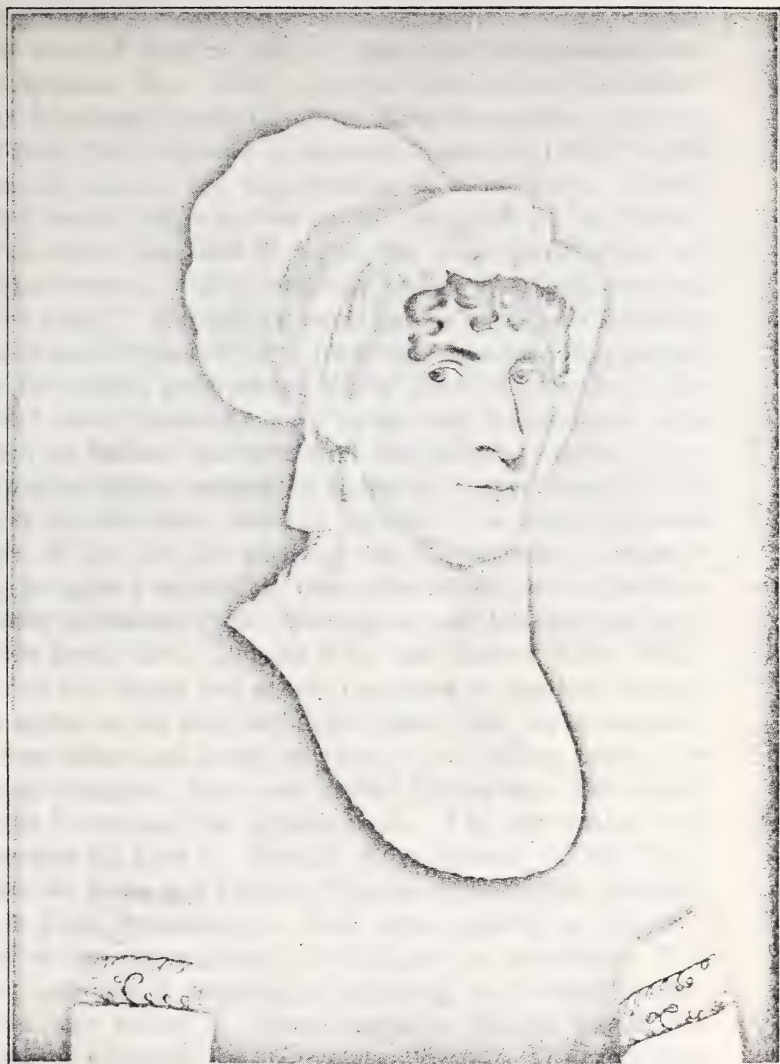
In 1788 Messrs. Samuel Allen and Matthew Allin represented the town in the Assembly and Elkanah Humphrey was chosen a justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Bristol.

Comfort Bishop was allowed £134, pension money.

In 1789 Comfort Bishop was allowed £24 and £48, pension money. Messrs. Samuel Allen and Joshua Bicknell were elected to the Assembly. Elkanah Humphrey was continued as Court Justice.

In 1790 Messrs. Joshua Bicknell and Josiah Humphrey, Jr., were elected to the Assembly.

Samuel Allen was chosen chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Bristol County, and Elkanah Humphrey second justice of the Senior Court.



MRS. AMY HORN.



1790.

The great event of 1790 was the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the state. The new Constitution was presented to the several states in the autumn of 1787. Delaware was the first to adopt it, the vote being unanimous. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, and New York followed in the order named in 1788. North Carolina adopted the Constitution Nov. 21, 1789. Rhode Island was a foreign nation, outside the circle of the Union.

The state was slow to adopt the new Constitution for various reasons. "She, who was first in the fight, was last at the feast." Our people were jealous of their inheritance of civil and religious liberty from the founder; they feared that the central government might usurp the rights of the states; many questions were raised and amendments suggested as further guarantees of the people's rights. The state sovereignty seemed in jeopardy; many feared "she might be shovelled into the Atlantic," as some said she ought to be, for not ratifying the Constitution. After a long struggle a convention was called which met on the first Monday in March, 1790. Barrington sent her two best men to that body, Gen. Thomas Allin and Samuel Allin, Esq.; the one had fought and served the cause of freedom in state and nation in the field for eight years; the other had done no less valiant and heroic service in civil affairs during the stormy struggle. Both were ardent Federalists. Both stood for the Union and the Constitution. The convention was in session till June 3. Samuel Allen served on the Committee on Rules and Orders, Thomas Allin on the Committee to Draft Amendments; both voted against an adjournment of the convention at a critical point in its session. The grand question of adopting or rejecting the Federal Constitution was before it. Hon. Benjamin Bourne moved its adoption, seconded by Governor Bowen. The vote was to be a close one. As the towns were called, an almost

breathless silence was felt in the Assembly room at Newport. Barrington held the balance of the decision in her hands. "How would she use her power?" was the question of interest. The vote stood thirty-two yeas and thirty-two nays. Barrington had not voted. "Mr. Thomas Allin," calls the clerk. "Aye," was the answer. "Mr. Samuel Allen." "Aye," came from the strong voice and will of the Barrington patriot, and the deed was done. "Thirty-four ayes and thirty-two nays" was the announcement of the clerk and the speaker declared the Constitution approved by the convention. The event was celebrated in various parts of the state by the ringing of bells, the firing of salutes, and other demonstrations of joy. News by message was at once sent to Philadelphia and President Washington at once advised Congress that Rhode Island had ratified the Constitution and congratulated Congress on the event. Barrington may well receive congratulations from state and nation as by her votes, Thomas Allin and Samuel Allen made the Union possible and closed a contest extending over fifteen years, from 1775 to 1790, in favor of constitutional government within the Federal Union. Henceforth the state benediction was and we trust ever will be "God save the United States of America."

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

The following additional items are copied from the Barrington town records:

"An acct. of What town Stock I, Henry Bowen Recd. to the Town treasury of Barrington of Col. John Matthewson of Providence, by the hand of Edwd & Jonathan Bosworth, 150 lbs. powder."

December 5th, 1776.

"Received of Nathl. Heath 1 Magazine Chest, Cost 21s. 6p.

April 11, 1777.

"Received of Lieut. Nathl. Heath, who was appointed as a Committee man by the Town of Barrington for that purpose, twenty one pound and A quarter of Muskit Balls & one hundred and forty four flints."

July 13, 1780.

"To Cash paid Abiel Grant sum of Fiftey hard Dollars as a bountey for six months."

"To Cash paid John Barnes the sum of Fiftey hard Dollars as a bountey."

July 14, 1780.

"To Cash paid Benjamin Allen the sum of fiftey hard Dollars as a bountey."

"To Cash paid Enoch Jones the sum of Fiftey hard Dollars as a bountey."

July 17, 1780.

"To Cash paid Joseph Allen Solger £2, o. o."

"To Cash paid Joseph Viall Allen Solger £22, o. o."

December 2, 1780.

"To Cash paid Hannah Smith as a bountey for her negro man Pomp pr his resait £15."

(Town Treasurer's book No. 1, pp. 1 and 19.)

August 28, 1775.

"It was voted in town meeting that Lieut. Viall Allen Draw a Sufficient Quantity of Powder out of the Town Treasrs Hands to make Cartridges for the Inhabitants of Barrington."

"Voted — That each Inhabitant of the Town may Draw Twelve Cartridges out of the Town Stock and keep the same Safly untill there is a Necessary Occasion for Using the Same against our Common enemy, under the Penalty of One Shilling for each Cartridge Wasted or Mising when Demanded by Military Authority the same to be paid by the

THE LITERATURE

"The first of the great poets of the world, who have lived and who are still living, is Homer. He is the father of the Greek and Latin poets, and his influence is still felt in the poetry of the world."—*Macaulay*

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Delinquent to the Town Treasr to Purchase more Powder to Deposit in the Town Treasrs Hands for the Use of the Town each person giving his Receipt for the Cartridges drawn as aforesd, and to pay the same Used as aforesd in Due equality Drawing as aforesd find their own Ball and Cary the Same to sd Lieut. Allen that the Cartridges may be well fitted to the firelock and that the Treasr Deliver the Same Powder when Demanded by Lieut. Allen."

February 12, 1776.

"The General Assembly of this Colony having Orderd an Artillery Company in the Exposed Towns in this Colony under the Command of a Capt. & Lieut. to be Chosen by such Town, Saml Bosworth was Chosen Capt. and Nathl Heath Lieut. of the Company of Artillery to be raised in Barington."

April 28, 1777.

"Moses Tyler, Samuel Allen, Peleg Heath, John Short are appointed a committee to raise eight men for the Continental Battalion."

May 12, 1777.

"Major Peleg Heath is appointed to have the care of the Town's Magazine and to supply the Militia and Alarm with Cartridges."

May 19, 1777.

"Voted that Simon Smith be allowed 150 dollars to accept of the office of Ensign in the Continental Service."

Besides Over and above the above said Bounty, the following Sums was given by Individuals to Encourage them to Inlist on whose account they were Inlisted and Returned as well as Certificated and Sworn to agreeable to the Laws of Congress and this State.

Paid to Sergt. Enoch Jones by Samll Bosworth &

E. Tiffany £18 0

Paid to Jonathan Andrews by Nud. Adams and

Wm. Kelley 16 0

Paid to Thomas Reynolds by Nathl and Peleg Heath	£13 0
Paid to Dick Allin by Matthew Allin & G. Salisbury	15 0
Paid to Jack Allin by Levi Barnes & John Short, Jr.	18 0
Paid to Joseph Sochorose by Nathl Martin & Samll Allen	18 0
Paid to Pomp Watson no Sum but was Inlisted on account of Matthew Watson & So certificated."	

June 20, 1777.

"Account of the money Received From the General Treasurer by Saml Allen pr order of Coll. Nathaniel Martin.

The money Received by Samuel Allen was £352 for the purpose of Raising the Town Quota of men And laid out in the following manner by said Samuel Allen.

Paid Ensign Simon Smith as per vote of the Town May 19, 1777	£45 0 0
Paid Sergt. Enoch Jones his bounty	44 0 0
Paid Matthew Watson, Esqr., his Negro's bounty	44 0 0
Paid Joseph Reynolds, Esqr., for his Negro	44 0 0
Paid Capt. Thomas Allin his Negro's bounty	44 0 0
Paid Capt. Matthew Allin his Negro's bounty	44 0 0
Paid Joseph Sochorose his bounty	44 0 0
Paid Jonathan Andrews and to be Indorsed on the note given him by the Town Treasurer for his Bounty."	

July 7, 1777.

"Voted that the Town Clerke draw a Petition to Genl Spenser in the name and behalf of the Town Praying his Excellency that the Town may be furnished with a guard of Soldiers and the Inhabitants Relievd as the Town hath furnished with her Quota of men for the 15 months Service agreeable to a resolve of the Genl. Assembly of this State."

April 4, 1778.

"Voted and appointed Josiah Humphrey, Jr. Sergt. to Inlist and keep up a Sergt. guard agreeable to the late Resolve of the Committee of War to the Town Clerk Directed."

April 29, 1779.

"Voted and allowed Capt. Philip Traffern the Sum of £5.0.0 for Service Done in Recruiting."

A few letters of the Revolutionary period will show the spirit of the soldiers in the field, in front of the foe, in the opening scenes of the long struggle. As stated, Captain Matthew Allin of Barrington, commanded a company of Rhode Island Militia, some of whom were Barrington men, at Boston, in the contest that drove General Howe from Massachusetts. The following letters were written to his brother Captain Thomas Allin, and his wife, Mrs. Bathsheba Allin, in Barrington :

RHODE ISLAND CAMP,
GOVERNOR BARNARD SEAT, }
ROXBURY, June 13th, A. D. 1775.

TO CAPTAIN THOMAS ALLIN, LOVING BROTHER:— I Received your letter and was very glad to hear that you and all our friends are well and that you under value yourself as to write to me. I hope these Lines will find you and your wife and all your family well as they leave me. Brother (Samuel) Viall is well and all my Company Except William Andrews; he has been Very poorly for some time but is now getting better so that I am in hopes he will Be able for Duty again very soon. We hear that there are four hundred light horse Come over and a number of troops but how many I don't know. We Expect a Battle Very soon and I Long for the Time to Come: when they landed their horses they were seen to take twelve Dead horses out of the hold. Sir, as to what you wrote to me about Major Gray there is no truth in it at all, but I shall not pretend to clear the matter up but if Mr. Childs will Let you know

CHAPTER IV

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
 FROM 1789 TO 1800
 THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
 FROM 1800 TO 1810

CHAPTER V

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
 FROM 1810 TO 1820
 THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
 FROM 1820 TO 1830

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
 FROM 1830 TO 1840
 THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
 FROM 1840 TO 1850
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 FROM 1890 TO 1900

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

FROM 1900 TO 1910

FROM 1910 TO 1920

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 THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
 FROM 2080 TO 2090
 THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
 FROM 2090 TO 2100

the truth of the story, it may Be that Another man will give you more satisfaction than if I wrote myself as he was one that was in my Company all the time. So no more at present, but I Remain, Your Loveing Brother

MATTHEW ALLIN.

The following letter was written to his wife two days after the battle of Bunker Hill :

ROXBURY, RHODE ISLAND CAMP,

June 19th, A. D. 1775.

MY DEAR WIFE :

These few lines will come to let you know that I am well at present and hoping that thay may find you so and all my friends. Last Friday night we began to intrench on Dorchester Hill (Heights) and the next morning the Reglars began to fire on our people. Then we were ordred to march to Roxbury Town. When we got there we sent a party to intrench down near the line ; at the same time the Brigade was drawn up below the meeting house and the Reglars began to fire upon our Senterers at the line and at us on the hill ; from the block house they fired on Dorchester Neck at a party of our men that were there but hurt none of them. At Roxbury the Cannon Balls came pretty thick but did no great hurt, only wounded one man belonging to Connecticut and he died the next morning. As soon as the sun was down they began to throw Bums at us and held on all night ; they wounded one man and that was all. We returned back to our camps this morning. The Reglars At the same time Begun to fire on Colonel Putnam and Continuing till this Day and I do not think that it will sese until t'is settled one way or the other. We have Nuse that there was a number of Reglars killed but how many we do not know. There were five hundred Reglars brought in wounded. Seventy of them were officers and the Number of our men we can not tell that was killed.

Your loveing husband until death,

MATTHEW ALLIN.

The first of these is the fact that the American Medical Association has been successful in securing the passage of the Federal Food and Drug Act, which is a landmark in the history of the regulation of the food and drug industry.

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The following letter was written to his brother, Capt. Thomas Allin, a few days after the battle of Bunker Hill:

ROXBURY, RHODE ISLAND CAMP,

June 29th, A. D. 1775.

DEAR BROTHER:

I Received your letter last night and I am very glad to hear that you and all friends are well and I hope that these few lines will find you and your wife and all my friends well as they leave me. I have no news to write to you except several of the Men-of-War are gone off but where they are gone I dont know, but we think they are going to Newport. We have got a Fort built at Roxbury and we are building several breastworks in order to stop them from coming into the country. There are more or Less guns fired between our people and them (the British) every day.
* * * We must put our trust in God. It may be that he is ordering it for the best, for he is a wise Being. It may profit our souls if it dont our bodies. We must put our whole trust in God although things seem very dark on our side yet I know if we put our trust in God he will help us. Remember my Coind Love to all your family both white and black. I Long to see them all but I shall not till fall if I ever see them. So no more at present,

But I remain, your Loveing Brother until Death,

MATTHEW ALLIN.

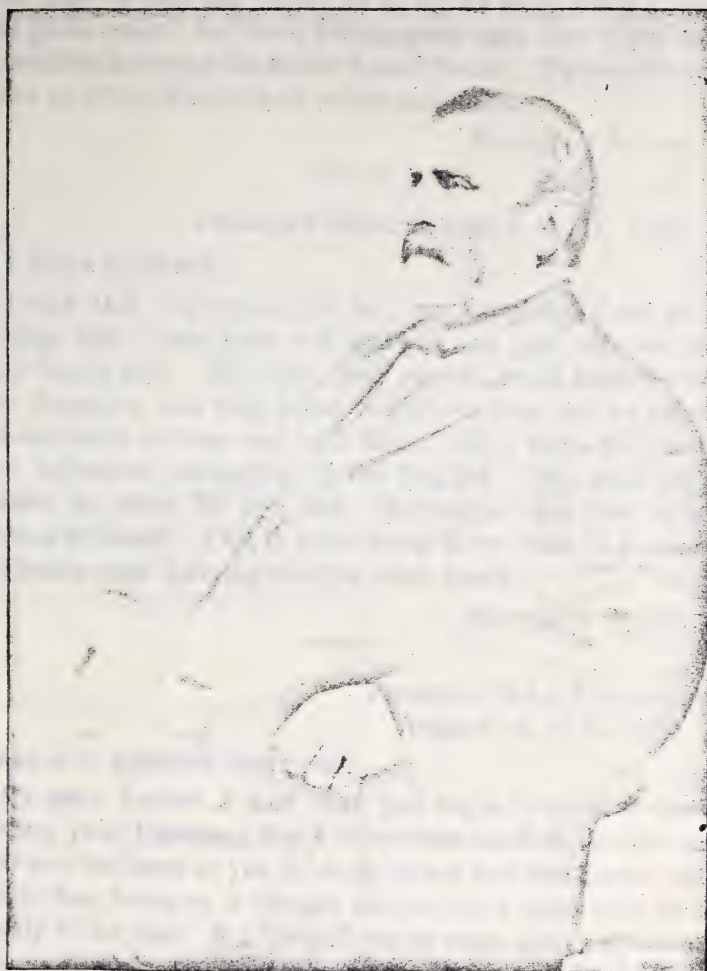
I have heard a great many guns fired while I was writing this Letter, which I suppose to be Putnam paying a salute to the Reglars.

ROXBURY, RHODE ISLAND CAMP,

July 23d, A. D. 1775.

LOVING BROTHER:

These few lines come with my coind love to you to let you know that I am well hoping that these will find you and your wife and all my friends as well as they Leave me. I



SUCHET MAURAN.



JOHN W. FOSTER

am going to move next Tuesday over to Cambridge on Prospect Hill. It is within two hundred yards of the Regulars. But that is not the worst of it, for its Very sickly there. But go we must : for Gen'l Washington says that there are no soldiers here but the Rhode Island forces. Remember my Love to all my friends both white and black.

MATTHEW ALLIN.

PROSPECT HILL, August 2, A. D., 1775.

MY DEAR BROTHER :

I take this opportunity to let you know that I am well. I hope that these lines will find you and your wife and all your family well. We have had several small battles with the Regulars and they killed two of our men and we killed About thirty of them and took about thirty more and burnt two schooners belonging to the Reglars. Pray send me a Letter as often as you can. Remember my love to all friends at home. I am in great haste so no more at present. I Remain your Loveing Brother until Death.

MATTHEW ALLIN.

PROSPECT HILL, Cambridge,
August 16, A. D. 1775.

DEAR AND LOVEING BROTHER :

By your Letter I find that you begin to think of disciplining your Company But I Never saw such A Warrent as that you had sent to you it seems to me that the Cornel had better first Serve as A Corpril But in fact I think that he is hardly fit for that. If a Corpril was to make such a dreadfull piece of work about anything that he was sot about in the Army he would be broke and set in the ranks. I was Last Night on gard down at the lines and the Reglars fired A Number of shots at us, some Come Very Near but hurt No-boddy. My Dear Brother, I understand that you talk of coming down. I would be glad if you would come for I want to see

you very much, here is something worth coming to see. I would Be glad if you would Rite to me as often as you Can. I want to know how my orchard is like to yield for I shall want some syder to drink when I get home. Remember me to all enquiring friends, so no more at present, I remain your friend until Death.

MATTHEW ALLIN.

The following permit to Barrington men "to fish upon the shores of this State," is valuable as evidence of the careful patrol of Narragansett Bay by our troops, but is more valuable as containing the autograph of Major-General William Heath, of the United States Army, and the Count de Rochambeau, commander of the French forces, who aided the Colonists in their long struggle for independence:

NEWPORT, Aug. 16, 1780.

"This may certify that James Drown, James Brown, and Josiah Vial are Friends to the United States, and Permission may be Granted to fish upon the shores of this State, Consistent with the Publick Safety, and it is recommended that the same be granted accordingly.

R. ELLIOTT,

Intendant of Trade.

Approved,

W. HEATH, M. G.

Vue et approuvé pour tous les postes de l'armée de Terre, par nous,

Lieutenant General des Armeés, de S. M. T. C.

Le CTE. DE ROCHAMBEAU."

LIST OF SOLDIERS UNDER THE COMMAND OF

CAPT. THOMAS ALLIN.

Lieut., Viall Allen.

Ensign., Dan. Kinnicutt.

Sergeants.

Richard Harding,

Nath. Smith,

George Salisbury,

Micah Cary.

Drummer, Sam. Short.

Fifer, Joseph Viall Allen.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and its history is therefore a history of growth and development. It is a history of the struggle for independence, of the struggle for a more perfect union, and of the struggle for the rights of the people. It is a history of the great men and women who have shaped the destiny of the nation, and of the great events which have marked its progress. It is a history of the triumphs and the failures, of the hopes and the disappointments, of the joys and the sorrows of a people who have built a great and glorious nation.

The second of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants. It is a nation of people who have come from many different parts of the world, and who have brought with them their own languages, customs, and traditions. It is a nation of people who have been united by a common purpose, and who have worked together to build a great and glorious nation. It is a nation of people who have been united by a common faith, and who have worked together to build a great and glorious nation.

The third of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom. It is a nation of people who have fought for the right to live in peace and harmony, and who have fought for the right to live in freedom. It is a nation of people who have fought for the right to live in a land where the rights of the people are protected, and where the rights of the minority are respected. It is a nation of people who have fought for the right to live in a land where the rights of the future generations are protected, and where the rights of the future generations are respected.

The fourth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress. It is a nation of people who have been the first to use the steam engine, the electric light, the telephone, and the automobile. It is a nation of people who have been the first to fly in an airplane, and who have been the first to land on the moon. It is a nation of people who have been the first to put a man on the moon, and who have been the first to send a man to Mars.

The fifth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace. It is a nation of people who have fought for peace, and who have fought for the rights of the people. It is a nation of people who have fought for the rights of the people, and who have fought for the rights of the future generations. It is a nation of people who have fought for the rights of the people, and who have fought for the rights of the future generations.

The sixth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice. It is a nation of people who have fought for justice, and who have fought for the rights of the people. It is a nation of people who have fought for the rights of the people, and who have fought for the rights of the future generations. It is a nation of people who have fought for the rights of the people, and who have fought for the rights of the future generations.

The seventh of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of love. It is a nation of people who have fought for love, and who have fought for the rights of the people. It is a nation of people who have fought for the rights of the people, and who have fought for the rights of the future generations. It is a nation of people who have fought for the rights of the people, and who have fought for the rights of the future generations.

The eighth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope. It is a nation of people who have fought for hope, and who have fought for the rights of the people. It is a nation of people who have fought for the rights of the people, and who have fought for the rights of the future generations. It is a nation of people who have fought for the rights of the people, and who have fought for the rights of the future generations.

The ninth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of faith. It is a nation of people who have fought for faith, and who have fought for the rights of the people. It is a nation of people who have fought for the rights of the people, and who have fought for the rights of the future generations. It is a nation of people who have fought for the rights of the people, and who have fought for the rights of the future generations.

The tenth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of courage. It is a nation of people who have fought for courage, and who have fought for the rights of the people. It is a nation of people who have fought for the rights of the people, and who have fought for the rights of the future generations. It is a nation of people who have fought for the rights of the people, and who have fought for the rights of the future generations.

The eleventh of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of strength. It is a nation of people who have fought for strength, and who have fought for the rights of the people. It is a nation of people who have fought for the rights of the people, and who have fought for the rights of the future generations. It is a nation of people who have fought for the rights of the people, and who have fought for the rights of the future generations.

The twelfth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of wisdom. It is a nation of people who have fought for wisdom, and who have fought for the rights of the people. It is a nation of people who have fought for the rights of the people, and who have fought for the rights of the future generations. It is a nation of people who have fought for the rights of the people, and who have fought for the rights of the future generations.

The thirteenth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of beauty. It is a nation of people who have fought for beauty, and who have fought for the rights of the people. It is a nation of people who have fought for the rights of the people, and who have fought for the rights of the future generations. It is a nation of people who have fought for the rights of the people, and who have fought for the rights of the future generations.

The fourteenth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of goodness. It is a nation of people who have fought for goodness, and who have fought for the rights of the people. It is a nation of people who have fought for the rights of the people, and who have fought for the rights of the future generations. It is a nation of people who have fought for the rights of the people, and who have fought for the rights of the future generations.

The fifteenth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of greatness. It is a nation of people who have fought for greatness, and who have fought for the rights of the people. It is a nation of people who have fought for the rights of the people, and who have fought for the rights of the future generations. It is a nation of people who have fought for the rights of the people, and who have fought for the rights of the future generations.

Corporals.

Benjamin Drown, Jr.,
Josiah Humphrey,

Nudigate Adams,
Thomas Grant.

Privates.

Joshua Kent,
Nathl. Martin, Jr.,
James Bushee,
William Kelly,
Hezekiah Kinnicutt,
Joseph Bullock,
Sam Barnes,
Consider Tripp,
David Peck,
Danl. Peck,
Josiah Viall,
Danl. Drown,
Benj. Grant,
James Goff,
Benj. Hathaway,
James Martin,
Saml. Martin,
Ebenezer Bishop,
Nathanl. Clarke,
John Williams,
William Harding,
Comfort Standley,

David Brown,
Joseph Gladding,
Wilson Low,
William Jones,
John Watson,
Levi Barnes,
Spencer Bears,
William Brown,
Solomon Peck, Jr.,
Edward Adams,
Samuel Conant,
Joseph Grant, Jr.,
Abiel Grant,
Benj. Horton,
Oliver Kelly,
Edwd. Martin,
James Short,
Simeon Titus,
John Thurber,
Joseph C. Mauraan,
Josiah Bowen,
Nathaniel Peck:

Luther Martin,
Enoch Jones,
Joshua Bicknell, Jr.,
John Humphrey,
Ebenezer Tiffany,
Henry Bowen,
Sylvester Viall,
Peleg Heath,
Amos Peck,
Joseph Adams,
Spicer Hews,
Shubael Grant,
Ebenezer Grant,
Moses Horton,
Dunkan Kelly,
Rufus Martin,
John Short, Jr.,
Benj. Martin,
David Luther,
John Sheldon,
John Short,

BARRINGTON, Aug. 5, 1775.

ENLISTMENTS FOR FIFTEEN MONTHS, UNITED STATES
SERVICE, FROM DECEMBER, 1776 TO JUNE, 1777.

BY CAPTAIN THOMAS ALLIN.

Captain Thomas Allin's Company, Colonel Smith's Regiment.

Nathaniel Humphrey, Sergeant.....	Dec. 6th, 1776.
Enoch Jones, Sergeant.....	" " "
William Jones, Corporal.....	" " "
John Humphrey, Corporal.....	" " "
Joseph Viall Allen, Fifer.....	" " "
Moses Horton.....	" " "
Nathaniel Humphrey, Jr.....	" " "
Joshua Bicknell, Jr.....	June 4th, 1777.
Anthony Martin.....	" " "
Sylvester Viall.....	" " "
Joel Peck.....	" " "

Joseph Adams.....	June 4th, 1777.
Peleg Arnold.....	" " "
Samuel Reade.....	" " "
James Humphrey.....	" " "
Samuel Humphrey.....	" " "
Samuel Short.....	" " "
Ebenezer Bishop.....	" " "
Spicer Hewes.....	" " "
Amos Humphrey.....	" " "
John Barnes.....	" " "
Jonathan J. Drown.....	" " "
Caleb Drown.....	" " "
Samuel Low.....	" " "
Daniel Matthews.....	Jan. 8, 1777; deserted July 20, 1777.
David Luther.....	April 8, 1777.
William Read.....	" " "
Samuel Sabin.....	Dec. 20, 1776.
John Kent.....	
James Goff.....	
James Arnold.....	

These Soldiers received £6 as bounty; advanced pay, £2, 2s., and some clothing.

From Muster Rolls of Captain Thomas Allin's Company.

MILITIA GUARD, BARRINGTON.

FORTY-FIVE DAYS, FROM APRIL 5TH TO MAY 20TH, 1778.

Sergt. Josiah Humphrey,	George Salisbury,	Ebenezer Tiffany.
Corp. William Kelley,	Samuel Humphrey,	Lewis Peck,
Corp. Nathaniel Smith,	Nathaniel Peck,	Josiah Humphrey,
Consider Tripp,	Elkanah Humphrey,	Martin Luther,
Nathaniel Heath,	Ichabod Brown,	Haile Child,
James Bushee,	Luther Martin,	Wm. Child,
John Kent,	Anthony Martin,	Wm. Green,
Joshua Bicknell, Jr.,	James Adams,	Ambrose S. Cole,
Sylvester Viall,	Nathaniel Paine,	Samuel Brown.
Joseph Kent,	Matthew Watson,	

The following was the form of an enlistment paper to which each soldier subscribed :

I The Subscriber do hereby solemnly engage and inlist myself as a Soldier in the Pay of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, for the Prefervation of the Liberties of America, and the Defence of the

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United States in general, and of this State in Particular, from the Day of my Inlistment until the Sixteenth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-nine, unless sooner discharged by the General Assembly of said State. And I hereby promise to submit myself to all the Orders and Regulations of the Army, and faithfully to observe and obey all such Orders as I shall receive from Time to Time from my Officers.

Witness my Hand, this Ninth Day of July in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-eight.

His
WILLIAM X TYLER.
Mark.

July 21, 1778, The sd. William Tyler was duly sworn before me
SHEARJASHUB BOURN, Just. S. C.

[L. S.]

BARRINGTON, to wit;

To Either of the Sergeants of the Militia of Barrington, Greeting:

You are hereby Required to Go to every House and family within your District on the first Monday of this instant February, There to Examine the Arms and Amunition of All the Males from sixteen to sixty years of Age According to law; And make return of the Same to myself or in my Absence to the Next Superior Officer, on or before the sixth day of this instant February, and for your so doing This shall be your sufficient Warrant.

Given under my hand and seal this first day of February, A. D. 1776. Fail not but true Return make with your Doings thereon.

THOMAS ALLIN, Capt.

An Abstract of Militia Guard, Stationed at Barrington, under the Command of Sergt. Josiah Humphrey, Forty Five Days, viz. : From the Fifth of April to the 20th of May, 1778.

Sergeant Josiah Humphrey,
Corporal William Kelley,
Corporal Nathaniel Smith,
Consider Tripp,
Nathl. Heath,
James Bushee,
John Kent,
Martin Luther,
Hale Child,
Wm. Child,

George Baxter,
Samuel Humphrey,
Nathl. Peck,
Elkanah Humphrey,
Ichabod Brown,
Saml. Brown,
Luther Martin,
Ambrose S. Cole,
Anthony Martin,
James Adams,

Wm. Green,
 Joshua Bicknell, Jr.,
 Sylvester Vial,
 Joseph Kent,

Nathl. Pain,
 Matthew Watson,
 Ebenezer Tiffany,
 Lewis Peck,

George Salisbury.

JOSIAH HUMPHREY, *Sergeant*.

PROVIDENCE, April 17, 1779.

These received of Capt. Thomas Allin, one blanket to each of us the subscribers as witness our hands,

John Humphrey,	Cuff. Blackman,	Silvenus Bishop,
Comfort Bishop.	Caleb Drown,	Thomas Simmons,
Wheaton Luther,	Benjamin Shearman,	George Shearman,
Nathaniel Humphrey,	Comfort Stanley,	Ebenezer Bishop,
Amos Humphrey,	Allin Viall,	John Barnes,
	Lieut. Nathaniel Humphrey.	

BARRINGTON SOLDIERS.

CAPTAIN VIALl ALLEN'S COMPANY, 1780.

George Salisbury,	Martin Luther,	Curtis La Dieu,
Micah Carey,	Daniel Drown,	Edward Kinnicutt,
Benj. Drown, Jr.,	James Grant,	Wm. Child,
Josiah Humphrey, Jr.,	Shubael Grant,	John Barnes,
John Kelley,	Ebenezer Grant,	Jonathan Andrews,
Samuel Short,	Abiel Grant,	Asa Allen,
Samuel Barnes,	Jonathan J. Drown,	Comfort Allen,
Joseph V. Allen,	John Watson,	Enoch Jones,
David Peck,	Benjamin Grant,	Anthony Martin,
Amos Peck,	Hezekiah Kinnicutt,	Nathl. Luther,
Ebenezer Tiffany,	Nathaniel Smith,	Squire Munro,
Nudigate Adams,	Ambrose S. Cole,	Saml. Handy,
Joshua Bicknell, Jr.,	Joseph Gladding,	James Bicknell,
Winchester Bicknell,	David Reed,	Benjamin Allen,
Edward Martin,	John Kent,	John Humphrey,
Samuel Martin,	Asa Bicknell,	Ebenezer Bishop,
Spicer Hewes,	Josiah Luther,	Isaac Ormsbee,
Josiah Bowen,	James Adams,	James Kent,
Benjamin Martin,	Jonathan Bushee,	James Brown,
James Bushee,	Haile Child,	Samuel Short,
	Josiah Bowen.	

PARTIAL SERVICES OF BARRINGTON SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION FROM 1775 TO 1783.

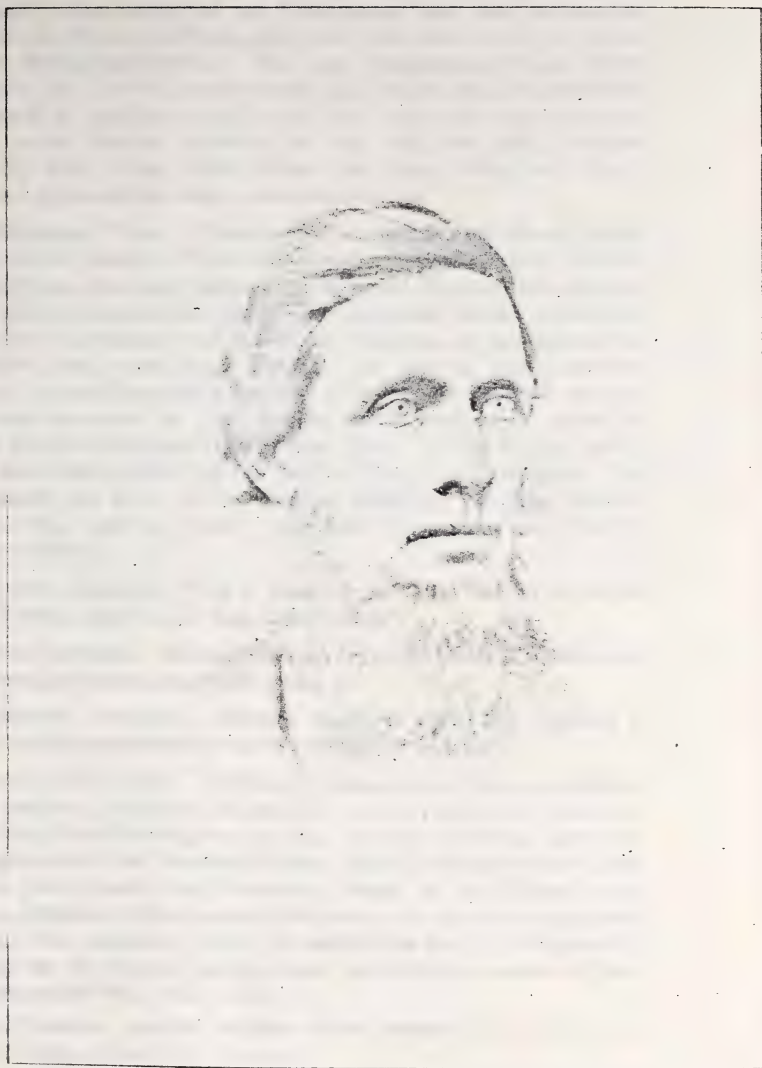
The following records of the services of Barrington men in the War of the Revolution are necessarily incomplete, inasmuch as the muster rolls of that period have been scattered over the State and country, and many have been destroyed. The Secretary of State has indexed the rolls that have been collected at the State House, and the Rhode Island Historical Society has a collection of these papers which are also indexed and made serviceable for historic study. In addition to the use of these valuable papers, the writer has in his possession a number of the muster rolls and military papers of Captain Thomas Allin, Captain Viall Allen, and Captain Matthew Allin, of Barrington. All these papers have been carefully studied and used in the preparation of the individual records which follow. Partial as the records may be, they will serve as a guide to those who are seeking information as to the patriotic services of their ancestry. It is quite certain that there are many omissions of services rendered, and probably names are omitted that should be found in the catalogue, but such omissions are due to the want of full official reports. The writer is indebted to Mr. Ebenezer Tiffany, Jr., of Barrington, who has made a careful research of the records at the State House and at the rooms of the Historical Society, the results of which are incorporated in this record.

ADAMS, EBENEZER. Son of James and Lydia Adams, b. Oct. 13, 1762; was in the Continental service and died at West Point, Aug. 1, 1782.

ADAMS, JAMES. Son of Ebenezer and Hannah Adams, b. Sept. 6, 1740; was a member of Capt. Viall Allen's Co. in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.

ADAMS, EDWARD. Was a soldier in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., enrolled August, 1775.

- ADAMS, JOSEPH, Corp. Son of Ebenezer and Hannah Adams, b. May 25, 1739; was a soldier of Capt. Samuel Bosworth's Artillery Co., and appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776. Enlisted in the general service as corporal, Dec. 16, 1776, in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Colonel Crary's Reg. Enlisted in Colonel Smith's Reg. 15 months. June 4, 1777. Bounty, £12. Served also in 1778.
- ADAMS, NUDIGATE. Son of John and Elizabeth Adams, b. June 13, 1753; was a corporal in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776; was a private in Capt. Viall Allen's Co. in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc. Died Jan. 5, 1798.
- ADAMS, SAMUEL. Was a member of Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776.
- ALLEN, ASA. Son of Samuel and Ruth Allen, b. Oct. 15, 1760; was a member of Capt. Viall Allen's Co. in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.
- ALLEN, BENJAMIN. Was a member of Capt. Viall Allen's Co. in 1780. July 14, was paid bounty of "fifteen hard dollars." "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.
- ALLEN, JOSEPH, Capt. Son of Joseph and Hannah Allen, b. June 30, 1719. Town paid "Joseph Allen soldier £2, July 17, 1780." Full record not known.
- ALLEN, JOSIAH, Corp. Was a corporal in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Col. Crary's Reg. There was due him £8, 16s. 2d.
- ALLEN, JAMES. Was a private in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Col. Crary's Reg.; due him £17, 15s. 7d.
- ALLEN, JOSEPH VIALL. Son of Samuel and Ruth Allen, b. Sept. 23, 1762. Entered the service at the age of fourteen, served as a fifer in Capt. Thomas Allin's and Capt. Viall Allen's Co. from 1776 to 1780. Town paid him £22, July 17, 1780. Received bounty of £6, advanced pay £12, 12s., and some clothing. Went to sea in 1780, and was drowned in a hurricane in the West Indies on October 1st, of that year.
- ALLEN, SAMUEL, Maj. Son of Joseph and Hannah Allen, b. Dec. 22, 1721. He was probably the Samuel Allen who was appointed by the town March 21, 1774, one of a Committee of Correspondence, "to attend to all that relates to the liberties of America." He represented the town in the General Assembly in 1771. Major Samuel Allen died March 25, 1777, aged 56 y. 9 m., wanting 3 days.
- ALLEN, SAMUEL, 2d. Born March 25, 1739. Was a member of Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Col. Crary's Reg., and a "Gentleman soldier of the Senior Class" in 1781. He represented the town in the General Assembly from 1778 to 1789. He died October 22, 1808.
- ALLEN, VIALL, Capt. Son of Samuel and Mercy Allen, b. Dec. 9, 1744. Was ensign of the Barrington Company, June, 1775. Was lieutenant in Capt. Thomas Allen's Co., in August, 1775. On Aug.



LEONARD S. BOSWORTH.



27, 1775, it was voted in town meeting, "that Lieut. Viall Allen Draw a sufficient Quantity of powder out of the Town Treas^{rs} Hands to make Cartridges for the inhabitants of Barrington." In December, 1776, he was captain of a company of militia which was then engaged in the service of the Government, and was stationed at Nayatt and Rumstick Points, and also called into service occasionally at Warren and Bristol. Was 2nd. lieutenant of Capt. Moses Turner's Co., of the three months regiment of 1776; was promoted to captain of Barrington Co., 1778, 1780, 1781. He represented the town in the General Assembly in 1783, 1784, and 1787. He died June 15, 1787. Capt. Viall Allen's Co., Col. Tillinghast's Reg., reported 30 present for duty; whole number 50.

ALLIN, MATTHEW, Capt. Commanded a company of Rhode Island troops in the Army of Observation under General Greene. On the 13th of June, four days before the battle of Bunker Hill, Captain Allin commanded a Rhode Island Co., composed in part of Barrington soldiers at Roxbury and Dorchester Heights, on the right of the American lines under Gen. Putnam. In 1777 he was a member of Capt. Samuel Bosworth's Artillery Co., and on June 5th, of that year, was appointed by Col. Nathan Miller, with eight others, to keep a guard on Rumstick for fifteen days. In 1781 he was one of the "Gentlemen soldiers of the Senior Class" of Barrington. He represented the town in the General Assembly in 1788. He died May 10, 1794, aged 50 years. [See brief biographies and Captain Allin's letters.]

ALLIN, PRINCE, (colored). Was a slave of the Allin family; served in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Col. Crary's Reg.

ALLIN, JACK, (colored). Enlisted May 17, 1777, and received a bounty of £18 from Levi Barnes and John Short, Jr.

ALLIN, RICHARD, (colored). Enlisted May 17, 1777, and received a bounty of £15 from Matthew Allin and George Salisbury.

ALLIN, THOMAS, Brig. Gen. Member of Committee of Correspondence, 1774; member of General Assembly, 1772-3-4-5-6, 1781, 1791-4-5-6-7-8; captain of Barrington Co., Aug. 5, 1775; served as captain in the regiments of Col. Archibald Crary, Col. Christopher Smith, and of Col. John Cooke; was recruiting officer for the United States army at different periods; served his country in the field or in council from the beginning until the end of the war. The records of most of the Barrington soldiers show the effective service of Captain, afterwards Brig. Gen. Allin.

ANDERSON, THOMAS. Soldier in Capt. David Dexter's Co., Col. Israel Angell's Reg., 1 year, Feb. 11, 1777.

ANDREWS, JAMES. Served in the militia guard stationed at Barrington, from April 5, to May 20, 1778.

ANDREWS, JONATHAN. Enlisted in Continental service in 1777. Bounty, £16. Was a member of Capt. Viall Allen's Co. in 1780. Was buried at East Greenwich. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.

ANDREWS, WILLIAM, Sergt. Served in Capt. Matthew Allin's Co. at Roxbury and Dorchester, in June, 1775. Was afterwards in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., and appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776. Enlisted in Capt. Allin's Co., Col. John Topham's Reg., 1778. Was in Capt. Philip Traffern's Co., Col. Topham's Reg., 1779.

ARNOLD, JAMES; a private in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co. Col. Chris. Smith's Reg., 1777. Bounty, £6, and advanced pay.

ARNOLD, PELEG. Soldier in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Col. Christopher Smith's Reg., fifteen months; enlisted June 5, 1777; bounty, £12.

BANNISTER, CATO. Cato was a negro slave of John Bannister of Newport, and an indentured apprentice of Elkanah Humphrey. He enlisted in Col. Greene's Reg., 1783. He was valued at the sum of £105, and the Gen. Treasurer gave his note to Mr. Humphrey for £8 2s., interest on the slave's value.

BARNES, JOHN, Sergt. Son of Levi and Ruth Barnes, b. Oct. 20, 1760. Enlisted in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co. for one year, from March 16, 1778. Was corporal in 1779, and sergeant in 1781. Received bounty of £6, advanced pay £2, 12s., and some clothing, 1777. July 13, 1780, was paid a bounty of fifty hard dollars, for six months' service. Was a sergeant in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Col. Smith's Reg., 1781. Was a member of Capt. Viall Allen's Co. in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.

BARNES, LEVI. Was a member of Capt. Thomas Allin's Co. August, 1775.

BARNES, SAMUEL, Corp. Son of Thomas and Ruth Barnes, b. Sept. 9, 1756. Was a member of Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Aug. 1775, and appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776. He was a corporal in Capt. Viall Allen's Co. in 1780. He d. Aug. 24, 1803. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.

BEAN, THOMAS STACY. Born in Boston, Sept. 10, 1758. Served in the army in 1775, and was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and also at Ticonderoga, N. Y., and in several skirmishes on the sea. He received for a portion of his services a \$100 bill of the Continental currency, which was just sufficient to buy a pair of shoes, worth about two dollars. He d. July 2, 1839.

BEERS, SPICER. Was a member of Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., August 1775.

BICKNELL, ASA. Was a member of Capt. Viall Allen's Co. in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc. He represented the town in the General Assembly in 1784; d. June 14, 1799, aged 52 years.

BICKNELL, JAMES. Son of Joshua and Ruth Bicknell, b. Feb. 2, 1749. Was a member of Capt. Viall Allen's Co. in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.

BICKNELL, JOSHUA, JR. Son of Joshua and Jerusha, was born Jan. 14, 1759; m. Amy Brown 1782; d. Dec. 16, 1837. He enlisted in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Barrington Militia, 1775, and joined the Co. in Alarm at Bristol April 1, 1776. He enlisted for fifteen months in the U. S. service, Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Col. Crary's Reg., which was in service in Bristol and Newport Counties. Enlisted in Col. C. Smith's Reg. for fifteen months, June 4, 1777. Bounty, £12. Was a private in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Col. Crary's Reg., from March 1 to June 16, 1778. Enlisted as an express rider, Dept. of Quarter Master General, and stationed at Tiverton, R. I., Oct. 15, 1779. A pension was allowed his widow, Amy Bicknell, for twenty-four months actual service of Joshua Bicknell as a private in the Rhode Island troops. [See brief biographies.]

BICKNELL, PERO, (colored). Was a slave of the Bicknell family. Served in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Col. Smith's Reg., 1781.

BICKNELL, WINCHESTER, the son of Joshua and Jerusha Bicknell, was born March 31, 1761. He served in Capt. Viall Allen's Militia Co. Was private in Capt. Philip Traffern's Co., Col. Topham's Reg., 1778-1779. In May, 1782, he sailed as a seaman from Providence on board the privateer *Chance*. This vessel was a new one, owned by Messrs. Clark and Nightingale of Providence, and manned chiefly from that place and vicinity. She was commanded by Capt. Daniel Aborn of Pawtucket, mounted twelve cannon, and sailed with a complement of sixty-five men. A few days after sailing, the *Chance* was captured by the British ship of war *Belisarius*, Capt. Graves, of twenty-six guns. These prisoners of war, with others, were soon confined on the prison ship *Jersey*, in Wallabout Bay, near Brooklyn, New York. The *Jersey* was originally a British ship of the line, mounting seventy-four guns, now dismantled and used as a prison ship, from 1780, until the close of the war. A description of the ship, and an account of the terrible sufferings of the incarcerated prisoners, are related in "Recollections of the *Jersey* Prison Ship," from the original MSS. of Captain Thomas Dring, edited by Albert G. Greene. Prov., H. H. Brown, 1829.

The following extract from the narrative of Captain Dring, Commander of the Privateer *Chance*, captured by a British cruiser off Long Island, May 11, 1782, relates to young Bicknell:

"The prisoners were put on board the *Jersey* May 19, and were released after a close imprisonment of two months, during which time seventeen had died, and nearly all the others were dangerously sick of diseases contracted upon that loathsome prison-ship. One of our number who was seized by the fever was a young man whose name was Bicknell of the town of Barrington, Rhode Island. He was unwell

when we left the *Jersey*, and his symptoms indicated the approaching fever; and when we had entered Narragansett Bay, he was apparently dying. Being informed that we were in the Bay, he begged to be taken on deck, or at least to the hatchway, that he might look once more upon his native land. He said that he was sensible of his condition; that the hand of death was upon him; but that he was consoled by the thought that his remains would be decently interred, and be suffered to rest among those of his friends and kindred. I was astonished at the degree of resignation and composure with which he spoke. He pointed to his father's house as we approached it, and said that it contained all that was dear to him on earth. He requested to be brought on shore. Our Captain was intimately acquainted with the family of the sufferer, and as the wind was light, we dropped our anchor and complied with his request. He was placed in the boat, where I took a seat by his side, in order to support him, and with two boys at the oars, we left the sloop. In a few minutes his strength began rapidly to fail. He laid his fainting head upon my shoulder, and said he was going to the shore to be buried with his ancestors; that this had long been his ardent desire; and that God had heard his prayers. No sooner had we touched the shore than one of the boys was sent to inform his family of the event. They hastened to the boat to receive their long-lost son and brother; but we could only give them — his yet warm, but lifeless corpse."

BISHOP, SYLVANUS. Private in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Capt. Crary's Reg., April 17, 1779.

BISHOP, COMFORT. Was in Capt. Allin's Co., Crary's Reg., April 17, 1779; R. I. Cont. Reg.; nine months, campaign of 1782; date of certificate Sept. 20, 1782, for £11, 6s. 8d.

BISHOP, EBENEZER. Enlisted in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co. Was a private in Capt. Allin's Co., Col. Crary's Reg., 1778 and 1779. Was a member of Capt. Viall Allen's Co. in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.

BOSWORTH, EDWARD. Was one of a Committee of Correspondence appointed by the town March 21, 1774, "to attend to all that relates to the liberties of America." He represented the town in the General Assembly in 1776-7, 1779, 1780-1. He died Dec. 1800, aged 84 years.

BOSWORTH, JONATHAN, JR. Son of Jonathan and Molly Bosworth, b. May 20, 1757. Served in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co.; appeared on the alarm at Bristol April 1, 1776.

BOSWORTH, SAMUEL, Capt. Was Lieut. of Barrington Co. in 1775. Was appointed by the town, Feb. 12, 1776, Captain of an Artillery Co. of two guns. He appeared, with several of his men, on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776. On Thursday, June 5, 1777, he was ordered by Col. Nathan Miller, to keep a guard of eight men on

Rumstick for fifteen days. His company was called into action at Warren and Bristol, and presumably on the Island of Rhode Island, in the battle of 1778. Capt. Bosworth was a "Gentleman soldier of the Senior Class," in 1781. He died March 4, 1824, aged 80 years.

BOWEN, HENRY. Was a member of Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., 1775. He kept a tavern on the Bicknell place, from 1775 to 1783, near the Congregational Church, where the men of the town resorted to discuss politics, etc., over their glasses of toddy. He was a recruiting officer during the war. He removed to Providence in 1783.

BOWEN, JAMES, Sergt. Sergeant in Capt. Howe's Co., Col. Robert Elliott's Reg., R. I. Cont. Reg., campaign of 1782; date of certificate Dec. 28, 1782, for £7, 6s. 8d.

BOWEN, JOSIAH. Served in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., and appeared on the alarm at Bristol April 1, 1776. He was a boatman in Capt. Viall Allen's Co., in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.

BROWN, ICHABOD. Served on the Military Guard stationed at Barrington, from April 5, to May 20, 1778.

BROWN, JAMES. Was appointed by the town March 21, 1774, one of a Committee of Correspondence, "to attend to all that relates to the liberties of America." He was a member of Capt. Samuel Bosworth's Artillery Co., and was one of the guard appointed by Col. Nathan Miller to serve on Rumstick for fifteen days. He lived at Nayatt, and a watch was kept at his house, in order to give the alarm if any British vessels were seen approaching. He was a "Gentleman soldier of the Senior Class," in 1781.

BROWN, JAMES, JR., Ensign. Born July 3, 1744. Was Ensign in Col. Miller's Reg., Army of Observation, 1775. Was a private in Capt. Phillip Traffern's Co., Col. Topham's Reg., in 1778-9. Was a member of Capt. Viall Allen's Co., in 1780. "Mil. Papers," Vol. 3, No. 460. R. I. Hist. Soc.

BROWN, PRINCE, (colored). Soldier in Thomas Arnold's Co., Col. Greene's Battalion, April, 1779.

BROWN, SAMUEL. Served in the Militia Guard, stationed at Barrington, from April 5, to May 20, 1778.

BROWN, WILLIAM. Served in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Col. Smith's Reg., 1781, and was a "Gentleman soldier of the Senior Class," in 1781. He died June 10, 1817, aged 83 years.

BULLOCK, JOSEPH. Served in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., 1775, and appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776.

BUSHEE, JAMES. Served on the Militia Guard, stationed at Barrington, from April 5, to May 20, 1778. He was a member of Capt. Viall Allen's Co., in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.

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- BUSHEE, JONATHAN.** Enlisted in Col. John Topham's Reg., in 1778-1779. Was a member of Capt. Viall Allen's Co., in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.
- CAREY, MICAH, Sergt.** Was a sergeant in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., August, 1775. He served in the siege of Ticonderoga, and was one of the Revolutionary pensioners of Barrington. It is said that he lived to be nearly one hundred years old. He was probably buried at Tyler's Point, although no stone marks his grave. He was a sergeant in Capt. Viall Allen's Co. in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.
- CHILD, HAILE.** Was a member of Capt. Viall Allen's Co. in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.
- CHILD, HEZEKIAH.** Was a "Gentleman soldier of the Senior Class" in 1781.
- CHILD, WILLIAM.** Was a boatman in Capt. Viall Allen's Co. in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.
- CLARK, NATHANIEL.** Served in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., 1775; appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776.
- COLE, AMBROSE S.** Enlisted in Col. Christopher Smith's Reg. for fifteen months' service from Jan. 5, 1777; was a soldier of Capt. Viall Allen's Co. in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.
- CONANT, SAMUEL.** Served in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., 1775; appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776; receipted for wages in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Dec. 17, 1776.
- DROWN, BENJAMIN, JR., Sergt.** Son of Benjamin and Hannah Drown, b. Nov. 25, 1747; was a corporal in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., August, 1775; appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776; was a sergeant in Capt. Viall Allen's Co. in 1780; d. June 12, 1826. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.
- DROWN, CALEB.** Son of Benjamin and Hannah Drown, b. March 4, 1753; served in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., 1775; received bounty of £6, advanced pay £2, 12s, and some clothing; enlisted in the U. S. service June 4, 1777; was in Capt. Allin's Co., Col. Crary's Reg., April 17, 1779.
- DROWN, DANIEL.** Son of Benjamin and Hannah Drown, b. July 5, 1750; served in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., 1775; appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776; was a soldier in Capt. Viall Allen's Co. in 1780; was a Revolutionary pensioner; d. May 14, 1837. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.
- DROWN, JONATHAN JENCKES.** Son of Benjamin and Hannah Drown, b. Aug. 30, 1760; receipted for arms for services Dec. 25, 1776; enlisted in the U. S. service June 4, 1777, in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Col. Crary's Reg.; was a soldier in Capt. Viall Allen's Co. in 1780; was a Revolutionary pensioner; d. June 6, 1842. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.

- DROWN, SIMEON. Son of Benjamin and Hannah Drown, b. March 15, 1754; served in Capt. John Carr's Co., Col. Topham's Reg. U. S. service from Nov. 1, 1778, to March 19, 1780.
- FREEMAN, SCIPIO (colored). While it is well known that this faithful slave was in the service of the town and state during the war, I have not been able to locate the Co. or Reg.; d. April 30, 1816, aged seventy years; buried at the Allin cemetery.
- GLADDING, EBENEZER. Soldier in Capt. Wm. Lawless's Co., Col. Crary's Reg., July, 1778; also Capt. Caleb Carr's Co., 2d Battalion of Foot, February, 1778.
- GLADDING, JOSEPH. Served in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Col. Crary's Reg.; was a soldier in Capt. Viall Allen's Co., in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.
- GOFF, JAMES. Served in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., 1775; appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776; receipted for arms Dec. 25, 1776; received bounty of £6, advanced pay £2, 12s., and some clothing; was a soldier in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Col. Crary's Reg., 1778. It appears by another record that Goff was eighteen years old the year he enlisted, (probably 1776), 5 feet, 5 3-4 inches high; that he had hazel eyes and brownhair; that he was a wheelwright; that Capt. Allin supplied his gun.
- GRANT, ABIEL, Ensign. Served in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co.; appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776; was chosen Ensign of Capt. Short's Co., in 1784; was a soldier in Capt. Viall Allen's Co., in 1780. July 13, 1780, he received a bounty of "fifty hard dollars for six months service." "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.
- GRANT, BENJAMIN. Was a soldier in Capt. Viall Allen's Co., in 1780; was a Revolutionary pensioner. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.
- GRANT, EBENEZER. Served in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co.; appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776; was a boatman in Capt. Viall Allen's Co., in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.
- GRANT, JOSEPH. Was a soldier of Capt. Viall Allen's Co., in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.
- GRANT, SHUBAEL. Was a boatman in Capt. Viall Allen's Co., in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.
- GRANT, THOMAS, Corp. Was a corporal in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., 1775; appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776.
- HANDY, SAMUEL. Enlisted in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Jan. 21, 1777; enlisted in the Continental service March 1, 1777; was a soldier of Capt. Viall Allen's Co., in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.
- HARDING, JOHN, Serg. Sergeant John Harding was in charge of the guard on Rumstick the night Warren was burned; served at various times and places.

HARDING, RICHARD, Sergt. Was a sergeant in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., August, 1775; and a "Gentlemen soldier of the Senior Class" in 1781; d. Aug. 15, 1786, aged 55 years.

HARDING, WILLIAM. Served in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., 1775; appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776.

HEATH, NATHANIEL, Lieut. Son of Rev. Peleg and Jerusha Heath, b. Jan. 29, 1745; was appointed by the town lieutenant of Capt. Samuel Bosworth's Artillery Co. on Feb. 12, 1776; served on the militia guard stationed at Barrington from April 5, to May 20, 1778; was a "Gentleman soldier of the Senior Class" in 1781; d. May 19, 1829; was committee of the town to receive and distribute arms and ammunition, April 11, 1777.

HEATH, PELEG, Maj. Son of Rev. Peleg and Jerusha Heath, b. April 8, 1747. Peleg Heath was ensign in Capt. Peter Church's Co, 1775; lieutenant of Capt. Carr's Co., 1776; major of Bristol Co. Reg., 1777; was recruiting officer for Barrington, 1777; major of Bristol Co. Reg., 1778, 80, and 81. He represented the town in the General Assembly in 1777. He died July 4, 1786.

HEWS, SPICER. Was a mason by trade; served in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Col. Crary's Reg.; enlisted under Capt. Thomas Allin, in 1777; was a boatman in Capt. Viall Allen's Co. in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.

HORTON, BENJAMIN. Served in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co.; appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776.

HORTON, MOSES, Corp. Corporal in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Col. Crary's Reg., 1778; enlisted April 8, 1777, for 15 months.

HORTON, MOSES, JR., Corp. Was a corporal in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co.; appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776; enlisted in the service Sept. 17, 1776, in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Col. Cook's Reg.; received bounty of £6, advanced pay, £2, 12s., and some clothing; enlisted in Col. Smith's Reg., for fifteen months, April 8, 1777.

HUMPHREY, AMOS. Son of Nathaniel and Eunice Humphrey; enlisted April 9, 1777, in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co.; enlisted for one year, March 16, 1778, in Capt. Allin's Co., Col. Crary's Reg.; received bounty of £6, advanced pay, £2, 12s., and some clothing.

HUMPHREY, ELKANAH. Son of Josiah and Abijah Humphrey; b. Feb. 18, 1739; served on the militia guard stationed at Barrington, from April 5, to May 20, 1778; was a "Gentleman soldier" in 1781.

HUMPHREY, JAMES, Serg. Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Humphrey, b. April 11, 1750; was a sergeant in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co.; enlisted for one year, Feb. 28, 1777; he was, however, in the service previous to this date, also for one year, from March 16, 1778.

HUMPHREY, JOHN, Capt. Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Humphrey; b. April 8, 1757; enlisted Dec. 16, 1776, in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co.,

The first of these is the fact that the first of the three main groups of cases, namely, the group of cases in which the patient is a young man, is the most numerous. This group of cases is the most numerous because it is the most numerous of the three main groups of cases.

The second of these is the fact that the second of the three main groups of cases, namely, the group of cases in which the patient is a young woman, is the second most numerous. This group of cases is the second most numerous because it is the second most numerous of the three main groups of cases.

The third of these is the fact that the third of the three main groups of cases, namely, the group of cases in which the patient is an old man, is the least numerous. This group of cases is the least numerous because it is the least numerous of the three main groups of cases.

The fourth of these is the fact that the fourth of the three main groups of cases, namely, the group of cases in which the patient is an old woman, is the least numerous. This group of cases is the least numerous because it is the least numerous of the three main groups of cases.

The fifth of these is the fact that the fifth of the three main groups of cases, namely, the group of cases in which the patient is a young man, is the most numerous. This group of cases is the most numerous because it is the most numerous of the three main groups of cases.

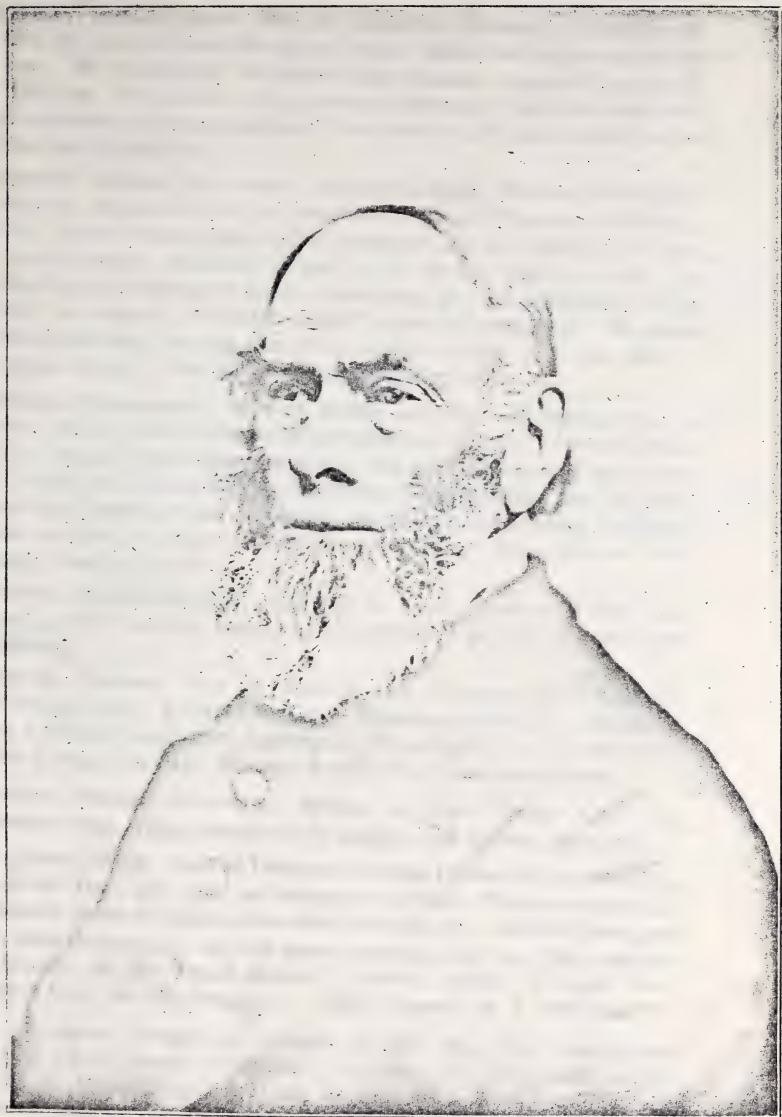
The sixth of these is the fact that the sixth of the three main groups of cases, namely, the group of cases in which the patient is a young woman, is the second most numerous. This group of cases is the second most numerous because it is the second most numerous of the three main groups of cases.

The seventh of these is the fact that the seventh of the three main groups of cases, namely, the group of cases in which the patient is an old man, is the least numerous. This group of cases is the least numerous because it is the least numerous of the three main groups of cases.

The eighth of these is the fact that the eighth of the three main groups of cases, namely, the group of cases in which the patient is an old woman, is the least numerous. This group of cases is the least numerous because it is the least numerous of the three main groups of cases.

The ninth of these is the fact that the ninth of the three main groups of cases, namely, the group of cases in which the patient is a young man, is the most numerous. This group of cases is the most numerous because it is the most numerous of the three main groups of cases.

The tenth of these is the fact that the tenth of the three main groups of cases, namely, the group of cases in which the patient is a young woman, is the second most numerous. This group of cases is the second most numerous because it is the second most numerous of the three main groups of cases.



ALFRED DROWN.



U. S. service; received bounty of £6, advanced pay £2, 12s., and some clothing; was corporal in 1776; was promoted to sergeant, and afterwards to captain; d. May 1, 1816. His widow received a pension.

HUMPHREY, JOSIAH, Major. Son of Josiah and Hannah Humphrey, b. Oct. 13, 1717; he bore the title of Major before the beginning of the war. He represented the town in the General Assembly in 1771-8, '85-6, '90. On March 21, 1774, he was chosen by the town one of a Committee of Correspondence, "to attend to all that relates to the liberties of America."

HUMPHREY, JOSIAH, Jr., was a Corporal in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., August, 1775; also was a Sergeant in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Col. John Cooke's Reg., 1777; appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776. Enlisted in the U. S. service Sept. 17, 1776. On April 4, 1778, Sergeant Josiah Humphrey, Jr. was appointed by the town to raise a "Militia Guard," under his command. He represented the town in the General Assembly in 1791, 2, 3, 4, 9, 1800, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 22-3. Died March 20, 1829, aged 77 years.

HUMPHREY, NATHANIEL. Son of Josiah and Hannah Humphrey, b. Nov. 26, 1735; was a Corporal and Sergeant in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Jan. 5, 1777, fifteen months; was commissioned 2d Lieut., June 25, 1777; was Clerk of Col. Nathaniel Martin's Reg., Jan. 20, 1777, received bounty of £6, advanced pay £2, 12s, and some clothing; was 1st Lieut. in Capt. Allin's Co., Col. Crary's Reg., for one year from March 16, 1778.

HUMPHREY, NATHANIEL, Jr. Enlisted in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Jan. 5, 1777; received bounty of £2, advanced pay £2, 12s, and some clothing.

HUMPHREY, SAMUEL. Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Humphrey; b. March 15, 1748. Enlisted in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co. Served on the "Militia Guard," of Barrington, from April 5, to May 20, 1778? Was Corporal in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Col. Crary's Reg.

INGRAHAM, PRINCE, (colored). Soldier in Capt. Flagg's Co., Col. Greene's Reg., 1779; transferred to sappers and miners, June, 1781.

JONES, ENOCH, Sergt. Son of John and Constant Jones, b. Feb. 28, 1754. Enlisted Dec. 20, 1776, as Sergeant in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co. Enlisted in the Continental service May 17, 1777; received bounty of £6, advanced pay £2, 12s, and some clothing; July 14, 1780, was paid a bounty of fifty "hard dollars"; was a soldier of Capt. Viall Allin's Co.; in 1780, Sergeant. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.

JONES, WILLIAM. Brother of Enoch, b. Nov. 28, 1755; was a soldier of Capt. Samuel Bosworth's Artillery Co.; appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776; he received a bounty of £2, advanced pay £2, 12s, and some clothing; d. June 22, 1829. Enlisted

The first and last sentences of the article have been written in the present tense, and the rest of the article is written in the past tense. This is a common mistake in writing, and it is important to be aware of it.

A second mistake is the use of the word "and" to connect two independent clauses. This is a common mistake in writing, and it is important to be aware of it. The word "and" should only be used to connect two clauses that are related in a specific way.

A third mistake is the use of the word "but" to connect two independent clauses. This is a common mistake in writing, and it is important to be aware of it. The word "but" should only be used to connect two clauses that are related in a specific way.

A fourth mistake is the use of the word "so" to connect two independent clauses. This is a common mistake in writing, and it is important to be aware of it. The word "so" should only be used to connect two clauses that are related in a specific way.

A fifth mistake is the use of the word "because" to connect two independent clauses. This is a common mistake in writing, and it is important to be aware of it. The word "because" should only be used to connect two clauses that are related in a specific way.

A sixth mistake is the use of the word "when" to connect two independent clauses. This is a common mistake in writing, and it is important to be aware of it. The word "when" should only be used to connect two clauses that are related in a specific way.

A seventh mistake is the use of the word "if" to connect two independent clauses. This is a common mistake in writing, and it is important to be aware of it. The word "if" should only be used to connect two clauses that are related in a specific way.

An eighth mistake is the use of the word "unless" to connect two independent clauses. This is a common mistake in writing, and it is important to be aware of it. The word "unless" should only be used to connect two clauses that are related in a specific way.

A ninth mistake is the use of the word "either" to connect two independent clauses. This is a common mistake in writing, and it is important to be aware of it. The word "either" should only be used to connect two clauses that are related in a specific way.

A tenth mistake is the use of the word "neither" to connect two independent clauses. This is a common mistake in writing, and it is important to be aware of it. The word "neither" should only be used to connect two clauses that are related in a specific way.

in Col. C. Smith's Reg. for fifteen months, Dec. 20, 1776, and was corporal and sergeant in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., in 1778.

KELLY, DUNCAN. Enrolled a soldier in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., August, 1775.

KELLEY, ESEK. Was a private in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Col. Cray's Reg. from March 1 to June 16, 1778.

KELLEY, WILLIAM, Corp. Served in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co.; appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776; served on the militia guard of Barrington from April 5, to May 20, 1778; he was a corporal in Capt. Viall Allen's Co., in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.

KENT, JOHN. Enlisted in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., June 5, 1777; served on the militia guard of Barrington from April 5, to May 20, 1778; received bounty of £6, advanced pay £2, 12s., and some clothing; represented the town in the General Assembly in 1798-9, 1801; was a soldier of Capt. Viall Allen's Co., in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.

KENT, JOSEPH. Served on the militia guard of Barrington from April 5, to May 20, 1778; was a soldier in Capt. Viall Allen's Co. in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.

KENT, JOSHUA. Served in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co.; appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776; was also a soldier of Capt. Samuel Bosworth's artillery Co.; served on the guard on Rumstick, appointed by Col. Nathan Miller, June 5, 1777; d. Aug. 24, 1806.

KENT, SAMUEL. Served in English navy prior to Revolution; was a "Gentleman Soldier" in 1781.

KINNICUTT, DANIEL, Lieut. Was ensign in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co.; appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776; was afterwards lieutenant, 1776, '78, '80, and '81, and had command of a detachment of infantry which joined General Sullivan's expedition two days before the battle of Rhode Island, Aug. 29, 1778.

KINNICUTT, EDWARD. Was a soldier of Capt. Viall Allen's Co. in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.

KINNICUTT, HEZEKIAH. Was a soldier of Capt. Samuel Bosworth's artillery Co.; served on the guard at Rumstick, appointed by Col. Nathan Miller, June 5, 1777; was a soldier of Capt. Viall Allen's Co., in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.

LA DIEU, CURTIS. Was a soldier of Capt. Viall Allen's Co., in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.

LOW, SAMUEL, Fifer. Was a fifer in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Col. Cray's Reg.; enlisted for one year from March 16, 1778.

LUTHER, DAVID. Was a soldier of Capt. Thomas Allin's Co.; appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776; received bounty of £6, advanced pay £2, 12s., and some clothing.

LUTHER, JOSIAH. Enlisted in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Feb. 28, 1778, for one year, Col. Crary's Reg.; was a soldier of Capt. Viall Allen's Co., in 1780. "Mil Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.

LUTHER, MARTIN. Was a member of Capt. Viall Allen's Co., in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.

LUTHER, NATHANIEL. Was a soldier of Capt. Viall Allen's Co., in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.

MARTIN, ANTHONY. Fourth son of Nathaniel and Susanna, born 1760. In 1775, entered the militia service, probably as waiter to his father, Col. Nathaniel Martin. After the battle of Lexington, (April 19, 1775), and before the battle of Bunker Hill, (June 17, 1775), the militia were ordered out by Colonel Nathaniel Martin, under General Potter, and were stationed at Bristol, for its defence, the town having been fired upon by two armed British vessels, the Glasgow and Swan; and to save the town from destruction the inhabitants were obliged to supply the vessels with provisions. On or before July 1, 1776, he enlisted for nine months, in the company of Captain Thomas Allin, Col. Crary's Reg. The Adjutant of this Regiment was Simeon Martin, of Newport, and they performed duty at Bristol and Little Compton. The militia was classed, and relieved each other every other three days. Enlisted in Col. Smith's Reg. for 15 months from June 4, 1777. Bounty, £12. In 1779 he entered the guard service, where he remained until the British evacuated Rhode Island. He went from Providence to Newport with a flag of truce; the trip occupied two weeks. He was for a year attached to the artillery company of Capt. Samuel Bosworth. The guard at Barrington had two pieces of cannon, and thirty-six men in the company when on duty. He recollected when Warren was burned. Sergt. John Harding was in charge of the guard that night at Rumstick Point. He married Susanna Allen May 1, 1779; moved to Greenfield, N. Y., 1797; d., 1840, and his wife 1842.

MARTIN, BENJAMIN, Capt. Son of John and Mary Martin, b. March 23, 1755. "In December, 1776, was a soldier of Capt. Viall Allen's Co. of Barrington militia, which at that date was ordered into the general service of the Government. They were stationed at Nayatt and Rumstick Points on the shores of Narragansett Bay, the British at this time being in possession of Newport and the Island of Rhode Island, their patrols extending within a few miles of the Points, where the Barrington militia were quartered. They remained stationed here until the enemy withdrew from Newport. This company was detailed under the command of Lieut. Kinnicutt to act with Gen. Sullivan's expedition, and they joined the same two days before the battle of Aug. 29, 1778. They were in pursuit of the British who burned Bristol and the boats at Kickamuit, driving them back to their shipping at Bristol Ferry. He applied for a pension July, 1832,

which was granted. He was born in that part of Warren, now Barrington, March 23, 1755. His parents were John and Mary Martin. Capt. Benjamin Martin died Nov. 26, 1836." *Martin Genealogy.*

MARTIN, EDWARD. Son of Ebenezer and Mary Martin; b. April 17, 1754; was a member of Capt. Viall Allin's Co., in 1780. "*Mil. Papers,*" R. I. Hist. Soc.

MARTIN, JAMES, Ensign. Son of Ebenezer and Mary Martin; b. Aug. 3, 1751. Was in the Co. of Capt. Loring Peck, Col. Christopher Lippitt's Reg., in Sept., 1776. At the close of the Revolutionary War "there was due him £15, 12s. 4d., by the Government, which he never received." In May, 1778, he was an ensign in the Barrington Co., of Militia, and a "Gentleman Soldier of the Senior Class," in 1781. He represented the town in the General Assembly 1794-5-6. He d. Feb. 3, 1807.

MARTIN, JOHN, Capt. Enlisted in Capt. Thomas Carlisle's Co.. Col. Robert Elliott's Reg., for fifteen months, December 31st; d. Dec. 28, 1801, aged eighty-three; bounty, £6, 12s.

MARTIN, LUTHER, Ensign. Son of Col. Nathaniel and Susanna Martin, b. Jan. 20, 1752. "He was appointed by the General Court of the State, an enlisting officer, in 1775." "In 1776 he was ensign of Capt. Allin's Co. of militia, which was raised by order of the Rhode Island legislature, his commission being signed by Governor Nicholas Cook. This company was called out from time to time, in consequence of British vessels, commanded by Capt. Wallace, infesting the waters of Narragansett Bay, and burning the houses on Prudence and Conanicut Islands. He served a large portion of the time until the war closed, and his widow was granted a pension."

MARTIN, NATHANIEL, Col. Son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Wheeler) Martin; b. January, 1723; ship builder and farmer; established ferry across Warren River; was appointed lieutenant colonel of 1st Reg. R. I. militia, in May, 1771-2, and colonel in October, 1772; was a deputy from Barrington, 1772-3-4; was a member of Colonial Committee of Safety in 1776. Col. Martin was allowed £23 2d. for freight of hay, sheep, and grain from Prudence Island; was elected colonel of Bristol Co. 1st Reg. of militia in May, 1776; April, 1777; was appointed by the General Assembly to advance £352, bounty money to Barrington soldiers. For further services see regimental orders in this chapter. He died Jan. 15, 1806.

MARTIN, NATHANIEL, JR. Son of Col. Nathaniel and Susanna Martin, b. Oct. 1, 1754; served in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., 1776.

MARTIN, RUFUS. Son of Ebenezer and Mary Martin, b. July 1, 1755; served in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., 1775; was a member of Capt. Viall Allen's Co. in 1780. He died Sept. 24, 1795. "*Mil. Papers,*" R. I. Hist. Soc.

MARTIN, SAMUEL. Son of John and Mary Martin; b. Feb. 28, 1750; enlisted in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Col. Cook's Reg.; was in a company of Col. Robert Elliott's Reg. during the Revolutionary War, and at the close of the war there was due him £18, 7s., 8d., which he never received from the Government.

MARTIN, SAMUEL, Capt. Son of Ebenezer and Mary Martin; b. March 24, 1759. He was in the Co. of Capt. Caleb Carr, and Reg. of Col. William Richmond, Oct. 10, 1776, and receipted for arms, Dec. 25, 1776; at the close of the war there was due him from the Government, £14, 9s., 1d., which he never received. R. I. Colonial Records, Vol. 8, p. 394. He d. Sept. 18, 1826.

MATTHEW, DANIEL. Enlisted in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co, Col. Smith's Reg., Jan. 8, 1777; received bounty of £6, advanced pay £2, 12s., 1 shirt, 3 pairs stockings, and 2 pairs shoes; deserted, July 20, 1777.

MAURAN, JOSEPH CARLO, Commander. In August, 1775, "two row-galleys, or gunboats, each to carry sixty men, afterwards reduced to fifty, and an eighteen pounder, besides swivel guns, were ordered by the General Assembly, They were named the *Washington* and the *Spitfire*."

Joseph Carlo Mauran was appointed master of the *Spitfire* in March, 1776; held his position until the partial destruction of the vessel in March, 1777, soon after which date he was promoted to the command of her consort, the *Washington*. In April, 1776, the two galleys had a series of engagements, in connection with artillery on the land, with the British vessels *Scarborough*, twenty guns, and *Cimetar*, eighteen guns, in Newport harbor. In a night attack, the *Spitfire* captured from the *Scarborough* a prize she had recently brought in. In July, 1776, the galleys were sent to New York, to be placed under the orders of General Washington, but soon returned.

At the session of the General Assembly, October, 1776, Mr. John Brown was appointed to inquire into the affair of the prizes taken by the two row-galleys in the harbor of Newport, and see that the government's part of the prizes be paid into the General Treasury, and, at the same time the State gave up its rights to certain anchors and cables taken by the *Spitfire* in the harbor of Newport.

February 21, 1777, the *Spitfire* "had an action in covering the landing of a party to bring off hay from Rhode Island, which lasted several hours, with a battery on shore, in which the Americans lost one man killed and several wounded." February 27, 1777, the Council-of-war * "Resolved that the eighteen-pound cannon on board the *Spitfire* which had the nut shot away, be exchanged for one of the eighteen-pound cannon now at Warren."

March 13, 1777, the *Spitfire* ran aground on Common-Fence Point, (north end of Rhode Island), and the enemy partially destroyed her. She was repaired, however, and, on May 1, 1777, officers were ap-

pointed to her. In the meanwhile, the *Washington* had blown up, April 2, 1777. She was repaired as a schooner, and, in June, 1777, placed in command of Joseph Carlo Mauran, then only twenty-nine years old.

On the 25th of May, 1778, General Pigot, the English commander at Newport, sent up the bay about five hundred men, under Lieut.-Col. Campbell, to destroy a number of boats collected at Kickemuit River, east of Warren. Landing at daybreak, a little below the town, they entered Warren and marched across to Kickemuit, and burned seventy flat boats, and the galley *Washington*, then repairing

The marauders, reaching Bristol, began to ravage the village, burning some twenty-two houses, and would have destroyed the whole place, had not an armed force made an attack on them, and forced them back to their landing-place. It is said that Captain Mauran rendered effective service on this occasion, having brought to the scene of conflict a cannon which did good work in repelling the enemy.

"The *Washington* had been kept in service until her destruction by the enemy. Her loss was quite serious; she had been fitted up at a great expense, had been recently schooner rigged and otherwise well equipped." On June 6, 1778, the Council-of-War took action as follows: "Resolved, that Captain Joseph Mauran late commander of the galley *Washington*, be, and is hereby directed to cause the wreck of the *Washington* to be cut up in order to get ye iron, that he secure all of the iron belonging to her in some secure place, that he cause ye guns which belonged to said galley to be bro't to Providence in order that they may be rendered fit for use, and that he get the same done on the best terms he can."

Subsequently, the following resolution was passed: "In Council-of-War, July 15, 1778. The galley *Washington* being destroyed by ye enemy in their late excursion to Warren, whereby Captain Joseph C. Mauran, who had commanded her, is put out of Business, and the State having no armed vessel to put in pay for ye present, 'Tis therefore resolved that ye said Joseph C. Mauran be dismissed from ye service of this State, and he is hereby Recommended as a good and faithful sea officer to all ye friends of ye United American States."

Signed by order of ye Council-of-War, WM. CODDINGTON, *Clerk*.

The unfortunate history of the galley *Washington* does not seem to have dampened the patriotic ardor of Captain Mauran, for before the end of the year we find him again at sea. The Records of the State of Rhode Island give us, under date of Oct. 1, 1778, the following: "I acknowledge the foregoing to be a true copy of the instructions delivered to me this day by his Excellency, the Governor, with my commission or Letters of Marque and Reprisals as commander of the Private schooner of war, *Weazle*. Witness Wm. MUMFORD, *Deft. Secretary*.

Signed, JOSEPH C. MAURAN.

There is also a bond, signed by Joseph C. Mauran, commander of the private schooner *Weazle*, of about twenty tons, belonging to Samuel Allen and others, of Barrington and Warren, mounting two carriage guns, two-pounders, and four swivel guns, with twenty men,—fitted with a suitable quantity of muskets, blunderbusses, pistols, cutlasses, powder, ball, etc. John Wheaton, first lieutenant.*

In 1779 we find that Captain Mauran entered upon his duties as the master of another vessel, the brigantine *General Warren*, bound on a voyage to South Carolina with a cargo. Afterwards he commanded a brig of 120 tons belonging to persons in Warren, and made a successful voyage to the West Indies for gunpowder, and brought his vessel safely to port. See Brief Biographies.

MAXFIELD, DANIEL. Receipted for wages in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co. at Tiverton, April 21, 1777.

MEDBURY, BENJAMIN. Born July 2, 1759; killed in the Battle of Rhode Island, Aug. 29, 1778, on his first day of service. Was buried in the Allin good. His tombstone reads: "In Memory of Benjamin, son of Mr. John Medbury and Ann his wife, who fell in ye battle on Rhode Island Aug. 29, 1778, Bravely fighting for the liberty of his Country, aged 19 years, 1 month and 27 days.

MEDBURY, JOHN, Lieut. Born in Rehoboth, Aug 11, 1754; held a lieutenant's commission, and served in the Battle of Bunker Hill. Died Nov. 2, 1825.

MONROE, SQUIRE. Was a member of Capt. Viall Allin's Co., in 1780. "Mil. Papers," Vol. 3, No. 460. R. I. Hist. Soc.

MUMFORD, PAUL. Was a prominent man in town and colony affairs. He lived at Maxfield's corners (so called) on the road to Warren. Was a "Gentleman soldier of the Senior Class," in 1781, and represented the town in the General Assembly in 1787. See Brief Biographies.

ORMSBEE, ISAAC. Was a soldier of Capt. Viall Allen's Co., in 1780. Enlisted in 1781 "for the War." "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.

OXX, GEORGE. In camp at Newport, Oct. 10, 1776; receipted for wages to Capt. Caleb Carr.

OXX, SAMUEL. Was a private in Capt. Thos. Allin's Co., Col. Crary's Reg., 1778; also in Col. James Williams's Reg., 1779.

PAINE, NATHANIEL. Served on the Military Guard, of Barrington, from April 5, to May 20, 1778.

PECK, AMOS. Son of Solomon and Kezia Peck, b. May 1, 1749. Served in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co. Appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776. Was a member of Capt. Viall Allen's Co., in 1780. "Mil. Papers," April 24, 1816. R. I. Hist. Soc.

PECK, BENJAMIN. Son of Solomon and Kezia Peck, b. June 9, 1747. (I have not been able to find Mr. Peck's record, though he bore the title of Colonel.)

PECK, DAVID. Son of David and Sarah Peck, b. Aug. 18, 1746; served in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co.; was a soldier of Capt. Viall Allen's Co. in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.

PECK, EBENEZER, Maj. Son of Solomon and Kezia Peck, b. Dec. 11, 1762. He was an ardent patriot, and performed military service, record of which the writer has not been able to find. When a political enemy died, he would say contemptuously, "Another Tory gone." He represented the town in the General Assembly, 1810-1815. He died April 20, 1816. His widow received a pension.

PECK, JOEL. Son of David and Sarah Peck, b. Aug. 28, 1759. Enlisted in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., June 4, 1777; received bounty of £6, advanced pay £2, 12s., and some clothing; d. Nov. 11, 1833. His widow received a pension.

PECK, LEWIS. Son of David and Sarah Peck, b. May 30, 1761. Served on the militia guard of Barrington from April 5, to May 20, 1778.

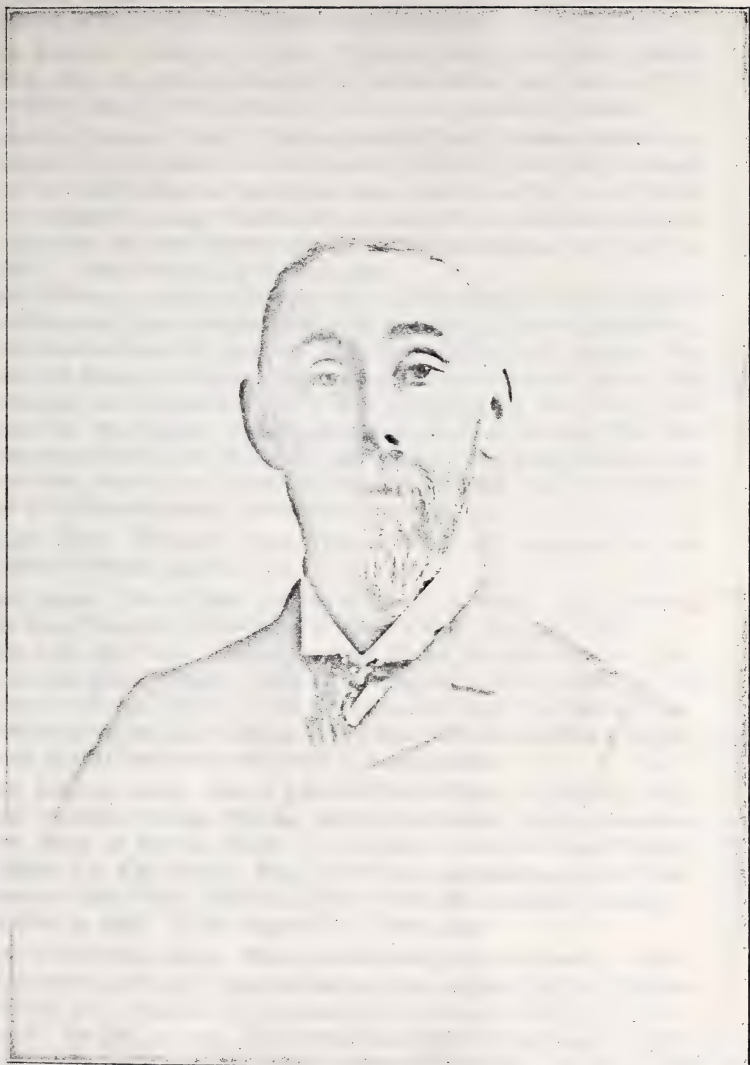
PECK, NATHANIEL, Maj. Son of Solomon and Kezia Peck, b. Dec. 17, 1759. Was a soldier of Capt. Samuel Bosworth's Artillery Co.; appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776. He was also one of the guard appointed by Col. Nathan Miller, June 5, 1777, to serve on Rumstick 15 days; served on the militia guard of Barrington from April 5, to May 20, 1778. He afterward held a major's commission.

PECK, NICHOLAS. Private in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Col. Chris. Smith's Reg., 1781.

PECK, SOLOMON, Capt. Brother of Nathaniel, b. Oct. 29, 1738. Was clerk of the militia company of Barrington under Capt. Thomas Allin as early as March 18, 1776, as appears by an order addressed to him by the captain. His signature appears in a bold, round hand as clerk, giving a list of persons who appeared from Barrington on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776. Henry Bowen, town treasurer, acknowledges the receipt of 15s., 9d. from Mr. Solomon Peck as clerk of the militia for fines for the year 1776. He was also clerk under Capt. Viall Allen in 1778. Solomon Peck as sergeant was sent to warn the militia draught for the 2d Division to relieve those on duty to appear at Col. Nathaniel Martin's house Saturday, 21st of June, 1777, completely equipped by Daniel Kinnicutt, lieutenant. On the 12th of May, 1788, Gov. John Collins commissioned Solomon Peck, gentleman, as captain of the Senior Class Co. of Militia in the County of Bristol; d. Aug. 22, 1814.

READ, DAVID, Capt. Was a soldier of Capt. Viall Allen's Co., in 1780. He probably followed the sea later in life, as he was known as Capt. David Read; d. at Hispaniola, Aug. 5, 1795. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.

READ, SAMUEL. Soldier in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Col. Smith's Reg.; fifteen months U. S. Service; enlisted June 4, 1777.



WILLIAM R. MARTIN.

READ, WILLIAM, Corp. Enlisted in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Col. Crary's Reg. April 8, 1777; was corporal of the Co.; re-enlisted for one year from March 16, 1778.

REYNOLDS, THOMAS. Enlisted from Barrington, May 1777, and received a bounty of £16, from Peleg and Nathaniel Heath.

SABIN, SAMUEL. Enlisted in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Col. Crary's Reg., Dec. 20, 1776; enlisted in the Continental service March 4, 1777; received bounty of £6, advanced pay £2, 12s., and some clothing.

SALISBURY, GEORGE, Lieut. Was sergeant in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., August 1775; appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776; served on the militia guard of Barrington from April 5, to May 20, 1778; he was sergeant in Capt. Viall Allen's Co., in 1780; in 1784 he was chosen lieutenant in Capt. Short's Co. of Barrington militia; he d. Jan. 22, 1818. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.

Abigail Salisbury, widow of George, who was sergeant of a guard stationed at Rumstick Point, was another choice specimen of female patriotism. She was one hundred years old when she applied for a pension, was married fifteen years before the war, and she took an active part in the struggle for Independence, and knit stockings for the whole coast guard of Barrington. Indeed, she was so fond of knitting that she continued it until her death. She showed the writer a pair of stockings she knit, after the war, when she was one hundred years old. — Spirit of '76 in Rhode Island. BENJAMIN COWELL.

SHELDON, JOHN. Served in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co.; appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776.

SHORT, JAMES. Son of John and Phebe Short; b. April 6, 1753; enlisted in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Col. Cook's Reg., Sept. 17, 1776.

SHORT, JOHN, JR., Capt. Son of John and Phebe Short; b. Feb. 14, 1757. served in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., August, 1776; appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776; served also in Capt. Viall Allen's Co.; was corporal in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., Col. Crary's Reg.; was ensign in 1781, and captain in 1784; d. Aug. 25, 1822.

SHORT, SAMUEL, Corp. Son of John and Phebe Short, b. March 9, 1755; was drummer in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co. August, 1775; appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776; was a private in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co. Col. Crary's Reg., 1778; was a corporal and also a boatman in Capt. Viall Allen's Co., 1780; was a Revolutionary pensioner; d. Jan. 30, 1836. "Mil. Papers." R. I. Hist. Soc.

SMITH, NATHANIEL, Sergt. Was a minute man, and afterwards a recruiting officer, in the early days of the war; was sergeant in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., August, 1775; appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776. On Jan. 20, 1777, Col. Nathaniel Martin ordered a guard to be kept night and day at his father's house on Rumstick. He was also a member of Capt. Samuel Bosworth's artillery Co.; was one of the guard appointed by Col. Nathan Milier, June 5 1777, to serve on Rum-

- stick for fifteen days; served on the militia guard of Barrington, from April 5, to May 20, 1778; was appointed sergeant in Col. Topham's Reg., in 1778-79. He d. March, 1823, aged seventy-six years.
- SMITH, SIMON, Ensign. Was a soldier of Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., and was afterwards in the Continental Battalion, enlisted May 19, 1777, as ensign, receiving a bounty of \$150 voted by the town. He lost his life at sea, in the year 1780, aged 32 years.
- SMITH, POMP. A Negro slave of Hannah Smith, who received from the town a bounty of £15, for his enlistment, Dec. 2, 1780. See Barrington Treas. records.
- SOCHOROSE, JOSEPH. Was in the Barrington quota which enlisted May 17, 1777. He received a bounty of £44. Barrington records.
- STANLEY, COMFORT. He was a blacksmith by trade, and was a soldier of Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., and also of Capt. Samuel Bosworth's Artillery Co., and was one of the guard appointed by Col. Nathan Miller, June 5, 1777, to serve on Rumstick for fifteen days. He was a soldier of Capt. Viall Allen's Co. in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc. His old musket is now in the Antiquarian rooms at Warren, R. I. He died Aug. 26, 1818, aged 67 years.
- THURBER, JOHN. Soldier in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., August, 1775.
- TIFFANY, EBENEZER. Son of Ephraim and Esther Tiffany, b. June 10, 1753. Was a soldier of Capt. Thomas Allin's Co.; appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776. He was also a soldier of the militia guard stationed at Barrington from April 5, to May 20, 1778, and was called into service on the Island of Rhode Island. He was a soldier of Capt. Viall Allen's Co. in 1780. "Mil. Papers," Vol. 3, No. 460, R. I. Hist. Soc. He represented the town in the General Assembly in 1788 and 1806. He died April 4, 1826.
- TITUS, SIMEON. Served in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co.; appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776; enlisted April 8, 1777, in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co.
- TOWNSEND, SOLOMON, JR. Son of Rev. Solomon and Rebecca Townsend, b. June 24, 1748; was a soldier of Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., 1775; was chosen quartermaster of Col. John Stanton's Reg., December, 1776; a "Gentleman soldier of Senior Class" in 1781. He was a representative in the General Assembly, 1805; d. March 22, 1818.
- TRAFFERN, CROMWELL. In 1st Reg. Cont. Infantry, 1781.
- TRAFFERN, PHILIP, Capt. Soldier in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., 1775; first lieutenant in Col. Richmond's Reg., 1776; also first lieutenant in Col. Stanton's Reg., 1776. On April 24, 1779, it was voted in town meeting to pay Capt. Philip Traffern the sum of £5, for service done in recruiting. His company was in Col. Thomas Tillinghast's Reg.—20 of 28 reporting to Capt. Traffern for duty; was captain of a com-

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1880. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The eleventh was the discovery of gold in Oklahoma in 1889. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twelfth was the discovery of gold in Kansas in 1891. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The thirteenth was the discovery of gold in Nebraska in 1893. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fourteenth was the discovery of gold in Iowa in 1895. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fifteenth was the discovery of gold in Missouri in 1897. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The sixteenth was the discovery of gold in Arkansas in 1899. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The seventeenth was the discovery of gold in Louisiana in 1901. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The eighteenth was the discovery of gold in Mississippi in 1903. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The nineteenth was the discovery of gold in Alabama in 1905. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twentieth was the discovery of gold in Georgia in 1907. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The twenty-first was the discovery of gold in Florida in 1909. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twenty-second was the discovery of gold in South Carolina in 1911. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twenty-third was the discovery of gold in North Carolina in 1913. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twenty-fourth was the discovery of gold in Virginia in 1915. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twenty-fifth was the discovery of gold in West Virginia in 1917. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

pany in Col. Topham's Reg., Gen. Cornell's battalion, in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.

TRIPP, CONSIDER. Was a soldier of Capt. Thomas Allin's Co., a soldier of the militia guard in 1778, and a "Gentleman soldier of the Senior Class," in 1781.

TYLER, MOSES, Lieut. Son of Moses and Hannah Tyler; b. in Boston, Nov. 26, 1734; removed to Barrington when a young man, and settled on the estate now owned by F. O. Wallis; served in the militia, and rose to the rank of lieutenant; was afterwards a "Soldier of the Senior Class;" was appointed by the town, March 21, 1774, one of a Committee of Correspondence "to attend to all that relates to the liberties of America." He represented the town in the General Assembly in 1776-7; d. Sept. 16, 1811. [See pages 396-7 for capture of Hessian.]

TYLER, WILLIAM. In 1st Reg. Cont. Infantry, 1781.

VIAL, ALLEN. Son of Samuel and Ruth; b. in Rehoboth, Dec. 23, 1756. Was a soldier of Capt. Thomas Allin's Co. in 1779. He was drowned in the memorable gale of Sept. 23, 1815. His widow received a pension.

VIAL, JOHN, Captain. Born in Rehoboth, Nov. 26, 1758; was an ensign in 1780, and lieutenant of artillery in 1781; d. April 7, 1833.

VIAL, JOSEPH, Sergt. Sergeant Joseph Vial was ordered by Capt. Thomas Allen to warn all the "Gentlemen Soldiers Belonging to the Senior Class to appear at the House of Mr. Henry Bowen in Barrington" on March 3, 1781.

VIAL, JOSIAH. Was a "Gentleman soldier of the Senior Class," in 1781.

VIAL, NATHANIEL. Born in Rehoboth, April 11, 1762; served as a private on the Island of Rhode Island; d. Jan. 25, 1852.

VIAL, SAMUEL, Lieut. Was a soldier of Capt. Samuel Bosworth's artillery Co.; appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1716. He was first lieutenant of the row-galley *Spitfite*, in 1777, and was killed by an accidental explosion of gunpowder, on board that vessel, in the Kickemuit River, April 2, 1777, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

VIAL, SYLVESTER. Was a soldier of Capt. Samuel Bosworth's Artillery Co.; appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April, 1776. Enlisted in Col. Smith's Reg. fifteen months, June 4, 1777; bounty, £12. Died May 2, 1816, aged 65 years.

WATSON, JOHN. Son of Matthew and Bethiah Watson, b. Oct. 5, 1746. Was a soldier of Capt. Thomas Allen's Co., and appeared on the alarm at Bristol, April 1, 1776. Was a boatman in Capt. Vial Allen's Co., in 1780. "Mil. Papers," R. I. Hist. Soc.

WATSON, MATTHEW. Son of Matthew and Bethiah Watson, b. April 4, 1741. Was a soldier of Capt. Thomas Allen's Co., and a "Gentleman Soldier" in 1781. Died March 15, 1801.

THE HESSIAN MUSKET.

At the time of the landing of a force of 500 British and Hessian troops, on Sunday, May 25, 1778, on the northern boundary of the town of Bristol, to invade and pillage Warren, Moses Tyler was conspicuous in his efforts to prevent them from crossing the river to invade Barrington.

The British had already blown up the powder magazine, burned the Baptist meeting-house, and the adjoining parsonage, and several other buildings in Warren. During this work of destruction and pillage, a few of the Hessian soldiers made their way to the north part of the town, but soon returned to join the main body. Two Hessian soldiers, more adventurous than the rest, secured a small boat and prepared to cross the river to the Barrington side to continue their work of destruction. Mr. Tyler, with musket ready, and with ammunition prepared by the hands of his wife and daughter, hastened to the bank of the river just below his house, ready to dispute the passage of the two red-coats across. As they pushed off into the stream he hailed them, and warned them of their peril, and of the fate that awaited them. They replied to his warning with derisive oaths, and, nothing daunted, continued their course. Waiting until they got within range, Mr. Tyler took aim and fired,



instantly killing one of the soldiers. The other, realizing that the same fate awaited him, hastily turned the boat about, and pulled for the Warren shore. Mr. Tyler, jumping into his own boat, pursued but could not overtake the fleeing Hessian, who, in his haste to escape, was only too glad to abandon his dead comrade to his pursuer. When he reached the abandoned boat, Mr. Tyler took possession of the dead Hessian's musket and accoutrements, and with the assistance of a neighbor, gave him a decent burial and returned to his home.

During his lifetime, Mr. Tyler kept in his possession this musket as an interesting relic of his experience during the American Revolution. In his old age and shortly before his death, he gave it, together with the story of its capture, to the keeping of his then young grandson, Haile Bowen of Warren, who cherished it with affectionate regard during his long life. In his old age he likewise gave it into the care of his young grandson, Sylvanus Haile Bowen, in whose affectionate care it will remain, to be, in time, again transmitted to the same jealous care of his descendants, an eloquent reminder of the long and unequal struggle of the American Colonies for their independence, and of the noble character of their honored and honorable ancestor.

This musket is a fine specimen of the old flint locks, in universal use in those days. On the lock-plate is stamped the English crown, and beneath it the initials G. R., of *Georgius Rex*, (George the King), while below the hammer is the word "EDGE," from Edgeworth, England, where the gun was made, and the date, 1760, the year it was made. On a brass plate on the butt appears his name engraved in quaint characters by his own hand, Mx TYLER, and on another plate the following, showing the transfer to his grandson, M. T, above the letters H. B.

Moses Tyler died in Barrington, Sept. 16, 1811, aged 77 years, and on his grave in the Tyler burying ground has been placed a marker of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, in reverent recognition of his services to his country in "the times that tried mens' souls."

WATSON, POMP, (colored.) Enlisted May, 1777, on account of Matthew and John Watson. He was a slave of the Watson family. Enlisted in Capt. Cole's Co., Col. Chris. Greene's Reg., First Bat., R. I. Troops, U. S. service, 1778. Served three years.

WATSON, PRINCE, (colored.) Capt. Cole's Co., Col. Chris. Greene's Reg., First Bat., R. I. Troops, U. S. service, 1778. Served during the war.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

BARRINGTON MEN, WHO SERVED IN THE WAR OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION.

Adams, Ebenezer,	Bishop, Comfort,
Adams, Edward.	Bishop, Sylvanus,
Adams, James,	Bosworth, Edward,
Adams, Joseph, Corporal,	Bosworth, Jonathan, Jr.,
Adams, Nudigate,	Bosworth, Samuel, Captain,
Adams, Samuel,	Bowen, Henry,
Adams, William,	Bowen, Josiah,
Allen, Asa,	Bowen, James, Sergeant,
Allen, Benjamin,	Brown, Ichabod,
Allen, Joseph, Captain,	Brown, James,
Allen, James,	Brown, James, Jr., Ensign,
Allen, Joseph Viall, Fifer,	Brown, Samuel,
Allen, Josiah, Corporal,	Brown, William,
Allen, Prince, Negro slave,	Brown, Prince, Negro slave,
Allen, Samuel, Major,	Bullock, Joseph,
Allen, Samuel, 2d.,	Bushee, James,
Allen, Viall, Captain,	Bushee, Jonathan,
Allen, Richard, free Negro,	Carey, Micah, Sergeant,
Allin, Matthew, Captain,	Chase, Grindall,
Allin, Thomas, Brig.-General,	Child, Haile,
Allin, Jack, Negro slave,	Child, Hezekiah,
Andrews, James,	Child, William,
Andrews, Jonathan,	Clark, Nathaniel,
Andrews, William, Sergeant,	Cole, Ambrose S.,
Anderson, Thomas,	Conant, Samuel,
Arnold, James,	Drown, Benjamin, Jr., Sergeant,
Arnold, Peleg,	Drown, Caleb,
Bannister, Cato, Negro slave,	Drown, Daniel,
Barnes, John, Sergeant,	Drown, Jonathan J.,
Barnes, Levi,	Drown, Simeon.
Barnes, Samuel, Corporal,	Freeman, Scipio, Negro slave,
Bean, Thomas S.,	Gladding, Joseph,
Beers, Spicer,	Gladding, Ebenezer,
Bicknell, Asa,	Goff, James,
Bicknell, James,	Grant, Abiel, Ensign,
Bicknell, Joshua, Jr.,	Grant, Benjamin,
Bicknell, Pero, Negro slave,	Grant, Ebenezer,
Bicknell, Winchester.	Grant, Joseph,
Bishop, Ebenezer,	Grant, Shubael,

Grant, Thomas, Corporal,	Martin, James, Ensign,
Handy, Samuel,	Martin, John, Captain,
Harding, John, Captain,	Martin, Luther, Ensign,
Harding, Richard, Sergeant,	Martin, Nathaniel, Colonel,
Harding, William,	Martin, Nathaniel, Jr.,
Heath, Nathaniel, Lieutenant,	Martin, Rufus,
Heath, Peleg, Major,	Martin, Samuel,
Hewes, Spicer,	Martin, Samuel, Captain,
Hillman, George,	Matthews, Daniel,
Horton, Benjamin,	Mauran, Joseph C., Commander,
Horton, Moses, Corporal,	Maxfield, Daniel,
Horton, Moses, Jr., Corporal,	Medbury, Benjamin,
Humphrey, Amos,	Medbury, Daniel,
Humphrey, Elkanah,	Medbury, John, Lieutenant,
Humphrey, James, Sergeant,	Monroe, Squire,
Humphrey, John, Captain,	Mumford, Paul, Hon., Judge and
Humphrey, Josiah, Major,	[Lieut.-Governor,
Humphrey, Josiah, Jr., Sergt.,	Ormsbee, Isaac,
Humphrey, Nathaniel, Lieut.,	Oxx, George,
Humphrey, Nathaniel, Jr.,	Oxx, Samuel,
Humphrey, Samuel, Corporal.	Paine, Nathaniel,
Ingraham, Prince, Negro slave,	Peck, Amos,
Jones, Enoch, Sergeant,	Peck, Benjamin, Colonel,
Jones, William, Sergeant,	Peck, David,
Kelley, Duncan,	Peck, Ebenezer, Major,
Kelley, Esek,	Peck, James,
Kelley, William, Corporal,	Peck, Joel,
Kent, James,	Peck, Lewis,
Kent, John,	Peck, Nathaniel, Major,
Kent, Joseph,	Peck, Nicholas,
Kent, Joshua,	Peck, Solomon, Captain,
Kent, Samuel,	Read, David, Captain,
Kinnicutt, Daniel, Lieutenant.	Read, Samuel,
Kinnicutt, Edward,	Read, William, Corporal,
Kinnicutt, Hezekiah,	Reynolds, Thomas,
La Dieu, (or Ladue) Curtis,	Sabin, Samuel,
Low, Samuel, Fifer.	Salisbury, George, Lieutenant,
Luther, Daniel,	Sheldon, John,
Luther, David,	Short, James,
Luther, Caleb,	Short, John, Jr., Captain,
Luther, Josiah,	Short, Samuel, Corporal,
Luther, Martin,	Smith, Nathaniel, Sergeant,
Luther, Nathaniel,	Smith, Pomp, Negro slave,
Martin, Anthony,	Smith, Simon, Ensign,
Martin, Benjamin, Captain,	Sochorose, Joseph,
Martin, Edward,	Stanley, Comfort,



Thurber, John,	Viall, Allen,
Toogood, Samuel,	Viall, John, Captain,
Tiffany, Ebenezer,	Viall, Joseph, Sergeant,
Tiffany, Prince, Negro slave,	Viall, Josiah,
Titus, Simeon,	Viall, Nathaniel,
Townsend, Solomon, Jr., Qmr.,	Viall, Samuel, Lieutenant,
Treffern, (or Trafton,) Cromwell,	Viall, Sylvester,
Treffern, Philip, Captain,	Watson, John,
Tripp, Consider,	Watson, Matthew,
Tyler, Moses, Lieutenant,	Watson, Pomp, Negro slave,
Tyler, William,	Watson, Prince, Negro slave.

Further studies of the Revolutionary period may add the names and services of other Barrington soldiers to the Roll of Honor.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS OF BARRINGTON, WHOSE GRAVES HAVE BEEN DECORATED WITH MARKERS OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Abbreviations. B. H.—Burial Hill, north of Hundred Acre Cove. P. H.—Prince's Hill. T. P.—Tyler's Point, on New Meadow Neck. L. N.—Little Neck, at Wannamoissett, near Riverside. A. Y.—Allin Yard, west of Annawomscutt Creek at Drownville. W. Y.—Watson Yard. B. R. I. A.—Barrington Rural Improvement Association. R. I. S. of A. R.—R. I. Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

NAME.	BORN. DIED.		BURIED	
			AT.	MARKED BY.
1. Adams, Ebenezer.....	1762	1782	P. H.	B. R. I. A.
2. Adams, Nudigate.....	1753	1798	P. H.	Joseph Adams.
3. Allen, Joseph V.	1762	1780	P. H.	R. I. S. of A. R.
4. Allin, Matthew	1744	1794	A. Y.	Samuel M. Drown.
5. Allen, Samuel.....	1739	1808	P. H.	B. R. I. A.
6. Allin, Thomas.....	1742	1800	A. Y.	Capt. Samuel Allin.
7. Allen, Viall.....	1744	1787	P. H.	The Misses Allin.
8. Barnes, Samuel.....	1756	1803	P. H.	B. R. I. A.
9. Bean, Thomas S.....	1758	1839	P. H.	Benson Bean.
10. Bicknell, Asa.....	1747	1799	P. H.	Frank J. Bicknell.
11. Bicknell, Joshua.....	1759	1837	P. H.	Edward J. Bicknell.
12. Bicknell, Winchester..	1761	1782	P. H.	Thomas W. Bicknell.
13. Bosworth, Edward....	1716	1800	P. H.	B. R. I. A.
14. Bosworth, Samuel....	1744	1824	P. H.	Leonard P. Bosworth.
15. Brown, William.....	1734	1817	P. H.	Harriet A. Rea.

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NAME.	BORN.	DIED.	AT.	MARKED BY.
16. Drown, Benjamin....	1747	1826	T. P.	Henry F. Drown.
17. Drown, Daniel.....	1750	1837	T. P.	James B. Drown.
18. Drown, Jonathan J. ..	1760	1842	T. P.	Frank S. Drown.
19. Freeman, Scipio.....	1746	1816	A. Y.	R. I. S. of A. R.
20. Grant, Joseph	1742	1815	B. H.	B. R. I. A.
21. Harding, John.....	.....	.....	L. N.	John B. Humphrey.
22. Harding Richard	1731	1786	L. N.	John B. Humphrey.
23. Heath, Nathaniel.....	1745	1829	P. H.	Mrs. Wm. Carter.
24. Heath, Peleg.....	1747	1786	P. H.	Wm. C. Heath.
25. Humphrey, John.....	1757	1816	L. N.	John B. Humphrey.
26. Humphrey, Josiah.....	1752	1829	P. H.	B. R. I. A.
27. Jones, William.....	1755	1829	L. N.	Wm. J. & Miss S.E. Peck.
28. Kent, Joshua.....	1746	1806	T. P.	B. R. I. A.
29. Martin, Benjamin	1755	1836	T. P.	Wm. R. Martin.
30. Martin, James.....	1751	1807	T. P.	The Misses Martin.
31. Martin, John.....	1718	1801	T. P.	B. R. I. A.
32. Martin, Luther.....	1752	1799	N. Y.	Walter A. Martin.
33. Martin, Nathaniel....	1723	1806	T. P.	Mrs. T. C. Heath.
34. Martin, Rufus.....	1755	1795	T. P.	B. R. I. A.
35. Martin, Samuel	1757	1826	T. P.	Miss Annie Driscol.
36. Medbury, John.....	1754	1825	A. Y.	Jesse Medbury,
37. Medbury, Benjamin..	1759	1778	A. Y.	Daniel Medbury & others.
38. Peck, Amos.....	1749	1816	P. H.	B. R. I. A.
39. Peck, Ebenezer.....	1762	1816	P. H.	B. R. I. A.
40. Peck, Joel.....	1759	1833	P. H.	Mrs. L. Staples and others.
41. Peck, Solomon.....	1738	1814	P. H.	Mrs. J. L. Seymour.
42. Read, David	1754	1795	T. P.	Mrs. John C. Hall.
43. Salisbury, George....	1736	1818	P. H.	Mrs. Jared C. Dodge.
44. Short, John.....	1757	1822	T. P.	Mrs. George L. Smith.
45. Short, Samuel.....	1755	1836	T. P.	B. R. I. A.
46. Smith, Nathaniel....	1747	1823	P. H.	Irving M. & H. M. Smith.
47. Smith, Simon.....	1748	1780	P. H.	Samuel W. Smith.
48. Stanley, Comfort....	1751	1818	T. P.	Mrs. Elizabeth S. Bowen.
49. Tiffany, Ebenezer....	1753	1826	P. H.	Ebenezer Tiffany, Jr.
50. Townsend, Solomon, Jr	1748	1818	P. H.	Mrs. R. D. Horton and Mrs. H. B. Smith.
51 Tripp, Consider.....	.....	.....	P. H.	B. R. I. A.
52. Tyler, Moses.....	1734	1811	T. P.	Chauncey Tyler Driscol.
53. Viall, Allen.....	1756	1815	A. Y.	B. R. I. A.
54. Viall, John.....	1759	1833	L. N.	Miss Anna Viall.
55. Viall, Nathaniel.....	1762	1852	L. N.	B. R. I. A.
56. Viall, Samuel	1730	1777	A. Y.	R. I. S. of A. R.
57. Viall, Sylvester.....	1751	1816	L. N.	B. R. I. A.
58. Watson, Matthew....	1741	1801	W. Y.	Elmer K. Watson.

CHAPTER XXV

DOMESTIC SLAVERY AND SLAVES

Domestic Slaves — Their Character and Treatment — Number of Slaves — Individual Slaves — Value of Slaves — Emancipation by Military Service — Made Universal in 1784 — Names of Some Family Slaves — Apprenticeship.

THE institution of slavery has never flourished in Rhode Island. The soil was not congenial to its growth. The spirit of independence, of freedom of thought, and of religious toleration was, in its nature, hostile to human bondage. The people brought with them to America the hereditary taint of feudalism, but our free air and unrestricted liberty of movement were an offset to all such inherited tendencies. Still further, the settlers of New England belonged to the middle classes, which had never been benefited at home from vassalage. Rhode Island slaves were of the social and servant class and were not chattels in the true intent. These slaves were part and parcel of the home life and bore the family names of their owners. Sales were unusual except on the division of estates, and then the slave was usually retained in the neighborhood. Scipio Richmond, Cuff Adams, Jack Bosworth, Pomp Bicknell, Pomp and Jenny Smith, Cambridge Watson, Scipio Tiffany, Pero Allen, Prince Allen, Cæsar Smith and others bore the names of the families where they were born and in whose homes they lived and were faithful servants. The affection between masters and mistresses and the colored house or farm servants was strong, and made a permanent relationship of reciprocal regard and personal interest not only possible but common. Their untutored minds, their free, social dispositions, their willing and obedient spirits, made them the objects of familiar approach and of easy control. The children of the white family learned to

CHAPTER 1

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of the growth of a nation from a collection of small, isolated colonies to a great, unified country. It is a story of the struggles of the people to establish a government that would protect their rights and promote their welfare.

The first step in the history of the United States was the arrival of the first settlers. These settlers came from many different parts of the world, but they all shared a common goal: to build a new life in a new land. They brought with them the knowledge and skills of their respective homelands, and they used these to create a new society. The settlers were faced with many challenges, but they overcame them all. They built a strong and resilient nation that has stood the test of time.

The second step in the history of the United States was the establishment of a government. The settlers knew that they needed a government to protect their rights and promote their welfare. They created a government that was based on the principles of liberty and justice for all. This government was the first step towards the creation of the United States as we know it today.

The third step in the history of the United States was the growth of the nation. The settlers knew that they needed to expand their territory in order to provide for their growing population. They did this by exploring new lands and settling them. This led to the discovery of new resources and the growth of the nation's economy.

The fourth step in the history of the United States was the unification of the colonies. The settlers knew that they needed to work together in order to protect their rights and promote their welfare. They created a union that was based on the principles of liberty and justice for all. This union was the first step towards the creation of the United States as we know it today.

The fifth step in the history of the United States was the declaration of independence. The settlers knew that they needed to declare their independence from Great Britain in order to protect their rights and promote their welfare. They did this by signing the Declaration of Independence. This was the first step towards the creation of the United States as we know it today.

The sixth step in the history of the United States was the creation of the Constitution. The settlers knew that they needed a constitution to protect their rights and promote their welfare. They created a constitution that was based on the principles of liberty and justice for all. This constitution was the first step towards the creation of the United States as we know it today.

The seventh step in the history of the United States was the establishment of the federal government. The settlers knew that they needed a federal government to protect their rights and promote their welfare. They created a federal government that was based on the principles of liberty and justice for all. This federal government was the first step towards the creation of the United States as we know it today.

The eighth step in the history of the United States was the growth of the nation. The settlers knew that they needed to expand their territory in order to provide for their growing population. They did this by exploring new lands and settling them. This led to the discovery of new resources and the growth of the nation's economy.

The ninth step in the history of the United States was the unification of the colonies. The settlers knew that they needed to work together in order to protect their rights and promote their welfare. They created a union that was based on the principles of liberty and justice for all. This union was the first step towards the creation of the United States as we know it today.

The tenth step in the history of the United States was the declaration of independence. The settlers knew that they needed to declare their independence from Great Britain in order to protect their rights and promote their welfare. They did this by signing the Declaration of Independence. This was the first step towards the creation of the United States as we know it today.

The eleventh step in the history of the United States was the creation of the Constitution. The settlers knew that they needed a constitution to protect their rights and promote their welfare. They created a constitution that was based on the principles of liberty and justice for all. This constitution was the first step towards the creation of the United States as we know it today.

The twelfth step in the history of the United States was the establishment of the federal government. The settlers knew that they needed a federal government to protect their rights and promote their welfare. They created a federal government that was based on the principles of liberty and justice for all. This federal government was the first step towards the creation of the United States as we know it today.

love the black faces that shone upon their cradles and cared for them in early youth. Some of the pleasantest memories of childhood are connected with the first generation of free blacks from the family slaves of Barrington, and some of the most worthy of the colored people of Rhode Island and elsewhere bear the names of Barrington families, as descendants of Barrington slaves.

From the introduction of the first slaves into Rhode Island in 1696, from the African coast, until 1774, slaves occupied the place of the house servant and farm hand and never numbered over 4,000 in the state. The census of 1774 returned 1,479 Indians and 3,668 blacks. While some of the Indians were slaves, many of the blacks were free, so that the number of slaves, Indians and blacks, was not probably greater than the total black population. As the population of the colony by the same census was 59,707 the ratio of whites to blacks was as 1 black to 16.6 whites. As some white families owned from two to six slaves, it is not probable that more than one fourth of the families of the state owned slaves. Of the 91 families in Barrington by the census of 1774, 22 of them returned Indian or black servants. Of the 168 families in Warren, only 26 returned slaves. Of the 197 families in Bristol, 49 families returned 140 servants or slaves. The number of Indians and blacks in Barrington in 1774 was 59, as will be seen by reference to the Barrington census of 1774.

The universal testimony of Barrington people of the last generation was that these slaves were industrious and faithful servants, honest and trustworthy. They were treated with much kindness and consideration by their owners, and were appreciative of their advantages. Of the following slaves a brief record may be made.

Cuff Adams was owned by Nudigate Adams, grandson of Judge Nudigate Adams of Wickford. He lived with his master near what is now the Cleland place at Barrington Centre and was buried there.

Jack Bosworth, owned by Edward Bosworth, married

Jemima Tiffany, who was sold by Hezekiah Tiffany to Samuel Allen. They lived with their respective masters and were buried, Jack at Prince's Hill and his wife at Prince's Pond. Their children were Richard, Lucy, and Phebe. Mr. Bosworth lived on what is now the Allen Matthewson place.

Mr. Bosworth had another slave, who married Jenny, the wife of Pomp Smith, whose mother, Moll Smith, was found dead in bed. They were buried near their master's house.

Pomp Bicknell, owned by James Bicknell, who lived near the brick yard, married Jenny Bosworth, perhaps sold from one master to the other. It is stated that they lived with their respective masters. They had two children, Ceasar and Lucy.

Cambridge Watson was a slave of the Watson family. His wife's name was Jenny. They had one child whose name was Jack.

Pomp Watson married Phillis — Doctress Phillis — who must have come from Warren or Swansea, as she religiously attended church in the latter place, walking all the way from Barrington to be present at "feet washing," observed periodically by that church.

Daniel Tiffany, Scipio Tiffany, and Sabrina Tiffany, his wife, belonged to the Tiffany family. Scipio and Brina had one son, Scipio.

Scipio Richmond, their son, lived in the old Richmond house in Long Swamp, removed a few years since to make room for the mansion house of Albert Peck. Scipio's house, kept with great care and neatness, was a favorite resort for the white children of the neighborhood. They were welcome guests till in their frolicsome glee some of his choice things came to grief and then they were most summarily sent away.

Bristol Allin, owned by Thomas Allin, father of General Allin, came from Africa, some say, with his wife. They had two children, Pero and Tower.

Pero Allin lived on the Allin estate near the Providence River. He bought his wife, Orpha, of Col. Sylvester Child,

of Warren, giving his note for value received. That proving worthless, his master was asked for the amount, but having no knowledge of the transaction, he refused payment. Their children were, Tower, Jack, Adam, Henrietta, and Phillis.

Prince Allin's wife was Henrietta Brown. Their son was Pero, the fiddler. Pero's wife, Jenny, came from the coast of Guinea. They lived in Jenny's lane. She was a Christian woman, connected with the Congregational Church in this town. They had seven children, Hannah, Clark, Rhenkin, Stephen, Olinda, Mary and Lurane. Pero's mother, Writty (Henrietta), lived with them. His mother was "bred and born" in the old brick house, once standing under the big elm trees at the entrance to bridge lane.

Ceaser Smith was owned by Nathaniel Smith. Lill was bought by him when eight years old of Mr. Bullock, of Rehoboth, for one yoke of oxen. Lill lived in the family of the late Asa Smith, not having taken her freedom papers when entitled to them by the laws of the state. She was beloved and respected by the family, kindly cared for in illness, and tenderly taken to her last resting place.

Tower, Allin married Phillis—little Phillis. They lived near the brook at Drownville and had one child, Nancy.

Nancy married Thomas Henderson. Their children were Priscilla, Frederic, and Jack, or John, Henderson, who lived at Nayatt, near the old light-house, and was with his wife and daughter deservedly respected by the people of this and the past generation.

Richard Allen and Margaretta, his wife, with their eight children, Lydia, Richard, Cæsar, Theodore, Olive, Jemima, Sarah, and Charles, were among the last families of colored people to pass away from our midst, within the memory of those now living. They long outlived the period of slavery.

Tower Allin, slave of Matthew Allin, appeared sick, and when asked the matter, told his master that he was love-sick and wanted Massa to buy Phillissa to be his wife, which Allin

did. The two lived at Long Swamp corner, at the head of Drownville road, where Scipio Allin (alias Freeman?), afterwards lived.

Philissa made the wedding cake and Tower played the fiddle at the wedding of Sarah Medbury and Dr. Rodliffe, at the old Halsey house, in East Providence, formerly John Medbury's.

The value of an able bodied man-slave in Rhode Island was from twenty-five to one hundred and twenty pounds. Matthew Allin bought "a certain Negro Boy called Prince, about fourteen or fifteen years old," of John Usher, Jr., of Bristol, for three hundred and seventy pounds, current money, In the year 1752. As old tenor and real values were as sixteen to one, the market value of Prince was about £25, or \$125.

David Brown of Ashford, Conn., sold the services of "one negro man named Pero, about seventeen years of age for the space of eleven years from the second day of April, 1783," for the sum of £45.

In the inventory of the goods and chattels of Peter Bicknell, of Barrington, taken by Solomon Peck and Samuel Allen, Appraisers in 1769, the following items appear among the live stock :

"Five cows £11, 2s., Four calves £2,
 Fifty sheep £12, 10s., One horse, saddle and bridle, £7.
 Two steers £ 3, 12s., Four swine £2,
 One negro boy named Cuff . £20,
 One negro boy named Pomp . £ 3.
 One negro woman named Merea £35.

In 1742 Thomas Hill of North Kingstown sold to Matthew Allin of Barrington "one negro girl slave named Felles (Phillis) about ten years of age; the said to have and to hold to the proper use and behoof of him the said Matthew Allin forever," for "the sum of ninety-five pounds of good and lawful money of New England."

In the estate of Matthew Allin, probated 1761, appears the

item of "4 negro slaves between fourteen and forty-five years of age."

In the town records under date of December 22, 1744, the following intention of marriage appears :

"Quash declared unto me the subscriber his and Moll her intentions to be married to each other."

"Quash and Moll, negro servants to the widow Smith of Barrington were married January 9, 1743-4."

JOSIAH HUMPHREY,

Town Clerk.

By the will of Joshua Bicknell, probated in 1752, he declared: "And my will is that my negro man Dick and female negro child Rose in case their lives shall be spared, they shall serve my said wife (Abigail) during the term of her natural life, and at her decease the said two negroes shall be made free." . . . "My will is in case the two negroes above mentioned should survive their mistress my said wife, that my daughter Olive shall pay the sum of one hundred pounds to the one and my daughter Molly shall pay one hundred pounds to the other; and in case one of these negroes shall die before their mistress, then the hundred pounds to be paid by the two daughters."

The first act of Rhode Island looking to emancipation of the slaves was taken on recommendation of General Washington. He recommended that the state enlist two battalions of such slaves as should be willing to enter into the service. The General Assembly in February, 1778, voted to enlist as many slaves as possible, "paying all the bounties, wages and encouragements allowed to any soldier," and that every slave so enlisting, upon his passing muster before Col. Christopher Greene, be immediately discharged from the service of his master or mistress, and be absolutely FREE, as though he had never been encumbered with any kind of servitude or slavery." This was the first emancipation act of Rhode Island, and hundreds of slaves took advantage of the call to military service, became freemen, and aided in obtaining the freedom

of the State and Nation. Thus the cause of justice and human freedom often advances by reason of the dangers and necessities of society, rather than by the principles which should actuate men and society. Barrington enlisted a number of slaves, but their names cannot be easily identified. Among them were Jack Allin, Prince Allin, Dick Allen, Cato Bannister, Pero Bicknell, Scipio Freeman, Prince Ingraham, Joseph Sochorose, Prince Tiffany, Pomp Watson, and Prince Watson. Scipio Freeman is buried at the Allin burial ground, and his grave was honored with a Revolutionary patriot marker in November, 1895.

In 1783 the Quakers petitioned for the complete abolition of slavery in Rhode Island, and in 1784 the act was passed which forever abolished human bondage, and bade the slave go forth to freedom, guaranteed and secured in part by their own labors and sacrifices.

In this connection it is proper to mention the system of apprenticeship common in earlier days, by which young men and women were bound to masters for fixed terms, for the learning of trades, or for various forms of manual service. It will be of interest to preserve an "Indenture," made in 1783, which was the usual form of "binding out" of that day.

Signed Seal'd and Delivered MARY PRATT

JOHN PRATT

in Presence of us

SARAH PRATT

ELIZABETH WALDRON

MATTHEW ALLIN

RUTH VIAL

RUTH ALLIN

The following receipt records the sale of a slave to Thomas Allin:

Swansy, Aprill ye 11 day 1718

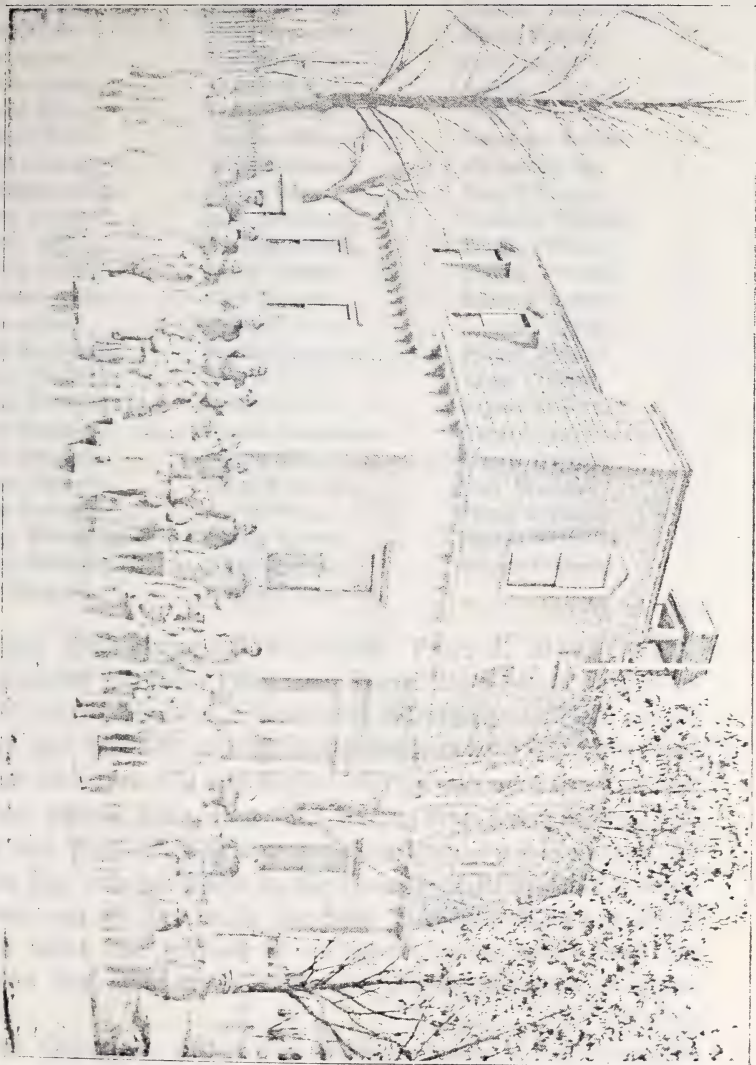
then received of Mr. Thomas Allin the sum of fifteen pounds and six pence being in part of payment for A neagro boy Cal'd Shaxper

I say received by me

JOHN MEDBURY

£15, os., 6p.

SCHOOL AND SCHOOL-HOUSE, DISTRICT 4, DROWNVILLE.





In the inventory of the estate of Ephraim Tiffany, who died in 1771, one negro man is valued at £30.

NAMES OF SOME FAMILY SLAVES OWNED IN BARRINGTON.

Cuff Adams,	Merea Bicknell,	Joseph Sochorose,
Dick Allen,	Pero Brown,	Pomp Smith,
Jack Allen,	Prince Brown,	Jenny Smith,
Prince Allen,	Wattle Brown,	Quash Smith,
Orpha Allin,	Jennie Brown,	Molly Smith,
Bristol Allin,	Reuben Brown,	Gardiner Smith,
Tower Allin,	Scipio Brown,	Cæsar Smith,
Henrietta Allin,	Jenny Bosworth,	Jack Tiffany,
Jenny Allin,	Jack Bosworth,	Duchess Tiffany,
Nancy Allin,	Walley Cheese,	Scipio Tiffany,
Phillis Allin,	Mary Cheese,	Daniel Tiffany,
Shaxper Allin,	Cato Euston,	Sabrina Tiffany,
Pero Allin,	Duchess —,	Jemima Tiffany,
Cato Bannister,	Scipio Freeman,	Prince Tiffany,
Pomp Bicknell,	Sylvia Heath,	Lucy Tiffany,
Pomp Bicknell, Jr.,	Rose Heath,	Dinah Tiffany,
Pero Bicknell,	Prince Ingraham,	Cambridge Watson,
Dick Bicknell,	Jennie King,	Jenny Watson,
Dinah Bicknell,	Mary Pomham,	Jack Watson,
Rose Bicknell,	Prince Pero,	Pomp Watson,
Curry Bicknell,	Joshua Quam,	Phillis Watson,
Jenny Bicknell,	Mary Quam,	Prince Watson.
Cuff Bicknell,	Scipio Richmond,	

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH THAT I, MARY PRATT, DAUGHTER of John Pratt and Sarah, his wife; of Bristol in the County of Bristol & Colony of Rhodeisland Cheair makor Hath quit her Self and by these presents both Voluntary and of her own free will and accord and by and with the Consent of her father John Prat and Sarah Prat her mother Doth quit and Bind her Self apprentice to Matthew Allin and Ruth Allin His wife of Warin in the County of Bristol and Colony aforsd and to live with the Said Matthew Allin and Ruth Allin after the manner of an apprentice to Serve from the Day of the Date here of for and during the term of Eight years next ensuing to be Compleat and ended during all which Said term the Said apprentice her said master and her Said mistress faith-

fully shall serve, their Secrets keep and lawfull Commands gladly obey. She shall Do no Damage to her Said master nor mistress nor See it to be Done of others with out letting or giving notice there of to her Said master or mistress. Shee shall not wast her Said masters & mistress goods nor lend them unlawfully to any. Shee shall not Commite Fornication nor Contract matrimony with in the s'd term; at Cards Dice and all other unlawfull games she shall not Play: wher by her s'd master and mistress may Have Damage; with their one goods or the goods of others; She shall not absent her Self by Day or by night from her Said master & mistress Servis with out theair leave nor haunt Ale Houses Taverns nor play houses, But in all things be Have her Self as a faithful apprentis ought to Due to wards her said master and mistress During the s'd Term and the Said Matthew Allin for him Self his Executors administrators Doth here by Covenant and promise to teach and in Struct or cause the Said apprentice to be taught & In Structed in the art of spinning and Housold work all so to larn the Said apprentice to Read and to in Struct her in Writing, and finding unto the said apprentis good and sufficient meats Drinks washing and lodging and apparell for all parts of the body During s'd term and at the Expiration there of to give unto the said apprentis two suites of apparell for all parts of the Body Sutable for such an apprentice in Testimony where of the parties to these presents have in terchangeably set their Hand and Seale Dated this Twenty-Second Day of August anno q Domini—

755

The names of slaves appear in the old burial grounds, and their graves should receive the respect and care due to faithful servants. The following inscription is cut on one of the old gravestones:

Here lies the best of slaves,
Now turning into dust,
Cæsar the Ethiopian craves
A place among the just.
His faithful soul is fled

To realms of Heavenly light,
And by the blood of Jesus shed
Is changed from black to white.
Jan. 15, he quit the stage,
In the 77th year of his age. 1780.

CHAPTER XXVI

BARRINGTON LEGISLATION

FROM 1770-1898

THE following extracts from the town and Council records relate to the most important matters of business transacted by the town during a period of one hundred and twenty-eight years. This record does not include the names of deputies to the General Assembly or the more important town officers, which will be found in a condensed form at the end of the chapter. Some legislation which has entered into and directed important movements, will be found incorporated in other chapters. Instances will be found in the chapter relating to public schools, the public library, highways and bridges, etc., etc. We have selected those items which will be of general interest, without touching upon the routine business of the town. The names of all the officers elected at the first town meeting, June 25, 1770, and the last town meeting, April 5, 1898, will be found recorded.

FIRST TOWN MEETING, JUNE 25, 1770, AT THE "PRESBYTERIAN MEETING HOUSE."

OFFICERS CHOSEN:

Moderator—James Brown.

Town Clerk—Solomon Townsend.

Town Council—James Brown, James Bowen, Dea. Ebenezer Adams, Col. Samuel Allen, Joseph Grant, Matthew Watson.

Assessors of Taxes—Josiah Humphrey, James Bowen, Thomas Allin.

Town Sergeant—Daniel Kinnicutt.

Town Treasurer — Thomas Allin.

Sealer of Weights and Measures — Josiah Humphrey.

Vendue Master — Samuel Allen, 2d.

Collector of Taxes — Henry Bowen.

Packer of Beef and Pork — Samuel Bosworth.

Pound Keeper — Samuel Humphrey.

Sealer of Leather — Joseph Viall.

Surveyors of Highways — Solomon Peck, John Short, Nathaniel Martin, James Brown, Jr.

Gauger of Casks — Samuel Bosworth.

Field Drivers — Daniel Kinnicutt, Nathaniel Heath.

Overseers of Poor — The Town Council.

Fence Viewers — The Surveyors.

July 9, 1770. The principal business done was to pass an act "restraining hogs from running at large on the highways."

FIRST COUNCIL MEETING.

July 9th. Highway districts apportioned to surveyors.

July 23rd. "Mr. Henry Bowen licenc'd to keep a publick House of Entertainment."

August 28th. Mr. John Harding, Philip Traffern, Ithamar Healey, and Michal Carey were ordered to depart the town.

October 8th. A petition having been presented to the General Assembly by the inhabitants of the East (New Meadow) Neck praying to be set off to the town of Warren, The Representatives were instructed to use their utmost influence against the petition.

April 17, 1771. "Voted by the town, That no Seine be drawn nor Nets Cast for the Catching of Fish at any time in the Year within One Hundred Rods of Mr. Joshua Bicknell's Fishing Ditch under the Penalty of Fifteen Pounds Lawful mony except by sd Bicknell, and that the Inhabitants of this Town shall have Fish of sd Bicknell at 12d. per Hundred and 1½d. per Doz."

May 24th. Petition presented by a number of townsmen on the East Neck, praying to be set off to Warren.

The President—Thomas Jefferson

Secretary of State—James Monroe

Attorney General—William Bradford

Secretary of the Treasury—Alexander Hamilton

Secretary of War—Henry Knox

Secretary of the Navy—Timothy Pickens

Secretary of the Interior—Nicholas Biddle

Secretary of the Post Office—Gideon Welles

Secretary of the War—Jefferson Davis

Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Welles

Secretary of the Interior—Nicholas Biddle

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Secretary of the Post Office—Gideon Welles

Secretary of the War—Jefferson Davis

Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Welles

Secretary of the Interior—Nicholas Biddle

Secretary of the Post Office—Gideon Welles

Secretary of the War—Jefferson Davis

March 2, 1772. Inhabitants notified that if any person is taken into any family in this town, who is not an inhabitant, without notice to the town, the law will be enforced.

June 8th. "Voted, That the Waste Highways and Common lands lying in the Town be Sold, and the money arising from the Sale of s'd Lands be deposited in the Town Treasury for the Use of a Free School."

Council meeting, Oct. 21, 1773. The Surveyor of Highways for the south district was ordered to lay out a highway three rods wide from the northward of the meeting-house through the land of Joshua Bicknell and Hezekiah Tiffany to the foot of Prince's Hill.

"Voted. Highway from meeting-house to top of Prince's Hill through lands of Bicknell and Tiffany. Bicknell agreed, Tiffany refused. Land valued at \$25 an acre."

October 21st. Highway three rods wide to the fish ditch, ordered laid out November 4th.

1773. Voted to sell useless highways and divide common lands. Thomas Barnes bought two acres of the new highway at \$18 per acre.

Solomon Peck bought whole of the way running west from the great highway to the pound, \$20 per acre.

1774. Voted a highway west from the Country highway through the land of J. Bicknell to begin at Bicknell's gate and run to the highway next westerly from said Bicknell's house.

1774, March 14. James Brown, Josiah Humphrey, Edward Bosworth, Samuel Allen, Nathaniel Martin, Moses Tyler, Esq., and Thomas Allen be a committee to draw up some resolves to be laid before the meeting respecting the infringements made upon the Americans by certain ministerial decrees, and that the said committee correspond with the committees of other towns in this and in the neighboring Governments.

June 4. That the late resolutions of the Town of Newport be adopted in this Town Relative to Non-Consumption of British Manufactured and Imported Tea.

the first of the year, the weather was very warm, and the
 ground was very dry, and the wind was very strong.

The second of the year, the weather was very warm, and
 the ground was very dry, and the wind was very strong.

The third of the year, the weather was very warm, and
 the ground was very dry, and the wind was very strong.

The fourth of the year, the weather was very warm, and
 the ground was very dry, and the wind was very strong.

The fifth of the year, the weather was very warm, and
 the ground was very dry, and the wind was very strong.

The sixth of the year, the weather was very warm, and
 the ground was very dry, and the wind was very strong.

The seventh of the year, the weather was very warm, and
 the ground was very dry, and the wind was very strong.

The eighth of the year, the weather was very warm, and
 the ground was very dry, and the wind was very strong.

The ninth of the year, the weather was very warm, and
 the ground was very dry, and the wind was very strong.

The tenth of the year, the weather was very warm, and
 the ground was very dry, and the wind was very strong.

The eleventh of the year, the weather was very warm, and
 the ground was very dry, and the wind was very strong.

The twelfth of the year, the weather was very warm, and
 the ground was very dry, and the wind was very strong.

The thirteenth of the year, the weather was very warm, and
 the ground was very dry, and the wind was very strong.

August, 1775. Each inhabitant to draw 12 cartridges, etc.

January, 1776. No corn or rye to be sold out of the town.

January, 1776. Artillery Co. Samuel Bosworth, Capt.; Nathaniel Heath, Lieut.

June 26. Col. Nathl. Martin to receive the salt for the town, Lieut. Allin to receive the cartridges.

That the thanks of the town be presented the moderator for his good conduct this day.

July 1. Received 150 lbs. of powder to be put in a safe place.

1777, April 28. Town quota of soldiers, 8. Committee Moses Tyler, Peleg Heath, John Short, Samuel Allen and Samuel Bosworth.

Council met at the house of James Brown. Town meeting ordered Monday, July 7, 1777, in order to give our deputies such necessary instructions, as the town may think proper in this alarming situation of publick affairs.

No instructions but verbal, to conduct in the best manner they thought proper for the good of the whole.

April 15, 1778. The surveyor of Phebe's neck ordered to "new Sett the Pound, and build a wall on the East side of the Meeting House to Prevent the further Washing of the bank."

1778. Council licensed Samuel Allen to keep a public house of entertainment, six shillings for two months.

March 11, 1779. License to Col. Nathaniel Martin six months, 30 shillings.

Aug. 9, 1779. "Voted to see that Mr. Joshua Bicknell cuts down no more Trees on the Green near the Meeting House."

December 5, 1788. Representatives ordered to use their influence "in Obtaining a State Convention for the purpose of Taking into Consideration the said proposed Constitution for the United States, and for pointing out the necessary Amendments for the publick good, etc."

An Act respecting the Fishery in Barrington River.

May, 1795. "No seine shall be drawn in Barrington River for the taking of fish from the first day of March to the fifteenth of May, under a penalty of forty pounds; one-half of the fine to go to the town and the other to the informer."

MODERATORS OF TOWN MEETINGS.

James Brown, 1770.

Josiah Humphrey, 1774-76-77, 1793.

Nathaniel Martin, 1775, 1787, 1791.

Moses Tyler, 1778.

Nathaniel Heath, 1779.

Paul Mumford, 1780-82-3-4-5.

Capt. Thomas Allin, 1781, 1792.

Josiah Humphrey, 1786.

Solomon Townsend, Jr., 1788, 1789, 1790, 1793.

Asa Bicknell, 1792, and Nathaniel Martin, and Solomon Townsend, Esq.

COLLECTORS OF TAXES.

Henry Bowen, 1770.

Samuel Bosworth, 1771.

James Smith, Jr., 1772.

Matthew Allen, 1773.

Samuel Bosworth, 1782.

Viall Allen, 1786.

Josiah Humphrey, Jr., 1787.

Elkanah Humphrey, 1789.

Daniel Kinnicutt, 1774-5-6-7-8-9, 1780-1.

Nathaniel Smith, 1783-4-5.

Thomas Allin, 1788, 1790-91-2-3.

TOWN SERGEANTS.

Daniel Kinnicutt, from 1770 to 1789.

William Brown, 1790-1-2-3.

June 7, 1798. At this meeting \$75 was appropriated for building two new pounds, one on the East and the other on the West Neck.

June 2, 1800. "Voted, to adopt the Act of the General Assembly respecting keeping a free school in this town, and appointed a committee for the purpose of agreeing on a plan for carrying the same into effect; Messrs. William Allin, Ebenr. Peck, Nathl. Smith, Amariah Lilley, Jeremiah Bowen, and Benjamin Drown, to draw up a plan and report to the town on the 3d Monday in June."

April 17, 1805. "Voted, that the Lot on or near which the Meeting House now Stands which was formerly conveyed to the Town by Joshua Bicknell Esqr. Decd for the purpose of Setting a Meeting House thereon But the use for which the same was granted Neglected to be Inserted in the Deed, Be transfered by Deed to the United Congregational Society in the Town of Barrington for the purpose of erecting a Meeting house thereon and the Town Treasurer is hereby directed to give a Deed thereof Accordingly."

At a Town Meeting Specially Called at the Requests of Several Freemen in Writeing to the Town Clerke Directed & Individually Warned by the Town Sergeants:

Barrington May 16, 1805, Nathaniel Smith Esqr Moderator. Passed the following Vote: "Whereas the lot whereon the old Meeting House now stands on the Easterly Side where the old Road formerly Run is the property of the Town; And Also the old Road & the Lot on the Westerly Side thereof Conveyed to the Town by Joshua Bicknell Esq., Deceased, as by Deed on Record bearing date November 4th A. D. 1773 doth appear Bounded as follows, Beginning at a heap of Stones on the East Side of the Highway & Runing Southerly by sd way about thirteen Rods & an half to a stake & heap of Stones for a Corner, then turning & Runing Easterly a Straight line to the Salt Water thence Northerly by the Salt Water to the first mentioned Corner the above mentioned bounds Comprehend both of said Lots and the Strip of old Road Runing through the Same.

"And Whereas the United Congregational Society in this Town are about to build a new Meeting House thereon We as a Town do hereby give up to them all Our Right title Interest & property therein to be by them the Said Society holden for the sole Use for a Meeting House Lot Forever. And the Town Treasurer is hereby Directed to give a Deed thereof accordingly.

"Furthermore we hereby give up to them the said Society all our Right Title Interest & property in and to the Old Meeting House to be by them Taken down to work into the New Meeting House as they may think proper and most advantageous to the Society."

The votes were as follows : 26 affirmative, 5 negative ; 21 majority.

Dec^r 2^d A. D. 1806. "Voted that the proceedings of the Town Council in purchasing a piece of ground of Solomon Townsend for a Burial ground & giving an order on the Town Treasurer for the payment of the Same be approved of by this meeting."

"Voted that the Sum of three hundred Dollars be raised by Tax on the Inhabitants and Estates in the Town for the purpose of purchasing and laying out Publick Roads under the direction of the Town Council & That Such portion of the Same as may be assessed on the Inhabitants of New meadow neck be expended in purchaseing & laying out Roads thereon That Said Tax be assessed by the 1 day of June next and Collected by the 1 day of September next."

"At a Special meeting of the Freemen of the Town of Barrington legally convened Thursday, the 16th of February, 1809, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present embarrassed State of our Public affairs & to give instructions to our Representatives relative to their conduct in the next General Assembly & for transacting such other business that may come legally before sd Meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, ESQR., *Moderator.*

Voted & passed the following resolutions :

“Resolved, that we the Inhabitants of the Town of Barrington have in common with our fellow Citizens of the United States a right & at this alarming crisis feel it an indispensable duty peaceably to assemble & declare our opinions of Public measures.

Resolved, that we consider ourselves solemnly pledged to support the Constitution of the United States & all just & equitable laws made in uniformity to the same.

Resolved, that in our opinion the several laws & especially the last as destructive to Commerce & discouraging to Agriculture requiring excessive and unreasonable searches and seizures subverting the common law or rules of evidence substituting Executive directions for positive public law superseding the civil authority by military power, are oppressive, tyrannical, and unconstitutional ; without a parallel even in the most despotic Governments ; and that we are under no constitutional obligation to aid or assist in carrying the same into effect.

Resolved, that a timid compliance with the decrees and dictates of one foreign power, blustering threats & illusive correspondence with respect to another are highly derogatory to the dignity of an independent Nation & destructive of that peace and security obtained for us by the impartial & dignified measures of our Immortal Washington.

Resolved, that we consider with alarming apprehension a bill in Congress for raising an enormous standing army, which (unless we are intended to be suddenly plunged into a destructive war with Great Britain) can have no other object but the arbitrary enforcement of arbitrary laws.

Resolved, that we consider any attempt in Congress to overawe or control the Judiciary or to encroach on the rights & powers of the State Government as dangerous to public liberty.

Resolved, that our Representatives be instructed to co-operate in all measures of the General Assembly devising any constitutional means to induce Congress to repeal the several

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these immigrants. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these free men.

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Embargo laws so oppressive to the Citizens of this State, & use all honorable methods to prevent our being involved in a distructive war.

Voted, that these Resolutions be published in the Warren Paper & in one of the Providence Papers.

Voted, that Haile Bowen stand propounded.

This Meeting then adjourned without Day."

At a Town Meeting holden in Barrington by adjournment on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1825.

James Bowen, Esq., Moderator.

"Voted, that the Representatives be requested to obtain the Passing of a Law in the Gen^l Assembly to regulate the taking off Seaweed from Hides hole Beach."

Adjourned without day.

At a Town Meeting in Barrington Aug. 30th, 1825.

Josiah Humphrey was chosen Moderator.

Voted, "That the Herse owned by individuals in this Town be repaired at the expense of the town, and that Josiah Kinnicutt be a Committee to make the necessary repairs purchase a Lock & have the care of the House & Herse & all the appendages."

Feb. 20, 1816. It was unanimously voted that in the opinion of the meeting a new State House was needed for Bristol Co., and representatives were instructed to use their influence to have it built in Warren.

August, 1820. "Voted, that the Town Council be authorized to secure the two rod Lane laid out by the heirs of Thomas Allin from the west Highway to the Middle Highway, as a publick road or Highway; and as a compensation therefore give up to said heirs, the note now held by the Town Treasurer against them for the parts of Highway formerly sold to said Thomas Allin in his life."

April 1, 1825. Wm. Allin and Nath. Heath were appointed a committee to lay out a road 3 rods wide from Joseph Seymour's Land to Simon Smith's house. This road was accepted by the town April 15, 1840, and is now Nayatt Avenue. Joshua Bicknell, William Allin, and Nathaniel Smith were the committee to lay out the road.

June 20, 1836. "At a Special Meeting Legally Called and holden at the Meeting House in Barrington June 20, 1836, for the purpose of takeing measures to detect the person and persons and bring the same to justice who broke the windows of the Parsonage & cut the Chaise of the Rev. Mr. Pease on the night of the 16th Instant. Joshua Bicknell, Esqr., Chosen Moderator.

"Voted & resolved, that a reward of \$500 be and the Same is hereby offered for the detection or such information as shall lead to the detection of the person or persons who broke said windows. Voted, that the T. Treasurer of said town be authorized to offer said reward by publishing in one or more Publick Papers in Warren and Providence and the reward paid out of any money that is in Treasury.

"Voted & Resolved that the T. Treasurer repair the windows of the Parsonage House broken out on the 16 Inst."

May 29, 1826. Voted, that Ebenezer Tiffany, Josiah Kinicutt, and William Allin be a Committee to lay out the new burying Ground on Prince's hill (so called) in suitable and convenient lots and report a plat of the same, and some plan for the accommodation of Families in Particular lots.

April 16, 1828. It was voted that the following Persons be a committee to superintend the Free Schools in the Town, viz.: Sylvester Allen, Enoch Remington, Ebenezer Smith, Benjamin Medbury, Simon Smith, Sam^l R. Martin, Jeremiah A. Drown, John Kelley.

Rec^d the School Committees Report,

Barrington, April 21, 1830.

Viz.: The committee of the Town of Barrington on the Free School Act Report as follows as regards the Public Money Appropriated by the State for said Town:

For the Summer School in the N. District,	.	.	\$9	50
For Winter School,	"	"	19	00

\$28 50

For Summer School in South District,	\$8 33
For Winter School,	17 13
	<hr/>
	\$25 46
For Summer School in East District and winter school,	21 50
	<hr/>
	Amt. \$75 46

BENJ. MEDBURY, for the Committee.

Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1839. "Voted, that the Town Clerk be & he is hereby authorized & directed to prohibit any person or persons not residents in or Inhabitants of the Town of Barrington from taking Sea Weed Sand or Stone from Hides Hole Beach (so called) or from any other Shore or Land belonging to the Town of Barrington under the penalty of the Law in such case made and provided Such prohibition to be published in the Northern Star three weeks in Succession."

Barrington, Wednesday, April 15, A. D. 1840.

Voted, to Receive the road laid out from the South School House to Nayatt Point and that the same be established as a public Highway.

April 21, 1841. Voted, that a Tax of Fifty Dollars be assessed Collected and paid into the Town Treasury for the Support of Public Schools.

1840. Voted, the Sum of three hundred Dollars be worked out on the public highways.

April 1, 1846. Voted, that Enoch Remington and George R. Kinnicutt be a Committee to make sale of lot on which the hearse house now stands in their discretion.

April 1, 1846. Voted, that the Town appropriate three dollars for the use of the Meeting-house for this Meeting.

Voted, that there shall be no Loam dirt or gravel taken out of the highway by individuals upon the penalty of one dollar for each and every Load.

1847. Voted, that the Town will sustain the Town Coun-

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cil in their doings in declaring the Road East of Ellis Pecks house to the River a Public Highway as Surveyed by order of said Town Council on the 12th day of March, 1847, and in clearing the same. Wilmarth Heath and Henry Smith are appointed a Committee to defend the case of Asa Peck *vs.* the Town of Barrington with power to employ Council.

1848. Voted; Benjamin Martin and Charles Bent were made a Committee to ascertain whether the Town has a good title to the Burying Ground on New Meadow Neck.

Voted; Nathaniel Brown and Joseph P. Bicknell were a Committee to procure a lot to place the Hearse House on & to remove the same, and George R. Kinnicutt was chosen to take care of the hearse, house, harness, etc.

1849. Lewis B. Smith, Stillman Welch, and Ebenezer Tiffany were appointed a Committee to fence the burying ground on Princes Hill, and said Com. were authorized to draw on the Town for one hundred dollars for that purpose.

Benjamin Martin, John Kelley and John Short, Jr., were made a Committee to fence the burying ground on New Meadow Neck, and said Committee were allowed one hundred Dollars for that purpose.

June 12, 1863. A resolution was introduced in relation to the Town building a Town Hall, which, after a long discussion, was indefinitely postponed by a vote of thirty-three to thirty.

June 11, 1864. Resolutions were adopted concerning the life and public services of the late town clerk, Ebenezer Tiffany, who died June 4th.

April 6, 1870. Five hundred dollars were appropriated for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Barrington as a Rhode Island town. The following committee was appointed:

Rev. Francis Wood, Rev. Francis Horton, Rev. Samuel B. Shaw, D. D., John A. Humphreys, Asa Peck, Benjamin Martin, Lewis T. Fisher, Nathaniel C. Smith, Benjamin F. Drown, George R. Kinnicutt, Earl C. Potter, Allen Bowen, David A. Waldron, Charles E. Smith, Nathaniel Peck, Jo-

seph Bowen, Allen C. Matthewson, Harrison H. Richardson, Leonard S. Bosworth, Lewis B. Smith.

April 3, 1872. Resolutions passed on the death of Rev. Francis Horton :

"Whereas, since our last Annual Town Meeting death has entered our midst and taken from us the Rev. Francis Horton, a man who was loved and respected by all, one who ever evinced great interest in the general welfare of our town, and a particular interest in the prosperity of our schools, one whose great aim seemed to be to labor for the good of others, therefore

Resolved, that while we bow in humble submission to Him who controlleth all things and whose ways are not our ways, we shall miss our departed friend and mourn his absence from among us as we year by year gather together for the transaction of business of the Town. And although the places that once knew him shall know him no more forever, and his counsels can never more be given us, we feel truly thankful that his life was so long spared as to bequeath to us by his example such evidence of honor, patriotism, and strict integrity."

.

The bridges over the Warren and Barrington rivers having been declared free by the General Assembly, the town approved of the act, and the appropriation of \$6,000 made by the State for repairs, the towns of Barrington, Warren, and Bristol to have charge of them afterward. Thomas W. Bicknell, Charles H. Bowden, and John A. Wheaton were appointed a committee to draw up resolutions to this effect.

A resolution favoring the union of Providence and Bristol Counties, presented by William H. Allin was passed unanimously.

April 2, 1873. The town council was ordered to widen and straighten the following highways and Five hundred dollars was appropriated for the purpose.

1. The highway running westerly from the Congregational Church to middle highway.

2. The highway from S. John's Church to south side of land of Nancy A. Gladding.

3. The highway from the south side of Asa Peck's land to Ellis Peck's land, provided the abutting owners will give sufficient land for that purpose.

4. The highway northerly from Nathaniel Brown's homestead to the schoolhouse, provided the abutting owners will give sufficient land.

July 5, 1873. Barrington bridge was accepted by the town, and Benj. B. Wood, Earl C. Potter, and Lewis T. Fisher were appointed a committee on repairs.

April 1, 1874. The town council was authorized to buy a Safe at a cost not to exceed five hundred dollars.

Nov. 7, 1876. John L. Draper, Asa Peck, and John C. Burrington were appointed a committee to recommend to the electors an appropriation for shade trees to be set on the line of highways.

The town council was authorized to expend \$1,000 for oyster shells, for improving the highways of the town.

April 4, 1877. Benjamin B. Wood, Alfred B. Bowden and Oliver H. P. Cleland were appointed a committee to secure plans and estimates for a bridge across Barrington river from Arnold's Point.

April 3, 1878. The committee on shade trees, appointed Nov. 7, 1876, reported, and recommended an appropriation of one hundred dollars, to be used in setting trees on the line of highways during 1878.

The school committee in their annual report having mentioned the desirability of having a Public Library, a motion was made by E. L. Walcott that the same be referred to a committee, which motion was carried, and Isaac F. Cady, Earl C. Potter, and Walter A. Peck were appointed committee.

April 2, 1879. A resolution was presented by Henry Staples, respecting the purchase of a lot and the erection of a town hall thereon.

This motion was lost. Vote, aye, 37; nay, 37.

DRIVEWAY TO ROCKEDGE.





April 7, 1880. A motion to appropriate \$6,000 for a town hall was lost. Vote, aye 24; nay, 100.

It was voted to accept the Barrington Public Library, as recommended by the trustees, and two hundred and fifty dollars were appropriated for it.

April 6, 1881. "Resolved, that in order to add to the beauty and attractiveness of this town, and to enhance the value of property, it is desirable and necessary that shade and ornamental trees be planted on the lines of the highways, and in order to secure this object, it is resolved that the sum of one hundred dollars be and hereby is appropriated for this purpose upon the following conditions: Whenever any person or persons shall provide trees, it shall be the duty of the surveyors of the highways to provide an equal number of trees, and plant all of the same of such varieties as shall be satisfactory to each person or persons furnishing the other part, all of which are to be planted on the line adjoining the estates designated by the person or persons furnishing the one part of the trees, all to be done under the direction of the town council, provided that an amount not exceeding twenty dollars shall be for the benefit of any one person."

April 5, 1882. The town council was authorized to buy one of Pennock's patent road machines.

Two hundred dollars were appropriated for trees under practically the same plan as last year.

Henry Staples, John C. Burrington, E. L. Walcott, Lewis B. Smith and Charles F. Anthony were appointed a committee to take into consideration all matters connected with the public schools, and to report as soon as prepared.

Nov. 7, 1882. The committee appointed April 5, 1882, reported and recommended that a piece of land bounded westerly by the main highway, northerly by Prince's Hill Cemetery, easterly on Barrington river, and southerly on a highway opposite the residence of the town clerk, containing fifteen acres, be purchased by the town for the erection of a town hall, town offices, high school and public library.

With this report in view, a resolution was presented that said land be purchased by the town, and a town building erected thereon, and that Lewis B. Smith, John C. Burrington, Jesse Burdette, Ebenezer Tiffany, and Charles F. Anthony be appointed a committee. This resolution was lost. Vote, yes, 23; no, 44.

Resolution passed in regard to Mr. Isaac F. Cady, "Forasmuch as Isaac F. Cady has served this town as a member of the school committee for the past ten years, and on account of ill health has resigned such office, therefore,

"Resolved, that we, the electors of the town of Barrington, fully appreciating his services as aforesaid, desire to express our regret at his inability to continue, and sympathy with him in his affliction."

April 4, 1883. "Voted, that the town council receive and retain all property of the several school districts, whenever said districts shall vote to transfer said property to the town free of debt.

Voted, that all citizens of the town who plant shade trees on the line of highways under the approval of the town council, which shall remain planted for two years, shall receive two dollars for each tree."

"Whereas the best interests of this town in common with all others demand a most careful regard for and watchful attention to its sanitary condition; and Whereas the preservation of groves of trees is deemed of the utmost importance to the health and beauty of all cities and towns, and Whereas there are now existing in this town wooded lands which should be preserved from destruction and forever kept and held for the use and enjoyment of this and further generations, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee consisting of Charles F. Anthony, Leonard S. Bosworth and E. L. Walcott be and are hereby appointed and empowered to select and describe by boundary or otherwise such lands, if any, in this town as may be deemed essential to the health and prosperity of the town, and report at a future town meeting."

The town council was instructed to open a road from Bridge Road to Ferry Lane. This project was not carried out on account of inability to agree with the owners of the land through which it would go. A second attempt was made in 1890 without success.

April 1, 1885. Charles H. Merriman, Charles E. Smith and Lewis B. Smith were appointed a committee to remove the old wooden bridge across Barrington river with its pier and abutments and to have an iron bridge built on the same site at a cost not to exceed \$7,000.

Aug. 17, 1885. Resolutions were adopted in regard to the life and public services of the late John C. Burrington and Nathaniel Peck.

April 7, 1886. A Resolution to purchase wooded land from the Nayatt Brick Co. was defeated. Vote: yes, 55; no, 124. The Barrington Water Co. exempted from taxation for 20 years.

"Resolved, That a committee of three are hereby authorized and empowered in behalf of the town to purchase a lot of land near the geographical center of the town on the main highway, and near one of the railway stations, said land to be retained for a building for town purposes, and the cost of said land not to exceed the sum of \$2,000."

Asa Peck, John L. Draper and Joseph U. Starkweather were appointed committee.

Nov. 2, 1886. David A. Waldron, Lewis B. Smith, Asa Peck, Erastus L. Walcott and William H. Bullock are appointed a committee to secure plans for a town hall.

April 6, 1887. It was voted to deed a parcel of ground near the Nayatt Railroad station to the Railroad Company to be kept by them as a public park.

Albert H. Peck, Joseph U. Starkweather and William H. Bullock were appointed a committee to take into consideration and prepare plans and estimates for a bridge across Barrington river near the residence of the late George R. Kinnicutt.

The Drownville Water Co. was exempted from taxation for twenty years.

It was voted to purchase additional land adjoining the town lot.

The town council was instructed to have the shade trees on line of highways properly trimmed, mulched and cared for, to replace those which are dead, and to fill out incomplete lines.

Lewis B. Smith, George B. Allen and Charles H. Merriam were appointed a committee to build a town hall. Vote, yes, 94; no, 36. The town hall was completed and dedicated during the year 1888.

March 30, 1889. George T. Baker, John W. Colwell and John Jenckes were appointed a committee to inquire into the feasibility of placing in the town hall a memorial tablet with the names of those citizens who gave their lives for their country during the Rebellion.

April 13, 1889. The above committee was authorized to procure a tablet at a cost not to exceed two hundred dollars.

April 2, 1890. William R. Martin, Charles E. Smith and John F. Richmond were appointed a committee to secure plans and estimates for a bridge across Barrington river north of the Congregational Church.

April 1, 1891. Voted to appropriate \$4,000 for a new schoolhouse near Barrington Center.

April 6, 1892. Fifteen hundred dollars was appropriated for a macadam road on Bridge Lane.

April 5, 1893. The town Council was authorized to make a contract with the Warren Gas and Electric Co. to furnish electric light for streets and town hall, and \$525 was appropriated.

April 4, 1894. It was voted to allow the Barrington Water Co. to introduce water into the town hall. Voted to build a bridge across Barrington river near the Congregational Church, and George T. Baker, Royal D. Horton and Charles H. Bowden were appointed the committee. One

thousand dollars was appropriated for a piece of macadam road which was afterward located in Long Swamp.

June 3, 1895. Voted to petition the State Commissioner of highways for sample half mile highway. This sample road was built in 1896 and extends from near the southerly line of Prince's Hill Cemetery to Maxfield's Corner.

April 7, 1897. Voted to authorize the town council to open a new highway from the Bridge road to Ferry lane, following the line of shore. This new highway was declared established Nov. 8, 1897, by the town council.

TOWN OFFICERS OF BARRINGTON.

Town Clerks.

Samuel Humphrey, 1718, 19, 20,	William Allin, 1816, 17, 18, 19, 20,
21, 22.	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.
Edward Luther, 1723.	Josiah Humphrey, 1827.
Josiah Torrey, 1724.	John Tyler, 1828, 9, 30, 1, 2, 3, 4,
James Adams, 1725.	5, 6, 7.
Josiah Humphrey, 1726, 7, 8, 9, 30,	Ebenezer Tiffany, 1838, 9, 40, 1, 2,
1, 2, 3, 4, 1740, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 50, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
Ebenezer Allen, 1735, 6, 7, 8, 9.	6, 7, 8, 9, 60, 1, 2, 3, 4.
Solomon Townsend, 1770-1776.	Francis Wood, 1865, 6, 7, 8, 9, 70,
Samuel Allen, 1777-1794, 5, 6, 7,	1, 2, 3, 4.
8, 9, 1800-1808.	Mark H. Wood, 1875, 6, 7, 8, 9, 80,
Samuel Watson, 1808, 9, 10, 11, 12,	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 90, 1, 2, 3,
13, 14, 15.	4, 5, 6, 7.
	Frederick P. Church, 1898. —

Town Treasurers.

Samuel Humphrey, 1718, 19, 20,	Kent Brown, 1814, 15, 16, 17, 18,
21, 22.	19, 20, 21.
Benjamin Viall, 1723, 5, 6, 7, 8.	Enoch Remington, 1822.
James Adams, 1724.	Ebenezer Tiffany, 1823, 24, 25, 26,
Josiah Humphrey, 1729.	27, 28, 29, 30, 1838.
Samuel Allen, 1730.	John Kelley, 1831, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
Ebenezer Allen, 1731, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7.	Hezekiah Tiffany, 1839, 40, 1, 2, 3,
Zachariah Bicknell, 1733.	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 50, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,
Matthew Allin, 1738, 9, 40, 1, 2, 3,	7, 8, 9, 60, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
4, 5, 6.	70, 1, 2.

Thomas Allin, 1770-1775.

Henry Bowen, 1776.

Nathaniel Heath, 1777-1794, 5, 6,

7, 8, 9, 1800, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,

8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Mark H. Wood, 1873.

Ebenezer, Tiffany, 1874, 5, 6, 7, 8,

9, 80, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 90,

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. —

Deputies and Representatives to the General Assembly.

Josiah Humphrey, 1771, 1778, 1785,

6, 1790.

Samuel Allen, 1770, 1778, 9, 80, 1,

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1778, 9.

Nathaniel Martin, 1772, 3, 4, 5,

1787.

Thomas Allin, 1772, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1781,

1791, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Edward Bosworth, 1776, 7, 1779,

80, 1.

Moses Tyler, 1770, 1776, 7.

Paul Mumford, 1777.

Peleg Heath, 1777.

Viall Allen, 1783, 4, 1787.

Asa Bicknell, 1784.

Joshua Bicknell, 1787, 1789, 90, 1,

2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 1802, 3, 4, 1807, 8,

1823, 4, 5.

Matthew Allin, 1788.

Ebenezer Tiffany, 1788.

Josiah Humphrey, Jr., 1791, 2, 3,

4, 1799, 1800, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1806,

1822, 3.

John Short, 1791.

James Martin, 1794, 5, 6, 1806.

Jeremiah Bowen, 1737, 8.

John Kent, 1798, 9, 1801.

Solomon Townsend, Jr., 1805.

Ebenezer Tiffany, 1806.

Joseph Rawson, 1808.

Nathaniel Smith, 1809, 10, 11, 12,

1826, 7, 8.

William Allin, 1805, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,

1816, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

James Bowen, 1807, 1827, 1832, 33,

1836, 7, 8, 9, 40.

Ebenezer Peck, 1810, 11, 12, 13, 14,

15.

Sylvester Allen, 1813, 1816, 1821,

22, 23.

John W. Bicknell, 1814, 15.

Asa Smith, 1816, 17, 18, 19, 20,

1822.

Jeremiah S. Drown, 1821, 2, 3, 4,

5, 6, 8, 9, 1840, 1.

John Kelley, 1828, 9, 1835.

Benjamin Medbury, 1829, 30, 1, 2,

3.

Samuel R. Martin, 1830, 1, 1833.

John Tyler, 1832, 33.

Josiah Kinnicutt, 1834, 5, 6.

Lewis B. Smith, 1841, 2, 3, 4, 5,

1884, 5, 6.

Allin Bicknell, 1842, 1846, 1849.

Stillman Welch, 1847, 8.

Pardon Clark, 1850, 1, 2, 3.

Benjamin Martin, 1854, 1860, 1.

Nathaniel C. Smith, 1855, 1869,

70, 71.

William H. Smith, 1856.

Henry Staples, 1857, 8.

Thomas W. Bicknell, 1859.

Benjamin F. Drown, 1862, 3, 4.

Lewis T. Fisher, 1865, 6, 7, 8, 1872.

Henry Smith, 1873, 1875.

Benjamin F. Drown, 1874.

Earl C. Potter, 1876, 77.

John C. Burrington, 1878, 9, 80, 1,

2, 3.

John F. Richmond, 1887.

John Q. A. Gardiner, 1888.

Isaac T. Barnum, 1889.

James M. Fales, 1890, 1, 2.

John Jenckes, 1893.

George L. Smith, 1894, 5, 6.

William T. Lewis, Jr., 1897, 8.

Delegates to the Convention to form a State Constitution.

Emerson Humphrey, 1841. Lewis B. Smith, 1842. Nathaniel Brown, 1842.

Senators to the General Assembly.

James Bowen, 1843, 4.	John B. Humphreys, 1872.
Emerson Humphrey, 1845, 6.	Harrison H. Richardson, 1873, 4,
Henry Smith, 1847, 8, 9.	5, 6, 7, 8.
Allen Bicknell, 1850, 1, 2, 3.	John C. Burrington, 1884, 5.
John Cooke, 1854.	Erastus L. Walcott,* 1885, 6.
Benjamin Martin, 1855.	John F. Richmond, 1888, 9.
William H. Allin, 1856, 7, 8.	George T. Baker, 1890, 1, 2.
Allen Brown, 1859, 60, 1.	James M. Fales, 1893.
Allen C. Matthewson, 1862, 3, 4.	John Jenckes, 1894, 5, 6.
Lewis B. Smith, 1865, 6, 7, 8, 9, 70,	George L. Smith, 1897, 8.
1, 1879, 80, 1, 2, 3, 1887.	

ANNUAL TOWN MEETING.

APRIL 6, 1898.

Moderator—Alonzo C. Gardner. *Town Clerk*—Frederick P. Church.
Town Treasurer—Ebenezer Tiffany.

Town Council—Charles F. Anthony, Ebenezer Tiffany, Jr., William R. Martin, George T. Baker, Frederick W. Perry.

Senator—George L. Smith. *Representative*—William T. Lewis, Jr.

Justices of the Peace—Mark H. Wood, William A. Leonard, Francis Wood, John W. Eccleston, Michael T. Holden, Samuel F. Bowden, Frederick P. Church.

Assessors of Taxes—George L. Smith, Henry A. Anthony, Henry M. Stanley.

Collector of Taxes—Frederick P. Church.

Auctioneers—Levi Staples, William A. Leonard, Alonzo C. Gardiner.

Town Sergeant—Samuel F. Bowden. *Overseer of Poor*—Levi Staples.

Sealer of Weights and Measures—Frederick P. Church.

School Committee—George T. Baker, William T. Lewis, re-elected for three years ending April, 1901. The term of George L. Smith will end April, 1900, and that of Royal D. Horton and Wheaton B. Bowden, will end April, 1899.

Corders of Wood—Leonard P. Bosworth, William J. Peck, George L. Smith, Charles H. Martin, John Jones.

Packers of Fish—Erastus M. Buckingham, Seth F. Howard, Elisha O. Potter.

Pound Keepers—Samuel F. Bowden, William E. Smith, William H. Bullock, John W. Eccleston. *Sealer of Leather*—Alonzo F. Bates.

Viewers of Fences—William A. Leonard, William E. Smith, Charles H. Bowden, Oliver H. P. Cleland.

* Elected in place of John C. Burrington, deceased.

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CHAPTER XXVII

THE UNITED CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY

Incorporation of the United Congregational Society—Its Purposes—Dual Plan of Church Support—The old Meeting House of 1739—Church Services—Meeting House Repairs—Lottery of 1772—Its Purposes—Lottery of 1798—Its Managers and Methods—New Meeting House now standing—House remodelled—The Parsonage—Officers of the United Congregational Society.

UNTIL the year 1797, the support of the Congregational Church and meeting-house had been sustained by the town and church united, or by the church itself, relying as it did upon the good offices of the people, without as well as within the fold, for the maintenance of the services and ordinances of religion. Prior to 1747, the town, at its annual meetings provided for the support of the minister. Since that time the salaries of the minister had either been raised by tax upon the ratable property of the town and paid by town treasurers, or by voluntary subscriptions of the people, collected by annually appointed solicitors. Funds for the church building and repairs had also been raised by a town tax, licensed by the General Assembly, or by private contributions. In answer to a petition of church members and others, the General Assembly passed an Act, May, 1797, to incorporate certain persons, by the name of the United Congregational Society, in the Town of Barrington.

“Whereas divers Persons belonging to the Congregational Society in the Town of Barrington, in this State, whereof the Reverend Solomon Townsend was late pastor, preferred a Petition to this Assembly praying for an Act of Incorporation, whereby they may be enabled to promote certain purposes hereinafter mentioned :

Be it further enacted by this General Assembly that Messieurs Josiah Humphrey, Edward Bosworth, Elkanah

THE JOURNAL OF THE

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20492
FOR INFORMATION: The Journal of the American Medical Association is a peer-reviewed medical journal that publishes original research, clinical studies, and reviews. It is one of the most influential medical journals in the world. The journal is published by the American Medical Association, which is a non-profit organization that represents the interests of physicians and the public. The journal is available online and in print. The print edition is published weekly, except during the months of January and February, when it is published bi-weekly. The subscription price is \$5.00 per annum in advance. Single copies are sold at 15 cents. The journal is published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610. Second-class postage paid at Chicago, Ill., and at additional mailing offices. Postmaster: Send address changes in this journal to THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

Humphrey, Samuel Allen, Samuel Allen, Physician, William Brown, Consider Tripp, Solomon Townsend, Joshua Bicknell, Solomon Townsend, Jun., Nathaniel Smith, Samuel Bosworth, Ebenezer Tiffany, Joseph Bicknell, Kent Brown, Samuel Allen, Jun., Sylvester Viall, Thomas Allen, Benjamin Martin, Samuel Barnes, Asa Bicknell, Ebenezer Peck, Matthew Watson, Matthew Watson, Jun., John Barnes, Josiah Kinnicutt, and John Harding, being the aforesaid Petitioners, together with such other as they shall from time to time elect, shall forever hereafter be a Body politick and Corporate, by the name of The United Congregational Society in the Town of Barrington, for the purpose of raising a Fund, by free and voluntary subscriptions and otherwise for the support of public worship in the said Society."

The Society was granted the right to receive, hold, and use subscriptions, contributions, donations, and legacies, lands, tenements, etc., for the use and benefit of the Congregational Church, the annual meetings to be held in May and quarterly meetings August, November, and February; the officers to be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, with such others as the Society may choose. Nathaniel Smith was the first President, Asa Bicknell was the first Vice President, Joshua Bicknell, the first Treasurer, and Solomon Townsend the first Secretary. Seven members constituted a quorum. In the event that there are less than seven members, the books, and property of the Society shall be vested in the Congregational Society, (Church) late under the pastoral care of the said Mr. Townsend.

After the grant of the charter and the formation of the Society, it assumed the ownership of the property and the management of the business affairs of the church. A fund was raised by the contribution of various benevolent individuals, the proceeds of which were to be used for the support of the ministry. This fund amounted to about \$5,000, secured by gifts and legacies. The original contributors appear as follows:

The following is a memorandum of notes given by Individuals, in discharge of the subscription which they severally signed for raising a permanent fund the interest whereof was to be appropriated for the support of a Congregational Minister, to preach in the Congregational Church in Barrington. The principal was to remain as a fund forever, (viz.) :

SUBSCRIBERS.	AMOUNTS.	SUBSCRIBERS.	AMOUNTS.
Nathaniel Smith, . .	\$300	Benjamin Martin, . .	\$50
Ebenezer Tiffany, . .	250	Rachel Smith, . . .	50
Matthew Watson, . .	300	Asa Bicknell, . . .	75
Elkanah Humphrey, . .	100	Dr. Samuel Allen, . .	100
Josiah Humphrey, Jr., . .	50	Solomon Townsend, Jr., . .	25
John Humphrey, . . .	50	John Harding, . . .	25
Sylvester Viall, . . .	50	Ebenezer Peck, . . .	75
Amariah Lilley, . . .	100	Hezekiah Viall, . . .	25
Joshua Bicknell, . . .	100	Shearjashub Bourne, . .	100
Samuel Bosworth, . . .	50	Joseph Adams, . . .	50
Joseph Bicknell, . . .	50	Thomas Allin, . . .	125
Matthew Allin, . . .	50	Matthew Watson, Jr., . .	50
John Barnes, . . .	50	Josiah Humphrey, . .	50
Mary Horn, . . .	50	John R. Richmond, . .	50
Consider Tripp, . . .	25	Enoch Remington, . .	25
Samuel Allen, . . .	50	Luther Martin, . . .	25
Solomon Townsend, . .	50	Calvin Martin, . . .	25
Josiah Viall, . . .	25	Jabez Bullock, Jr., . .	50
Kent Brown, . . .	25	James Bicknell, . . .	50
Josiah Kinnicutt, . . .	25	Jabez Brown, . . .	53 83
John Short, . . .	50	Ambrose Martin, . . .	100
Edward Bosworth, . .	75		
Samuel Barnes, . . .	50	Total, . . .	\$3,103 83

Following the organization of the United Congregational Society, the dual plan of church management, as related to the pastorate and its support, was adopted, which continues to the present time. One of the first acts of the church and society was a united call to the Rev. Samuel Watson to become the pastor of the church, in 1798. A happy pastorate ensued, terminating in Mr. Watson's death in 1816.

The "ruinous condition" of the meeting-house demanded immediate attention. and the United Congregational Society voted to erect a new meeting-house, to take the place of the one built in 1734-9, which was now too small for the congre-

gation. The old house, which had served the people for nearly seventy years, was a plain, wooden building, about forty by sixty feet on the ground, two stories high, with a barn roof without steeple or chimney. It stood on the same lot as the present house, but farther to the west. It faced the west, as does the present house, and was entered through a small porch, one story high. The house had four windows on each of the north and south sides. The picture on another page represents the old meeting-house, as described by Deacon Allin Bicknell, who attended the church services of the old meeting-house while Rev. Solomon Townsend was the minister, and who was twenty years old when the house was torn down. Most of the frame and boarding of the old house were used in the construction of the present house, and as the second house was built out of material from the first, it is certain that some portion of the present meeting-house were used before 1717.

The artist has introduced the drummer with his drum, calling the people to church, and in the foreground stands a pair of stocks, for the punishment of Sabbath day as well as week day offenders.

There was a central aisle in the house with a row of six pews on each side, and two side aisles with a row of square pews along the north and south walls and on the east end, excepting the space occupied by the pulpit. The pulpit desk was reached by passing through a door and ascending six stairs to the minister's seat and platform, over which hung the sounding board, suspended from the ceiling by a chain. There were two rows of seats in the gallery, and a long pew in front of the pulpit, called the "Goat's Pew," where the tything man could place naughty boys under the eye of the minister.

The only supply of heat in cold weather was the foot stove, one or more in each pew, brought from home in the carriage or sleigh, and supplied with fuel and coal for the hour's service.

The meeting began at eleven A. M., and closed at twelve

noon, or thereabouts, with a second service in summer from two to three. The singing was congregational, the minister reading the whole hymn, and then reading two lines for the congregation to sing, and so on through the hymn. The minister or some one of the congregation acted as chorister, to pitch the tune and lead in the singing. The order of services was mainly that of the Congregational Church of our time, the invocation, the singing of a hymn, the reading of the scriptures, the long prayer, another hymn, the sermon, not a long one from Father Townsend, a third hymn, and the benediction. Among the Sabbath notices that were read at the week-day and other meetings, and of deepest interest to young and old, were the intentions of marriage between the members of the parish, and sometimes persons of neighboring towns.

In 1772 the meeting-house sadly needed repairs and there were no funds at command. Resort was had to the public lottery, which had been legalized by the General Assembly since 1744. The lottery system was introduced into Rhode Island in 1733, but was suppressed by law, for the reason as stated, "that by these unlawful games, called lotteries, many people have been led into a foolish expense of money." A penalty of five hundred pounds was placed on the scheme, and a fine of ten pounds on any one holding a ticket. Eleven years later the lottery system was again legalized, and a scheme of fifteen thousand dollars was allowed for building Weybosset Bridge in Providence. The plan of a lottery was as follows: A certain money value was divided into a number of unequal prizes, and then a number of tickets was sold, each ticket giving a chance of winning one of the prizes. If all the tickets were sold, the profits of the lottery were large, and might be enormous; if not, the managers diminished the risks by playing the unsold tickets, and reserving the prizes which might fall on them. From a machine called "The Wheel of Fortune," as many numbers were drawn from another similar machine, the order in which they came out determining to what tickets they should belong.

By the system, churches and parsonages were built and repaired, bridges, streets, and highways were constructed, market houses and school-houses built, school and church funds secured, manufactures encouraged, and rivers and harbors cleared for commerce. In England the British Museum and Westminster Bridge were built by funds obtained by lotteries, and the Congregational, Baptist, and Episcopal Churches in Rhode Island were frequently the agents in lottery schemes, although they had been denounced as early as 1699, by an assembly of ministers at Boston, as "cheats and their agents pillagers of the people."

Barrington waited forty years before a lottery was applied for, and the first record of a petition for a lottery appears in the Acts and Resolves of the General Assembly, under date of August, 1772.

"Whereas, divers of the Inhabitants of the Town of Barrington preferred a Petition, and represented unto this Assembly, that the Congregational Meeting House in said town is very much out of Repair; that the laying out Three Roads, one to the Southward, and Two to the Westward of the Said Meeting House, will greatly accommodate the Inhabitants and Travellers towards Fuller's Ferry and the said Meeting House: And that their Circumstances are such they cannot effect the same without the interposition of this Assembly: And therefore prayed this Assembly to grant them a Lottery, "upon such scheme as the Managers shall think proper, to raise the sum of One Hundred and Sixty-Five pounds lawful money: One Hundred and Ten pounds thereof to be appropriated towards repairing said Meeting House and the Remainder towards opening or laying out the said Highways: And that James Browne, Josiah Humphrey, Nathaniel Martin, Samuel Allen and Edward Bosworth, Esquires, may be appointed Managers of said Lottery." It was therefore enacted that the prayer be granted and the Lottery be allowed.

Fuller's Ferry referred to was the ferry over the Seekonk

River to Providence, where the Washington Bridge was afterwards built.

That the lottery was a success in a business light is proven by the facts that the meeting-house was repaired and the main road through the town from southeast to northwest was laid out and constructed. Reference is elsewhere made to the great expense of the town in building this road.

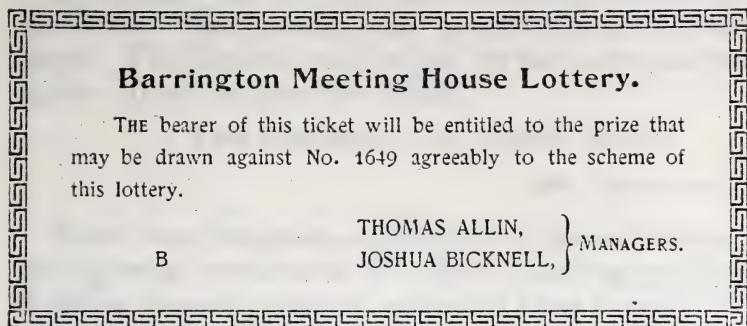
In proof that our ancestors were no more nor less virtuous nor clear in their notions of ethics than their fellows of that period, we again find them applying to the General Assembly, the supreme power to remedy the ills of society, in 1798, for another lottery, for the sole benefit of the Congregational Church. This was the year when the charter of the United Congregational Society was granted and two years after the death of the venerable pastor, Rev. Solomon Townsend.

A Lottery was granted to the United States Congregational Society in Barrington, January, 1798, as follows :

"Whereas Joshua Bicknell and others, Members of the United Congregational Society, in Barrington, preferred a Petition unto this Assembly and represented, that their House, by them occupied for publick religious Worship, is much decayed, and that the settling the Gospel in that Place, has exhausted their Finances, so that the aforesaid House of Worship, must remain in its present Ruinous Condition, unless relieved by the kind interposition of the Legislature of this State, and thereupon prayed this Assembly to grant them a Lottery, to raise the sum of three thousand Dollars, to be appropriated to the Repairs of said Meeting House, and for the further Establishment of a Gospel Ministry in Said Society, and that the said Joshua Bicknell, and Thomas Allin, Esquires might be appointed Directors of said Lottery, on giving Bonds agreeably to Law : And the premises being duly considered, It is voted and Resolved, that the Prayer of said Petition be granted, that the said Joshua Bicknell and Thomas Allen, Esquires, be and they are hereby appointed Directors of said Lottery, on giving Bonds ac-

ording to Law, for the faithful discharge of their trust ;
 Provided, that they do not set forth a scheme of said Lottery,
 within six months from the rising of this Assembly."

The tickets were written as follows :



The Directors, Messrs. Bicknell & Allin, issued 4,000 tickets, par value \$4. If all had been sold, the lottery would have realized \$16,000, less the prizes. There were 1,226 prizes of \$4 each ; 52 prizes of \$10 each ; 24 prizes of \$20 each ; 21 prizes of \$25 each ; 9 prizes of \$50 each ; 10 prizes of \$100 each ; 4 prizes of \$200 each ; one prize of \$500, and one prize of \$1,000. The total was something over \$10,000. Gen. Allin, one of the Managers of the Lottery, died in the year 1800, and in June, 1800, the General Assembly appointed his son, William Allin, Esq., a lawyer of Barrington, as Manager, "to proceed upon the business of said lottery jointly with Joshua Bicknell, Esq."

The tickets were sold at home by the managers, and in Providence and Boston by Lottery Brokers. Jonathan Hastings was their Boston broker, and the following letter from Mr. Hastings will make clear his method of doing business.

BOSTON, 21 Feb 1800.

"MESSRS' BICKNELL & ALLIN. GENTLEMEN —

I think it probable that I could sell as many as five Tickets in Barrington Meeting House Lottery, If you see proper

to consign me any. I beg you will send on a number of the Printed Schemes as distributing them will help the sales very much.

My Comm. will be $2\frac{1}{2}$ p Cent for selling and paying of the Prizes. The Scheme must be published in the Boston paper. This Expense must be paid by the Lottery or Managers — It will be about five dollars.

I am Gentlemen, your humble Servant,

JON. HASTINGS."

There were companies established to insure lotteries as the following memoranda will show: Leading gentlemen in Bristol insured 50 tickets in the first Class tickets of Barrington Meeting House Lottery of the year 1800, and 210 tickets in the second class of 1801, receiving the tickets at a discount and paying all deficiencies less the prizes; the first 50 tickets cost \$150; sixteen prizes of \$4 each were drawn, making a loss of \$6, or \$1.72 each ticket. The 210 tickets sold for \$714, and drew prizes amounting to \$504, a loss of \$210, or \$1 a ticket.

The following note was addressed to a Lottery Insurance Company:

"June 27, 1800. What will the Washington Insurance Company insure 500 tickets for in the Barrington Meeting House Lottery? to indemnify for the cost of the tickets at three dollars each, the company to have all the prizes drawn against the No's of the tickets insured.

JOSHUA BICKNELL, }
WILLIAM ALLIN, } *Managers.*

Endorsement:

18 pr ct. discount, or suppose the Lottery is to have the benefit of the Prizes if amount to more than \$1500 — What will be the premium?"

The results of the drawing of the first-class were announced in the *Herald of the United States*, No. 2, Vol. IX, published at the office, Warren, on Friday, July 25,

1800, by Nathaniel Phillips. The second class drawing was announced August 24, 1801. We have no records to show the amount realized from this lottery.

In 1805 the Society proceeded to erect a new meeting-house, the funds for which were raised in part by this lottery and in part by subscriptions of the people. The location chosen was the site of the present house. After the stakes were driven for the corner of the house, the story goes that Captain Mauran who lived in the house, south of the site, removed the stakes several feet to the east that he might have a better view of the road and river to the north. He certainly did a favor to the Society in securing the present ample grounds in front of the house. The size of the house is known, as the present meeting-house is only a modified form of the old one. The old house had a square porch, which was surmounted by a small tower. There were two front doors to the porch, one on the west and the other on the south side. The interior arrangement of the pews and pulpit on the first floor was the same as in the first house, the number of the pews being increased. The galleries were supported by small fluted wooden posts as was the pulpit. A row of seats extended around the gallery, and back of these seats was a row of square pews, each of which would seat nine or ten persons. Two rows of seats on the west end of the gallery were occupied by the singers and players on instruments. This house was heated by two stoves that stood, one on the right and the other on the left of the entrance door. Stove pipes conducted the smoke and surplus heat across the house to a chimney on the east end. Foot stoves were however needed in the coldest weather and were used by many of the women of the congregation during the winter months. The great sounding board over the preacher's head was an object of interest to all youngsters, and curious speculations occupied young minds as to what would become of the minister should the apparently slight support chance to break. Fears were entertained especially, when some tall form gesticulated too

earnestly, lest a rift should be made in this sacred vessel of the Lord's House. Our first impression was that it contained some aids to piety, devotion, and eloquence which ministers only had the privilege of enjoying.

Later we learned that its chief function was to aid the vocal organs of the old school theologians as they thundered the anathemas of the damned and proclaimed the happiness of the saved, as they rejoiced over the electing grace of God in sending a few to Heaven, the most to perdition. The old sounding board was an unconscious and innocent agent in the loud declaration of a most pernicious doctrine, which has long since followed the sounding board into an historic oblivion.

In 1851 the society remodelled the meeting-house of 1805-6. The pews, galleries, and sounding board were removed, the floor was elevated so as to admit of a lecture room on the first floor and an audience room on the second floor. The spire was added to the old tower and a bell was introduced. In 1888 the society made still further additions to the east end of the church and an organ was added to the church music. Prior to that time from 1851, the small alcove room in the rear of the audience room was used for the choir and organ. The United Congregational Society still continues to conduct the business affairs of the church in the raising money for the salary and in other matters of a similar character.

In 1816 the property afterwards known as the Parsonage estate was purchased of Silas Shepard, executor of the will of the Rev. Samuel Watson, late pastor of the Congregational Church of Barrington. The grantees were Jabez Bullock, Humphrey Kent, Nathaniel Viall, Simeon Grant, Hezekiah Viall, Noah Reed, Seth Whitmarsh, Peleg Paine, Theophilus Hutchins, John Viall, Benjamin Viall, 2d, of Seekonk, County of Bristol, State of Massachusetts; Ebenezer Tiffany, Joshua Bicknell, Allin Bicknell, William Brown, John Short, Wilmarth Heath, Jabez Heath, Solomon Townsend, Jr., Nathaniel Peck, Ebenezer Peck, Benjamin Peck,

Learned Peck, Ebenezer Smith, Simeon Drown, Joseph Rawson, George Gladding, Watson Ingraham, Samuel Smith, Nathaniel Smith, Jr., John Humphrey, Emerson Humphrey, Thomas Allen, George Allen, Ellis Peck, Benjamin Martin, Sylvester Allen, Anderson Martin, Ambrose Martin, Sterry Martin, Mary Tiffany, Benjamin Heath, Kent Brown, Simon Smith, Asa Smith, Nathaniel Smith, Josiah Kinnicutt, and Samuel Heath of Barrington. The property was deeded to them, their heirs, and assigns, to be held as a parsonage, for the use of a minister in the Congregational Society of said Barrington, so long as he shall be settled in, and continue to preach to said society, but to be for the use of said society, when there is no minister preaching to them. The estate was bounded easterly, by the East Highway; southerly, by the land of John W. Bicknell, Joshua Bicknell, and others; westerly by the West Highway; northerly, by land of Josiah Kinnicutt, Sylvester Allen, Kent Brown, and others, and contained about twenty-one acres.

In the year 1843 the trustees of the parsonage petitioned the General Assembly to pass an Act empowering them to sell, or donate the property by which the parsonage property was transferred to the United Congregational Society of Barrington, in 1844.

In May, 1851, a meeting was called to consider the propriety of disposing of the property, when stormy opposition arose, and bitter feeling was awakened between the parties. At that meeting it was voted to postpone the subject indefinitely. On the 3rd of January, 1853, a committee of the Society was appointed, to take into consideration the propriety of selling the parsonage. The committee reported Feb. 5th of the same year, in favor of selling the property, and by a vote of twenty-six yeas to thirteen noes, it was then ordered to be sold. It was accordingly sold at public auction, March 25th, 1853, for the sum of \$2,800, thereby settling a vexatious question which had agitated the community for a long period, and had caused scandals and serious divisions in the society and town. The house was afterwards sold and re-

moved from the estate, and is now standing on the main highway, south of its old location, and is now owned and occupied by Mrs. Charles S. Miller. The cut of the parsonage shows it somewhat altered in its exterior since its removal. The house was the home of the Congregational ministers of Barrington, from the ministry of Rev. Samuel Watson, its owner in 1815, to the ministry of Rev. Silas S. Hyde.

The following persons have been officers of the United Congregational Society :

PRESIDENTS.

Nathaniel Smith, from 1797 to 1807; Ebenezer Tiffany, from 1807 to 1822; Josiah Humphrey, from 1822 to 1829; Sylvester Allen, from 1829 to 1830; Ebenezer Smith, from, 1830 to 1840; Jabez Heath, from 1840 to 1851; Benjamin Martin, from 1851 to 1854; Ellis Peck, from 1854 to 1872; John Humphrey, from 1872 to 1875; Royal D. Horton, 1875 to 1886; David A. Waldron, from 1886 to 1895; Ebenezer Tiffany, 1895.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Asa Bicknell, from 1797 to 1800; Ebenezer Tiffany, from 1800 to 1801; Elkanah Humphrey, from 1801 to 1807; Ebenezer Peck, from 1807 to 1816; Benjamin Martin, from 1816 to 1819; Joseph Bicknell, from 1819 to 1829; Allen Bicknell, from 1829 to 1851; Ebenezer Tiffany, from 1851 to 1860; Samuel Billings, from 1860 to 1861; George Kinnicutt from 1861 to 1865; Benjamin Martin, from 1865 to 1866; George R. Kinnicutt, from 1866 to 1872; Royal D. Horton, from 1872 to 1875; Earl C. Potter, from 1875 to 1886; Charles H. Bowden, from 1886 to 1892; Ebenezer Tiffany, from 1892 to 1895; R. D. Horton, 1895.

TREASURERS.

Joshua Bicknell, from 1797 to 1838; Ebenezer Tiffany, from 1838 to 1851; Henry Smith, from 1851 to 1853; Lewis B. Smith, from 1853 to May 29, 1892; George T. Baker, July 5, 1892.

SECRETARIES.

Solomon Townsend, from 1797 to 1798; Thomas Allen, from 1798 to 1799; Kent Brown, from 1799 to 1823; Nathaniel Brown, from 1823 to 1824; Ebenezer Tiffany, from 1824 to 1837; Nathaniel Brown, from 1837 to 1838; Emerson Humphrey, from 1838 to 1846; Anthony L. Viall, from 1846 to 1850; Rev. Francis Wood, from 1850 to 1856; Ebenezer Tiffany, from 1856 to 1864; Rev. Francis Wood, from 1864 to 1872; Thomas W. Bicknell, from 1872 to 1875; David A. Waldron, from 1875 to 1886; Charles F. Anthony from 1886 to 1888; Mark H. Wood, from 1888 to 1892; George T. Baker, from January to July, 1892; Charles F. Anthony, July, 1892.

In 1873 a parsonage was built by private subscriptions, is owned by stockholders, and is managed by trustees. The Corporation is known as the Barrington Parsonage Association, with a capital stock of \$5,000. It leases the property to the U. C. Society, for the use of the ministers. The parsonage is situated near the meeting-house, fronting on the Barrington River. Mr. R. D. Horton is President of the Association, and the trustees are R. D. Horton, J. L. Draper, John B. Humphreys, George T. Baker, Thomas W. Bicknell.

An end view of the present parsonage with its grounds may be seen in the picture of the Congregational meeting-house and parsonage.

CHAPTER XXVIII

HIGHWAYS, FERRIES, AND BRIDGES

Indian Trails — First Highways — Sowams Roads — Liberal Width — Reduction and Sales — Improvement of Highways — Ferries — First to Brooks Pasture — Martin's Ferry — Kelly's Bridge — Barrington River Bridge — Central Bridge.

THE study of the highways of our New England towns is one of the most interesting of local history. The inquiry as to when they were laid out, why they were located as they were, and the changes in their layout reveal many important and curious phases and facts of the early life of the people.

When the settlers came to Swansea and Barrington they found the Indian trails traversing field and forest, and these trails were their guide in the exploration of the territory. Having no wagons at first, the white people followed these trails as far as they could, in making the foot-paths and horse-paths. On the introduction of carts and wagons, these well trodden ways became the foundation for the byways and highways so far as they were convenient for the use of the people. When the town lands were laid out by the proprietors, highways were provided for of varying widths, from two to eight rods. Some of these were afterwards laid out and made, some were abandoned when not needed for settlement, and many were narrowed for economy's sake, from eight and four rods in the original layout, to two or three rods, as we now find many of our town roads.

There were three important Indian trails running north and south in the present town of Barrington. Two led from the lower end of New Meadow Neck, one leading to the fording place over Palmer's River at Barneysville, the other

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE,

January 1, 1881.

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE,

leading northwest towards the Seekonk settlement. The third trail led from Rumstick, or Chachapacassett, northward along the west bank of the Barrington River, entering Seekonk, near of Runen's Bridge, where there was a fording place before the bridge was built. These trails were the first foot-paths, horse-paths, and roadways of the first settlers of Barrington, and then became the main highways of the town, changed somewhat in location to suit the conditions of road-making. One of the changes was made in the main road, between the Congregational meeting-house and Prince's Hill. This trail and road originally followed the river bank, but was changed to its present position to allow the location of the Congregational meeting-house on the bank of the river, where it now stands.

To find the layout of highways of the proprietors we fortunately have the original book of records of the Sowams Plantation. Unfortunately we are not able in many instances to recognize the location of highways, home lots, meadows, etc., from the indefiniteness of the lines, and the temporary character of the bounds, such as trees, stumps, stones, walls, and other movable markers.

Under date of Dec. 28, 1676, at a proprietors' meeting, it was voted:

"That highways be layed out convenient in such places as the major part shall agree and determine for best convenience both for the general and particular."

Two days later, Dec. 30, 1676, a committee was chosen, consisting of Mr. John Allen, Capt. John Brown, John Saffin, and Stephen Paine, Senior, or his son, Nathaniel Paine, "to lay out convenient highways both publique and privet, as they shall in their judgement think needful."

Under date of April 11, 1679, it was voted that the committee lay out "the home lots butting upon the river," "and a highway down the neck at the head thereof." The lots and highways referred to were probably at or near Chachapacassett, or Little Neck, now known as Rumstick.

At a legal meeting of the proprietors, Jan. 14, 1680, "It

was mutually concluded that a highway be layed out through the midst of Chachapacassett Neck of two rods wide or as near ye midst as the surveyor may think fit as a common highway for the general use of the proprietors, and that there be left one rod between the bounds of the meadow and the upland or lots for a conveniency of carting hay only or the like, not prejudasing any lot of upland further." This is the present highway on Rumstick or Little Neck.

Another highway called the great highway, at the end of the home lots "being four rods broad westerly," "and from the said southerly side of the said home lots there is another highway runs to the west side of Hydes Hole, on a west poynt four rods wide and from thence south down towards the Beach, eighteen chains the same breadth aforesaid."

These highways were also at Rumstick, as were also "a four rod highway to Peck's meadows running towards the East," "another way one rod broad until you come to the bottom of the Neck." There were also two highways two rods wide leading out of the grand highway which cannot be located except by the original deeds. Other highways were voted to be laid out as follows: An eight rod highway from the Rehoboth line to Poke Bottom. This is now known as the middle highway of the town, its width having been reduced by votes of the proprietors and of the town. It is an interesting item of the history of this highway that the north end of it beginning at Samuel Barnes southwest corner (now land of Leander R. Peck) of his home lot thence running northward to Rehoboth line, "was given to Doctor Hezekiah Chaffee forever as a bounty and covenant for him to settle amongst us." This gift of an eight rod highway was made by the Sowams proprietors under date of April 1, 1730. Had this road been laid out it would have formed a straight highway from Nayatt to the road running west from Runen's Bridge.

Another eight rod strip of land was left for a highway from Daniel Allen's and Peleg Richmond's to the main cove. A portion of this highway is still an eight rod way, from the

long swamp to land formerly belonging to Humphrey Kent, and north of the Richmonds.

Another eight rod way was laid out from the east to the middle highway, on which the school-house of the North District now stands.

The west highway was originally laid out at least six rods and probably eight rods wide from the Long Swamp corner to the present village of Drownville, but was reduced to its present width by the purchases of the land owners, adjoining this way.

On the 30th of August, 1774, the Sowams proprietors met at Henry Bowen's tavern in Barrington, and by vote it was declared that the highways already voted as common highways belong to the towns where they are laid out.

The town of Barrington then voted to sell such highways as could be spared or such parts thereof as were not needed for travel and to lodge the money in the bank to maintain a free school, and James Brown, Joshua Bicknell, and Josiah Humphrey were made a committee to sell and dispose of said lands on behalf of the town. Other highways have been laid out by the town which are referred to under town legislation.

In the early legislation of the town, the road department was treated separately by a special tax, levied by the assessors, and worked out by the taxpayers of their representatives, under officers, styled surveyors of highways. In order to lighten the labor of the surveyors, the town was at first divided into two districts, New Meadow Neck and Peebee's Neck, and later into four or five. The repairing of highways was usually done in May or June of each year, after the spring planting and before haying. The tax of the several districts was made by the assessors and sent to the surveyors. Each surveyor consulted his own convenience as well as that of the inhabitants of his district in fixing the time for the highway service, when men and teams were called into service by a notice from the district surveyor. Each hand and team had a per diem allowance which was

fixed by the assessors at the usual price of day labor. The following is a record of the surveyor of highways of the north district of the town, including the taxpayers living north of Prince's Hill, made just a century ago :

“WORK ON HIGHWAYS, DISTRICT NO. 1, BARRINGTON.

John Barnes, one hand. } one team of five
 Matthew & Sullivan Allin, one hand. } Cattle.
 John Humphrey & J. Hardin, 2 hands & a 3 Cattle team.
 George Salsbury, one hand.
 Silvester Viall, one hand & two Cattle.
 Samuel Barnes, one hand & three Cattle & Cart.
 Consider Tripp, one hand.
 Edward Loyal, one hand.
 Josiah Humphrey, one hand.
 Josiah Humphrey, Junr., one hand & 2 Cattle.
 Elkanah Humphrey, Jr., one hand.
 Elkanah Humphrey, one hand & three Cattle.
 Joshua Bicknell, one hand & five Cattle.
 Josiah Viall, one hand.
 Samuel Allen, Jr, one hand.
 Josiah Kinnicutt, one hand.
 William Brown, one hand.
 Kent Brown, one hand.
 Nathl. Heath, one hand & team 3 Cattle.
 Nathl. Heath, one hand.
 Solomon Peck, one hand & team 3 Cattle.
 Daniel Peck, one hand.
 Comfort Stanley, one hand.
 Charles Young, one hand.
 Enoch Remington, one hand.
 Ebenr. Peck, two hands & team.
 Joel Peck, one hand.
 Thomas Carpenter and Daniel Horn, two hands & team.
 Thomas Allin, two hands & team.

To work on the highways on Monday, the 25 of June,
 1798.”

This method, not system, of highway building and repair was modified by the town in voting a specific portion of the total town tax for highways and dividing the money among the district surveyors, thereby enabling them to hire such labor and at such prices as they saw fit. Later a wiser plan was adopted, which is now in operation, the appointment of a town surveyor, who has a fixed salary and who has the charge of all the town roads, adopting modern methods of road building and thereby securing for the town an excellent reputation for its public highways. For the last twenty years the town has been fortunate in having a large supply of oyster shells for covering the roads, and has been more fortunate in having good men to superintend the expenditure of the money. Recently the state has made a sample half mile of road near the Town Hall, and the interest now awakened in scientific road building will lead to much greater improvements in this department in the future.

Ancient Swansea was intersected by five navigable rivers, Lees, Coles, Kickemuit, Palmers or Warren, and Barrington. All of these rivers were fordable in the north part of the town and were so crossed until the people were able to construct roads and use carriages, when bridges were needed for crossing. Probably the first bridge built was over Bowen's River, the name formerly given to the upper part of Barrington River. This river is sometimes called in the early records Bowen's Bridge River or Runen's River, and the rude bridge over it made the communication easier between Mr. Brown and Captain Willett at Wannamoisett and Mr. Myles and his settlement on New Meadow Neck at the head of Hundred Acre Cove. The second bridge was built near the fording place over Palmer's River, at the present Village of Barneyville and was called Myles' Bridge, from the pastor of the Swansea Church, Rev. John Myles, who was probably the leader in its construction.

As Barrington consists of two peninsulas, separated from each other and from Warren by navigable streams, the earliest mode of communication between the settlers was by the

canoes and boats of individual owners. As this method of travel could not be relied upon, except at the convenience or spirit of accommodation of the owners of these boats, it early became a necessity to establish ferries across the Swansea and Barrington Rivers. The exact date of the establishment of a regular ferriage is not known, but it was probably soon after Philip's War, when the meeting-house was erected on Tyler's Point, that the first ferry was established, where the Barrington and Warren Bridge now stands, connecting New Meadow Neck with Brooks Pasture and Kickemuit. This ferry was first established and maintained by the town of Swansea, and William Ingraham was the first ferryman employed by the town. The Swansea town records as to this ferry are as follows :

"At a Town Meeting Legally warned and being met Octob. ye 19, 1681. That a Complaint be made to a Magistrate to Panell a Jewry to lay out such High ways as are at Present needfull, namely through Brookses Pasture to the ferry to New Meadow Neck."

That as to the ferridge over both Rivers it be left according to former order to the Townsmen."

"At a Town Meeting Legally warned and ye Town met together March 13, 1681-2. It was voted that six acres of land be left perpetually for the accommodating a Person to keep the ferry. It to be improved for the use and Benefit of ye town as they shall see fit and that this land be laid out by the Committy formerly chosen by ye town to lay out Brookses pasture and that it be laid out as conveniently as may be."

"At a Town Meeting Legally warned Jan. 29, 1682-3. Also then was granted William Ingraham by the ferry yard Rome and Liberty to Wharf."

"At a Town Meeting Legally warned 1st July, 1697, also then agitated Concerning the ferry and the ferry lot not yet laid out in Brookses pasture."

"At a Town Meeting Legally warned and met April ye 9th, 1703. Also then voted and agreed to yet ye Selectmen

should take care of the setting of ye ferry according to their discretion.

"According to ye warning given as above sd the Proprietors of Swansey met on ye 26th Day of Jan., 1713, at sd meeting It was considered Voted and Concluded to Choose a Committy to Enquire into the circumstances of the Ferry in Swansey from Brookses pasture to New Meadow neck and to let out sd Ferry to some able Person to keep, to give good attendance to Travailers & ye rent to be for the use of ye said Proprietors that is the three fold Ranks for the term of Seven years; proceeded to choice and chose, viz. :

Joseph Butterworth,
Edward Luther,
Joseph Carpenter,
Joseph Mason,
Wm. Anthony.

Committy.

And further concluded that ye town land on Brookses Pasture Point and ferry lot should be rented out with the ferry or as the Committy in their discretion should think best for sd Propriety.

It being requested at sd meeting by ye Widdow Two-good that they would consider her condition and give her the last years rent for the Ferry, Ordered that William Wood Town Treasurer should abate one half of the rent for one year.

A lot of land was laid out for the use of the ferry, and a contract was made with the ferryman to share in the profits of ferriage. The town let the ferry to John Toogood as the successor to Mr. Ingraham, as a town right. Toogood's successor was Duncan Kelley, who insisted on spelling his given name "Dunkin" because "it was so on the sign." His son, John Kelley, claimed the right to use the ferry as personal property, without recognition of the town rights therein, but was restrained by the town, and on the 12th day of July, 1736, a contract was made between Matthew Allin and James Adams, Selectmen, on behalf of the town of Barrington, and John Kelley, "marraner," that the said Kelley "shall have

free liberty or allowance from the town to keep a ferry in Barrington aforesaid at ye place called and known by the name of Toogood's or Kelley's Ferry and to carry horse and men or any kind of wares from off Barrington Shore without any let, denyals, molestation or Disturbance of from or by ye said town of Barrington for ye space of seven years from and after ye twenty-first day of May last past according to ye tenure, true intent and meaning of ye vote of ye Town of Barrington at their Town Meeting held on ye twenty-first of May last past." For and in consideration of this permit, Mr. Kelley was to have the use and profits of said ferry by paying to the town of Barrington forty shillings yearly, and every year for seven years, "in lawful money or bills of credit."

At the expiration of this contract, the question again arose as to the respective rights of the Town of Barrington and Mr. Kelley in the Ferry, and the vexed question was not settled at the time of the union with Warren in 1747, as the following deposition of Mr. Joseph Mason indicates :

WARREN, April ye 22: 1748:

"The Duposition of Joseph Mason Aged about eighty-four years to Testify and say that he hath Lived in the Town of Swanzey near the ferry ouer from New Meadow Neck ouer to Lands Called Brookis pasture upwards of sixty years and the Deponant was improved in publick Concerns in Town business Twenty years and upward and said ferry was allways kept in the Towns hands and they that kept sd ferrey improved sd ferry rods by agreement with the Town of Swanzey, William Ingraham the first ferryman near Seventy years agoe, by Contract with said Town of Swanzey. Eaming at a futer profit as people and traveling increased; and therefore the Town of Swanzey Laid out a lott of Land for the use of said ferry and this Deponent saith that he was Concerned in behalf of the Town of Swanzey in Letting out said ferry formerly to John Twoogood Deceased as a town Right; and Cair was taken by the first inhabitant to preserve it for a

publick benifet and priviledge: so that William Ingraham, John Twoogood, Dunkin Killey held sd ferry under sd town, and allowed sd town of Swanzey a rent for the same and further saith not:

JOSEPH MASON."

In 1777 the ferry was still run by John Kelley, son of Duncan, as the General Assembly allowed him, "for the ferriages of a number of soldiers and their baggage, £15, 9s., 4p." On the death of Mr. Kelley, in 1777, his son Duncan succeeded him in charge of the ferry.

In June, 1792, it was Voted and Resolved, by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, "that Duncan Kelley, the proprietor of the Ferry on the East side of the Town of Barrington, upon the Post Road from Newport to Boston, be permitted to extend and continue a warp from Posts erected upon opposite Sides of the said River, for the greater Convenience of transporting Passengers, without Molestation from any Person or Persons whosoever," and it was further Voted and Resolved, "that whenever Boat or Vessel shall pass or re-pass through the said Passage, the said Warp shall be doused, so that such Boat or Vessel may pass without any obstruction."

In February, 1794, the General Assembly passed an Act granting to Duncan Kelley, license to erect a bridge across Palmer's River, at a Place called Kelley's Ferry, as a toll bridge, with a convenient draw for the passage of vessels without expense, with an able bodied man to aid and assist in raising the draw for the passage of vessels and in lowering the same: that the toll shall at no time exceed the present rate of ferriage as established by law: that when the toll shall amount in value to the costs, charges and expenses of erecting and keeping in repair said bridge, with interest thereon, a reasonable allowance shall go to Duncan Kelley for advance made and "for the risque of his property."

To facilitate the travel between the two peninsulas, New Meadow Neck and the main body of the town on the west,

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another ferry was established from the west end of Ferry Lane, near where the present Barrington bridge is located, to the west bank of Barrington River, at the foot of what was known as Jennys Lane, now the road leading from the main highway by Lewis T. Fisher's residence to the river.

Reference is made to a bridle-way and to this ferry in the town records under date of May 18, 1739. Voted "that the town accept a way through John Adams land leading to the ferry, by two good gates, allowing him to take in the highway on the North side of his land until he is molested by court or proprietary; and it was voted that the town accept of an open highway through Edward Bosworth's land and Jacob Bosworth's to a convenient place for keeping the ferry over to Mr. Samuel Miller's." That part of the vote relative to "an open highway," refers to the road leading to Martin's Ferry, between Barrington and Warren, Mr. Samuel Miller living in Warren.

With the growth of the town on the west side of the river, opposite Warren, a public ferry was needed for the people to communicate with Warren, Bristol, and Swansea, and one was established at the foot of the highway known as Ferry Lane, in the neighborhood of the Martins, Bosworths, and Ingrahams. It was known as Martin's Ferry and was owned and managed by Col. Nathaniel Martin before and during the Revolution. We have not been able to find the date of its establishment or suspension but it was probably given up for carriage travel on the building of Kelley's Bridge. Foot passengers continued to be ferried over at a small fee until recent years, within the memory of people now living. During the Revolutionary War and afterwards most of the transportation of soldiers, baggage, equipments, etc. was made at Martin's Ferry for the reason that thereby two ferriages were avoided, over the Barrington and Warren Rivers.

NEW ENGLAND STEAM BRICK COMPANY WORKS.





THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

The following bill is a sample of the business done :

"STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &C.

To LUTHER MARTIN, DR.

To ferrying over and back Fifty one men belonging to Capt. Eben'r Peck's Company of Militia at 4 cts. per ferriage \$4.08 cts., It being on Muster Day the 2nd Day of October, 1798.

Errors excepted ; pr. Luther Martin.

I hereby certify that Mr. Luther Martin ferried over the above men. EBEN'R PECK, *Capt.*

Also to ferrying over and back Gen'l T. Allin and seven troopers with their Horses at 6 cts. per Piece, 96 cts.

LUTHER MARTIN, *Ferriman."*

BARRINGTON, Oct. 29, 1798.

At the opening of the new century, prosperity was returning to an impoverished people and ready communication of the towns with each other and with the capitals, Providence and Newport, seemed indispensable for the advancement of business. Kelley's toll bridge connected New Meadow Neck with Warren and Bristol, and the land travel to and from Newport, Providence, and Boston, on the east side of the bay, traversed Warren, New Meadow Neck and Rehoboth by way of Monroe's Tavern, through what is now Seekonk and East Providence. The leading citizens of Barrington, Warren, and Bristol saw that this was a circuitous route and sought a more direct way. Their first act was to procure the removal of the gates and bars which obstructed the highway from Wannamoisett through the Brown neighborhood from Captain Willett's to Armington's Corners and to make of it a public thoroughfare. The Town Council of Barrington, consisting of Samuel Allen, Nathaniel Heath, Thomas Allin and, Elkanah Humphrey, united in an address to the town of Rehoboth, asking that a "Highway be laid out through the town of Rehoboth from Barrington to the

The following are the names of the persons who

have been named in the list.

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ancient road to Providence Ferry, inasmuch as Barrington had at great expense, obtained by a lottery, built a good and sufficient Highway to the Rehoboth line."

A meeting of citizens of Barrington, Warren, Bristol, and Providence, interested in the new road and bridge, was held at Major Cole's Hall, Warren, February 20, 1802, "in order to facilitate a communication between the towns of Warren & Barrington, and between the different parts of the town of Barrington, as well as for a great public road from Warren to Providence in the most direct route." The subscribers also agreed to associate into a Company for the purpose of building a Toll Bridge across Warren & Barrington Rivers, at a place called Little Island, beginning at the foot of the street from the house of John Jolls and thence over Little Island to Tyler's Point, thence to an highway between the houses of Widow Bosworth and John Low — or in such other place thereabouts as may be judged best.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

SHARES.		SHARES.	
Charles Collins, Jr.....	Ten	Solomon Townsend, Jr.,...	Two
Nicholas Campbell.....	Six	Nathan Child.....	Three
Jabez Bullock.....	Five	John Short.....	One
Nath'l Smith.....	Five	Preserved Alger.....	Two
Joshua Bicknell.....	Five	Watson Ingraham.....	One
Joseph C. Mauran.....	Five	Wm. Carr.....	Two
Sam'l Martin.....	Eight	John Champlin.....	Two
Wm. D'Wolf.....	Ten	Eben'r Cole.....	Ten
Thomas Kinnicutt.....	Five	James W. Brayton.....	Two
Joseph Adams.....	Two	Caleb Carr.....	Three
Matthew Watson.....	Two	Wm. Collins.....	Two
Nath'l Sanders.....	One	Ja's D'Wolf.....	Five
John Carr.....	One	Anderson Martin.....	One
William Easterbrooks.....	One		
TOTAL SHARES.....		102	

WARREN, February 20th, 1802.

Immediately after the Subscription was filled, a petition was drawn up & signed by the proprietors; likewise, another by the inhabitants of Barrington in general, and a third by

the inhabitants of Warren and Bristol generally, which were presented to the general Assembly; in consequence of which a Charter of Incorporation was granted to the Warren & Barrington Toll Bridge Company.

According to the Charter, it was ordered that the bridge was to be built from Warren to Little Island, thence to Tyler's Point and thence to the old Ferry Lane in Barrington; that convenient draws, each of a width of thirty feet, to be raised in fifteen minutes, were to be maintained for the passage of vessels in Palmer's and Barrington Rivers, that a good able bodied man was to tend the bridge who could raise and lower the draw; an annual meeting was to be held for the election of a president, vice do., treasurer and secretary to be chosen by a majority of the shares; that the tolls at the said bridges were to be the same as at Kelley's bridge, provided that officers and soldiers on training days going to and returning from parade, and children going to and from school be exempt; that whenever the stock-holders were reimbursed for all expenditures, the General Assembly might reduce the rate of toll of the bridge, and that the bridge be completed within two years.

Mr. Duncan Kelley, the owner of Kelley's Bridge evidently saw that "his craft was in danger," by the erection of a bridge so near his own across both rivers, and the people saw as clearly that it would be to their advantage to use Kelley's bridge instead of building another in the same neighborhood, accordingly we find as the result of an agreement between the parties in interest, that the charter was amended at the June session of the Assembly, 1802, so that the bridge "will prove more commodious to the public as well as the said Company." It was enacted, that "the bridge should be built a little further Northerly, making the Eastern abutment thereof at or near the wharf of Captain Jeremiah Bowen in New Meadow Neck and continuing the same across the said river in such course or direction as shall be found most convenient to the opposite shore in Barrington," that the draw be limited to twenty-six feet in

width and that thirty minutes be allowed for raising and lowering the same. This legislation was the result of two agreements being made and executed on the 9th and 14th of May, 1802, between Duncan Kelley and the Barrington Toll Bridge Company by which Mr. Kelley was to repair his bridge and collect tolls, and the company to erect a bridge, keep it in repair, and collect tolls at the Barrington River. The tolls of the two bridges were to be divided equally between the parties on condition that each kept his own bridge in repair. The agreement was signed by Duncan Kelley, Ebenezer Cole, Jabez Bullock, Joshua Bicknell, Nathan Child, and William D'Wolf.

At the first election of the Barrington Toll Bridge Co., held at Warren, March 25, 1803, General Joseph Adams was elected president, Capt. Ebenezer Cole, treasurer, and Sergt. Charles Collins, Jun., secretary. Superintending committee, Samuel Martin, Joseph Adams, and Chas. Collins, Jun. The successive presidents of the B. T. B. Co. were Joseph Adams, 1803; Joshua Bicknell, 1804, 1805; Joseph C. Mauran, 1806; William Turner Miller, from 1807 to 1817; Jeremiah Bowen, from 1817 to 1823, James Bowen, 1823 to 1834; Allen Bowen, 1834 to 1841; Joseph Bowen, 1841 to 1862.

In September, 1815, this section was visited by a terrible gale from the south which destroyed a large amount of shipping on our coast and in Narragansett Bay, and swept away the two bridges connecting Barrington Necks and Warren. On October 14th the corporation met at Cole's Hotel, Warren, and voted to choose a committee "to take care of the ruins of the late bridge and repair the said bridge as soon as practicable." Messrs. William T. Miller, Caleb Eddy, and Samuel Martin were chosen this committee, to take care of the repairs and confer with Mr. John Pearse, the agent of Kelley's Bridge." Money was needed for rebuilding and Solomon Townsend, Jr., raised \$225 in Barrington. By vote of the corporation, the work of rebuilding began October 30, and on the 23d an assessment of \$20 a share was made to

meet the expenses of the repairs and later \$12 a share was assessed for the same purpose.

In 1825 the treasurer, Samuel Martin, died and his widow was elected treasurer, who held the office till 1830, when James Bowen was elected. In 1831 Capt. James Bowen bought 52 shares of the stock of the Bridge Corporation, and the corporation came into control of Captain Bowen and his family. At the time of building the two bridges, separate tolls were collected at each, but when the properties came into the ownership of the two families, the Bowens and the Kelleys, an arrangement was made to collect the tolls at only one of the bridges and to divide the proceeds equally. This arrangement continued until 1872, when the state appropriated \$6,000 to purchase the two bridges, and make them free to all travel, the care of the bridges thereafter to be assumed by the three towns, Bristol, Warren, and Barrington.

In 1894, two hundred and thirty years after the founding of the town, an important work was accomplished, which, had it been done in the earlier days, would have changed the history of the town in the development of the central section. For many years, possibly a century, the great need of a bridge across the Barrington River, above the Congregational Meeting House, had been felt and discussed by the people in town meeting and in private circles. As a result of petitions circulated through the town in favor of such a bridge, and presented to the General Assembly, an act was passed at the January session, 1877, authorizing the town to build a bridge at some point, to be selected, above the meeting-house, subject to the approval of the Harbor Commissioners of the State.

This permissive act prepared the way for the action of the town at the annual town meeting, in April, 1894, when it was voted to instruct the Town Council to appoint a committee to procure plans and estimates for a bridge over Barrington River, at or near the Congregational Meeting House. At a special town meeting, held in the Town Hall on Satur-

day, June 30, 1894, the committee referred to above, consisting of Messrs. Royal D. Horton, George T. Baker, and Charles H. Bowden, made a written report to the town, on plans and estimates as instructed by the town.

Subsequently the town voted :

"1. To build a bridge at a cost not to exceed nine thousand dollars.

2. To authorize the Town Council to appoint a committee to build said bridge.

3. That the committee thus appointed shall serve without compensation.

4. To authorize the Town Treasurer to hire the sum of nine thousand dollars, or as much as may be necessary to pay for the building of said bridge."

At the same meeting Royal D. Horton, George T. Baker, and Charles H. Bowden were elected the Committee on bridge building, and they were confirmed by vote of the Town Council, July 2, 1894.

The committee organized by the choice of Royal D. Horton as Chairman, and George T. Baker as Secretary.

After an extended correspondence with bridge builders in all parts of the country, the committee advertised for bids for building a bridge and the approaches to the same, as a result of which a contract was made with the Berlin Iron Bridge Co., of Berlin, Conn., for the bridge proper, and another contract for the approaches was made with Messrs. Corcoran & Hunter, of Providence, R. I.

The plans as finally agreed upon having been submitted to the board of Harbor Commissioners and approved by them, work upon the bridge was commenced on August 6, 1894, and prosecuted continuously until finished, about Dec. 1, 1894.

On Tuesday, November 13, 1894, the bridge was tested by the engineer. with a load weighing twelve tons, consisting of a low gear loaded with steel rails and stone. The greatest defection noticed was three-eighths of an inch, and was not

observable after the team had passed on. The test was very satisfactory in every particular, and on the report of the engineer, the committee accepted the bridge as having fulfilled all that the contract called for. The bridge was publicly accepted by the town and dedicated to public uses in December, 1894, by appropriate services in the town hall. Addresses appropriate to the occasion were made by R. D. Horton, chairman of Building Committee; William T. Lewis, president of the Town Council; Rev. John W. Colwell, and an historic address by Thomas W. Bicknell.

CHAPTER XXIX

CEMETERIES

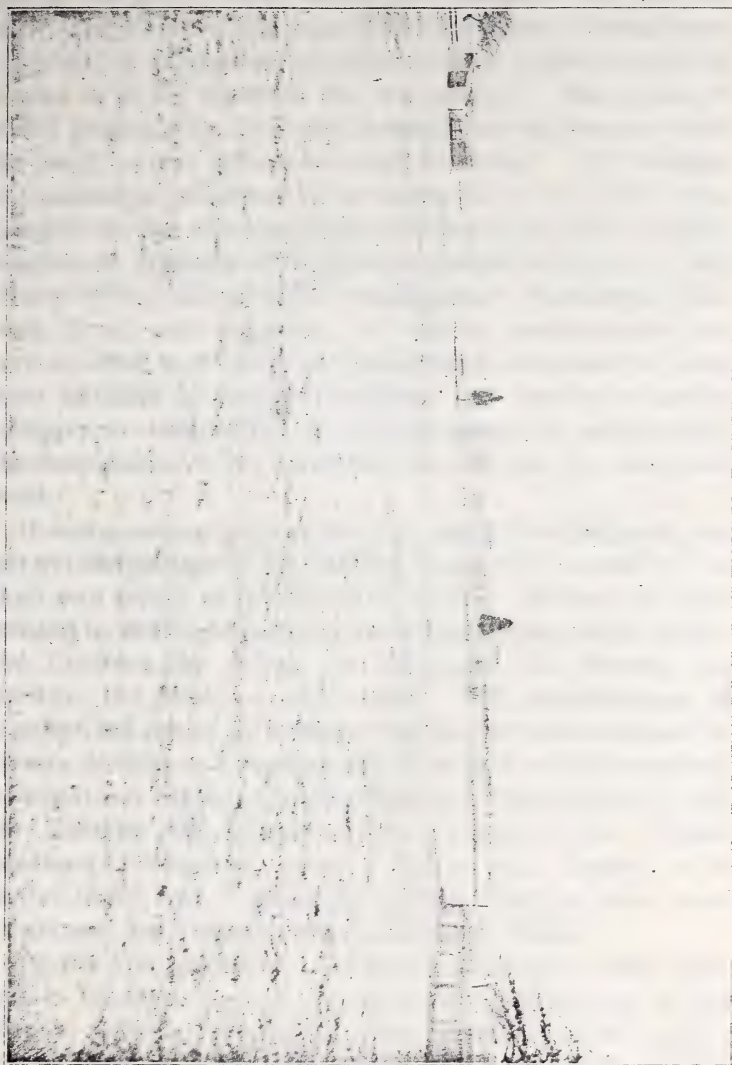
The Cemetery, "God's Acre" — Burial Hill — Tyler's Point — Little Neck — Prince's Hill — Forest Chapel Cemetery — Inscriptions — Epitaphs.

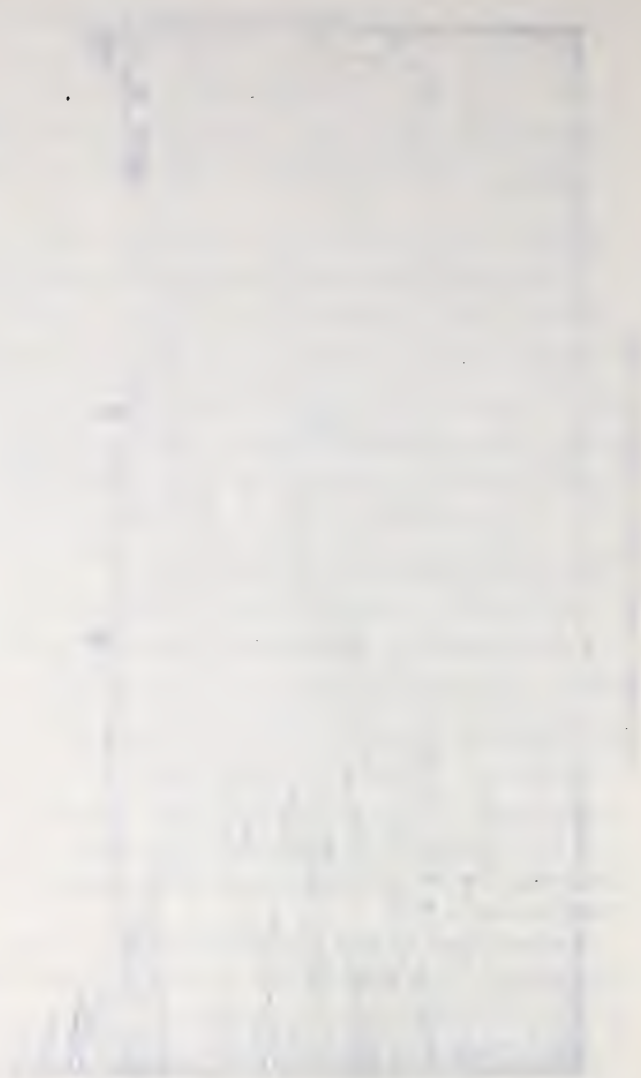
A DECENT regard for the body as the tenement of man has led all nations to make some provision for it after physical death has taken place. The old doctrine of some mystical reunion of the body and spirit at the resurrection has led to embalming and various other customs which have tended to preserve as long as possible the earthly part of our being. So sacred are burial places regarded among Christian people that the churchyard has been called "God's Acre." The Saxon phrase grew out of the notion that the mortal seed planted on earthly soil would sometime and in some way germinate for an immortal harvest.

The really significant reason for care of our dead grows out of the memorial character of the grave, and the monument which should mark it, and it is evidence of a high standard of Christian intelligence and love when we witness the proper monument and memorial offerings in memory of the departed. Here in the churchyard or cemetery seem to centre and localize the affection and regard held for our friends, and our minds group about the grave the memories for which it stands. Here they have a certain "local habitation and a name."

Westminster Abbey, in London, is one of the oldest of the great church cemeteries of England, and those who would pay respect to the memory of her great men, her heroes, her poets, her statesmen, her crowned heads, go there to meditate, and cast their wreaths of affection or honor. The most interesting spot at Mt. Vernon is the tomb

OLD TRAINING FIELD AND CEMETERY





of George Washington. The tomb of Grant on the Hudson, far away from the scenes of his birth, the great events and acts of his life, and the place of his death, will be visited for ages as the spot to learn heroism and awaken a truer patriotism. The whole of the great hero's life seems to stand over his grave, as an unchiselled monument of heroic stature, to remind us of his life-work for his country. The country's loving gratitude and the world's reverence will increase with the years, as that mausoleum shall be visited. Mt. Auburn, at Cambridge, will stand as the memorial of the great poet Longfellow, the statesmanship of Sumner, and the scientific research of Agassiz, while Sleepy Hollow, at Concord, will forever be the Mecca of the worshippers of Hawthorne Thoreau, Alcott, and Emerson. A worthy remembrance and love will lead to a loving and reverential care, and the soul must be dead to human sentiment and loyalty to family, ancestry, or race, which is not interested in perpetuating the memories of those, of whose lives we are the warp and woof.

It was a custom quite common in early New England, and not yet entirely gone, for families to set apart a small lot on their own farms, as family burial places. Several of these existed in Barrington, among them being those of the Pecks, the Chaffees, the Allins, the Bicknells, the Browns, the Smiths, the Watsons, and others. The intermarriage of families, led others of different names, but with common interests, to unite in a common burial ground, and this courtesy of burial was extended to neighbors and others in family lots. Mr. Matthew Allin of Barrington, in a letter to Mr. Thomas Medbury of Rehoboth, writes: "As for your request to be buried in my land, I grant you with all freedom, so no more at present, but I remain your friend until death."

As the first permanent settlers of Barrington made their homes on New Meadow Neck, in the neighborhood of the Baptist Church, it would be most natural to select a public burial place in the neighborhood. This was done, and the burial ground on the sunny knoll at the head of Hundred

Acre cove, is the place of the first interments of the whites on Barrington soil. The oldest graves are marked, if at all, by rude field stones, without inscriptions, so that it is impossible to tell when or by whom the ground was first used for burial purposes. We may believe that some of the slain of Philip's war were among the first to be laid at rest at Burial Hill. The tombstone of earliest date in this yard is that of Renew Carpenter, wife of Benjamin Carpenter, who died July 29th, 1703, aged forty-three years. Her husband died in 1727, aged sixty-nine years. As the land of this burial place is private ground, the graves are neglected, and unless some action be taken to care for the grounds and protect the monuments, all evidence of a burial place will soon be effaced.

After the Indian war of 1675, the meeting-house of the New Meadow Neck colony was established at the lower end of the neck and a lot of land was chosen south of the meeting-house on what is now known as Tyler's Point. After this time interments began to be made at Tyler's Point, on land which may have been a part of the training field or a part of the pastor's and teacher's lots, and near to the new house to which Mr. Myles returned as pastor after the trouble with Philip was over. Mr. Myles died in 1683, and it is probable that his remains were the first deposited in the new burial ground at Tyler's Point. If so, his grave is among the unmarked mounds in this old cemetery, but his name and memory should be revered by the generations present and future. Gray's inspired Elegy applies to the mounds at Burial Hill and Tyler's Point.

"Perhaps, in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire;
Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed,
Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre.

Some village Hampden, that with dauntless breast,
The little tyrant of his field withstood,
Some mute, inglorious Milton here may rest;
Some Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood."

The first memorial stone with record at Tyler's Point is erected to the memory of Frances Low, who died June, 1702, aged about 70 years. One of the most interesting persons of Pilgrim history, buried in this cemetery, was Mrs. Desire Kent, who died at the great age of 94 years.

The inscription is as follows :

MRS. DESIRE KENT,
Wdo. of
Mr. SAMUEL KENT
of Barrington.
Was the first English
Woman's Grand Daughter
on New England.
Died Febry ye 8th,
A. D. 1762,
Aged about
94 years.

It is not clear for what reason, but it is certain that obstructions had been placed to the approach to the Tyler's Point ground, for on June 8, 1726, it was ordered that "Whereas there is fences or incumbrances on the highway on New Meadow Neck leading to the burying place and train field, It is voted that Ebenezer Martin be impowered to pull down and remove all such fences or incumbrances on said highways and to lay open the burying place and train field, as formerly lay open and that the town will bare him harmless in all lawful charges." There is no record as to the success of Mr. Martin's efforts in behalf of the town as no report was recorded, but from the action of the town the next year, we infer that the ownership of the land was the question in dispute and that the claimant had fenced up the burial ground and the training field to protect his claim. On the 18th of May, 1727, the people were again assembled in town meeting at the meeting-house, the able and popular Timothy Wadsworth was chosen moderator as

usual, when Lieut. James Adams, Samuel Kent, and Samuel Allen were chosen a committee "to act on behalf of the town concerning the land lying on New Meadow Neck which has been a training field and a burying place, on which a meeting-house has been formerly built, about obtaining and maintaining the town's rights with respect to said land and to make report to the town as soon as they have a convenient opportunity." It does not appear by the records that the convenient season to report ever came and the claim of the town against that of individual owners was held in the balance for one hundred and twenty-seven years. Meanwhile four generations had been born and buried and seem to have had an unobstructed passage to the tomb.

The New Meadow Neck burial ground continued to be used for many families of the eastern part of the town. Still the town possessed no deed of the land, until March 18, 1854, when, as the result of considerable agitation and town meeting discussion, Mr. Jesse Davis and wife deeded to the town "A certain lot of land in Barrington, and now used for a burial place, situate near the river and southerly from my mansion house containing 106 square rods with the right of way over land of grantee from the road to the burial place, the said premises and way to be used for burial purposes."

The burial ground at the head of Bullock's Cove, in ancient Wannamoisett, was located on the farm of John Brown, Senior. The first burial in this ground was probably that of Mr. Brown's son, John Brown, Jun., who died in 1662. His death was followed by that of his father, the same year. Mary (Brown) Willett, daughter of John Brown, Sen., and wife of Capt. Willett, died in 1669, and was followed by the death of her husband, five years later, in 1674. "Dorothy Brown, widow of John Brown, Sen., died Jan. 27, 1673, being the 90th. year of her life or thereabouts, and was buried on the 29th of January," say the records of John Myles, Jun., Town Clerk. Chiselled deep in the heavy stones, over the grave of Captain Willett, is the following inscription :

1674.

Here lyeth y Body
Headstone. of y wor THOMAS
 WILLETT esq who died
 August y 4 in y 64
 year of his age anno

WHO WAS THE
 FIRST MAYOR
Footstone. OF NEW YORK
 & TWICE DID
 SVSTAIN E Y PLACE

After the division of Swansea and the incorporation of Barrington as a separate town, a Congregational meeting-house was built on the main road leading south from Barrington Centre Railroad Station, at the corner of what was known as "Jenny's Lane." The population on the main neck demanded a burial ground on the east side of Barrington River, and at a town meeting held Jan. 18, 1727-8, Timothy Wadsworth, Moderator, "Lieut. Peck, Zachariah Bicknell, and James Smith were chosen a committee to lay out a burial place, and to agree with Ebenezer Allen what to give him for the ground, and to make report to the town at the next meeting." At the adjourned meeting held at the meeting-house on the 8th of February, the town voted to give Ebenezer Allen five pounds for half an acre of land, for a burial place, at Prince's Hill. Mr. Allen's deed, under date of December 31, 1729, conveys to the town of Barrington, "A certain piece of land lying on or near Prince's Hill so called in Barrington, containing half an acre to be for the use and benefit of the town forever for to bury their dead; butted and bounded as follows, viz.: Northerly as the fence now stands. Easterly on the river, Southerly to a black oak tree marked thence to the highway to a stake and heap of stones, West upon the highway."

The half acre described above contains the oldest of the graves and monuments at Prince's Hill, and its area may be

easily seen by noticing the position of gravestones in that part of the yard southeast of the tomb and the ravine which extends to the river. The fence referred to probably stood on the east bank of the ravine, but the river and highway are the only bounds that can be determined. The earliest burial in this yard was that of William Tiffany, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Tiffany, who died Jan. 2, 1728, aged 18 years.

In the year 1806 a parcel of land lying southeast of the Allen lot, and adjoining it, was bought by Solomon Townsend, as the first purchase was almost wholly occupied. This lot was purchased by the Town Council and confirmed by vote of the town, Dec. 2, 1806.

A second addition was made to the Prince's Hill burial ground by a purchase of a lot on the northwest of the Allen lot and adjoining it, of Josiah Kinnicutt. At a town meeting held May 29, 1826, it was voted "That Ebenezer Tiffany, Josiah Kinnicutt, and William Allin be a committee to lay out the new burying ground at Prince's Hill (so called) in suitable and convenient lots, and report a plat of the same. and some plan for the accommodation of families in particular lots." The Kinnicutt purchase is that part of the cemetery between the ravine on the east, the highway, the present line on the northwest, and the river bank. The third addition to the Prince's Hill ground was made by purchase of the Rev. Francis Wood, of a lot south of and adjoining the Townsend purchase, containing one and one-quarter acres, and cost \$197. This lot was obtained and platted, and the tomb near the ravine was built by the efforts and under the direction of the writer. The four purchases, including over four acres, are held by the town by clear titles, as shown in the Town Clerk's records. This burial ground has been lately increased in size, by the addition of land acquired by the town for town purposes, and is now (1898) being graded and laid out in lots.

The Allin burial ground at Drownville is on land devoted to that purpose by the Allins who owned a large tract of land in that section. The first burial, as appears by the

gravestones, was that of Thomas Allin, who died Aug. 11, 1719. His son Thomas, aged 13, was buried in October of the same year. It is probable that in all the old burial places there were interments prior to the dates named, as the narrow means of the people and the difficulty of obtaining suitable marble or other stones was very great. The Allin yard contains the remains of Gen. Thomas Allin, Capt. Matthew Allin, Capt. Viall Allen, Lieut. Allin Viall, and Benjamin Medbury, all of whom served in the War of the Revolution with distinction. Scipio Freeman, a slave of the family, and a Revolutionary soldier, is also buried there and has a suitable headstone at his grave.

The Forest Chapel Cemetery at Nayatt is owned by the Association of the same name, incorporated in 1863. It was bought July, 1871, with funds obtained from the sale of The Forest Chapel at Barrington Centre, which was built by the Barrington Mutual Improvement Society. This society reserved one lot for each of its members. These lots are platted in a circle in the centre of the ground, other lots are sold as desired. Lewis B. Smith was president of the association until his death, and was succeeded in the presidency by his son, George Lewis Smith. Lewis T. Fisher is secretary, and George L. Smith, treasurer, succeeding to that office after the death of George A. Gladding.

Of the family burial places, those of the Smiths and Pecks have been removed to Prince's Hill, The Chaffees have two gravestones on land of Leander R. Peck, near Barrington River. The Bicknell ground on land formerly of the Bicknells, west of the meeting-house, is now levelled and the stones have been destroyed. The same is true of the Brown family ground at Nayatt. No memorial marks the resting places of John and James Brown and their families. The Watson yard at Nayatt was formerly properly cared for, but now shows signs of neglect. It contains the dust of Matthew Watson, who was born in the seventeenth, lived through the eighteenth, and died in the nineteenth century, at the remarkable age of one hundred and seven years. His grand-

the government of the United States. The government of the United States is a federal republic, and its power is derived from the people. The government is composed of three branches: the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The executive branch is headed by the President, who is elected by the people. The legislative branch is composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives, who are elected by the people. The judicial branch is headed by the Supreme Court, which is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The government is responsible for the protection of the rights of the people and the maintenance of the law.

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son, Rev. Samuel Watson, son of Matthew, Jr., a native of Barrington, sleeps in the same family enclosure. There are graves in other parts of the town, with or without markers, most of the names or memories of the occupants having passed from the knowledge of our generation.

“ Yet e'en these bones from insult to protect,
Some frail memorial still erected nigh,
With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture decked,
Implores the passing tribute of a sigh.”

The following epitaphs on the tombstones selected from many were of interest to the friends of the departed and will be to our readers.

The tombstone of Mrs. Frances Adams says :

“ Afflictions sore, long time I bore ;
Physician's aid was vain,
But God did please to give me ease
And free me from my pain.”

On Newdigate Adams's tombstone we read :

“ Death is a debt
To nature due ;
I've paid my debt
And so must you.

Mr. James Adams admonishes :

“ Stand still, kind reader and spend a tear,
Upon the dust that slumbers here ;
And as you read the fate of me,
Think of the glass that runs for thee.”

His wife, Lydia, is made to say :

“ My faith and hope which I had here,
The King of terrors is no fear ;
Death is disarmed, my spirit flies,
My flesh and sense and body dies.”

Mr. Ebenezer Adams, who died at West Point, a youth of twenty years, speaks to the young :

“ Ye blooming youths who on this stone,
Learn early death may be your own.”

Doctor Samuel Allen, a physician of the town, has his life's record summed up as follows :

" His life was devoted to virtue and in the line of his profession,
for the benefit of mankind, served his generation
with skillful attention."

" Sleep then, blest man, till this thy body be
Raised from the dust to immortality,
That soul and body, may rejoined again,
With Christ in perfect bliss forever reign,"

SAMUEL ALLEN

" Who having passed a life of useful labors
both in public and private vocations yielded
his breath to the inexorable enemy of mankind
on the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1808, in the
70th year of his age."

It is recorded of Joseph Viall Allen, fifer in the Revolution that he was "lost in ye Hurricane that prevailed in ye West Indies, 1780, aged 18 years."

" Think not to find me by this stone,
Hard fate decreed I should have none."

Peleg Barnes's stone preserves these truthful lines :

" His sleep is sweet who sinks to rest
With Heaven's approving sentence blest."

Samuel Barnes's tombstone preserves a noble thought :

" What need the pen rehearse a life well spent,
A man's good deeds are his best monument."

Samuel Barnes, who died 1816, age 29, consoles his family as follows :

" Dear wife and children do not weep,
I am not dead but here do sleep."

Mrs. Rachel Bicknell, d. 1786, age 75 :

" Thrice happy change
It is for me
From earth to heaven
Removed to be."

Elizabeth W. Bicknell, d. 1868, age 81 :

“Rest.”

Mr. Winchester Bicknell, who died on a boat in Barrington River, on his release from the deadly prison ship, *The Jersey*, at the age of 21 years, is addressed thus :

“Alas, dear friend, no sooner came
Thy earthly usefulness to bloom,
But death has cropt thy tender bud,
And laid thee in this mournful tomb.”

On Asa Bicknell's stone we read, (dying at 17) :

“Betimes his virtuous race begun,
But to our grief.”

Capt. William Bowen died on his passage from Palermo City to New York, 1859 :

“His body lies in the Mediterranean Sea on the Coast of Spain.”

Deacon Kent Brown, d. 1822, aged 57 :

“The Father, Counsellor and Guide :—
To his children he has left a bright example
of parental devotion, integrity, zeal and usefulness.”

“In Memory of the Rev'd Mr. Peleg Heath, Esq., who dep'd this life on ye 5th day of October, Anno Domini 1748, in ye 49th year of his Age.”

“William Heath, drowned in the North River on the night of Nov. 23, 1722, aged 26 years.”

Of Rebecca Hill, dying at 17, it is written :

“Short was her stay, the longer is her rest,
God calls home them he loves best.”

Sarah Kinnicutt, a child of twenty days :

“Weep not for Baby,
In Abraham's bosom they do rest.”

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Ann Caroline, of John and Lois Kelley, was drowned
1839, age 4 years :

"Fair was the flower and soft the vernal sky
Elate with hope we deemed no danger nigh;
When, lo, a whirlwind's instantaneous gust,
Laid all its beauties withering in the dust.
also five of their sons."

OUR MOTHER.

LYDIA GRANT,

d. Oct. 5, 1871, aged 71 years.

"She made home happy."

Daniel V. Kinnicutt, Jr. d. 1791, age 21 :

"Hope smiles upon his brow, but
Hast ye fate thirst her dread shears between,
Cuts the Young Life off and Shuts up the scene;
We see^d his flesh sink down with weeping eyes,
While we with grief cry out, He dies, He dies."

Capt. Samuel R. Martin, d. 1840, age 58, thus addresses

"My children dear, this place draw near
A father's grave to see;
Not long ago I was with you
And soon you'll be with me."

John Kelley, 1797 :

"But oh what worlds shall I survey,
The moment that I leave this clay:
How sudden the surprise, how new,
Let it my God be happy too."

Nathaniel Martin, 1806, aged 83 :

"In him was lost the affectionate husband and the valued citizen, but
faith promised by a temporal loss to introduce an eternal gain."

BRAVE AND TRUE.

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori,"

is the inscription on the tombstone of John Bourne Mathewson, who died in the War of the Rebellion, 1862, at Fort Lyon, Va.

THE LANCET, LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1903.

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Elizabeth Martin, d. 1846, age 91 :

"She was a worthy member of the Congregational Church in this town upwards of sixty years."

"In memory of
Mr. ELISHA MAY, one
of ye first Deacons
of ye 2nd Church in
Rehoboth, Deceased
ye 21st day of August,
1744, in ye 76 year
of his Age."

Walter P. Smith, d. 1868, age 19 :

"Precious memories springing from the dust."

Martha Brown Smith, d. 1858, aged 77. Of her it is truly inscribed :

"Kindly affectioned toward all, She
Rejoiced with those who did rejoice
And wept with those who wept."

James Smith, d. 1774, age 77 :

"Reader live well and learn to die."

"Tis but few whose days Amount,
To three score years and ten,
And above all that short account
Is sorrow Toil and Pain."

"In memory of
Mrs. Mary Mumford
Amiable Consort of the
Honorable Paul Mumford
Esq. and Daughr. of the
Rev. John and Ann
Macylen, Born Aug. 12th
1737, died June 22rd. 1779."

Kezia Peck, d. 1792, age 75. Her epitaph reads :

"A Faithful Wife and
Mother dear
Such she was who now
lies here."

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Solomon Peck, d. 1756, age 65 :

"My faith shall rest in hope to rise
Waked by his powerful VOICE."

Mrs. Mary Kelley, d. 1794, age 37. Heaven was near and very real to her friends as the monument to her declares :

"Farewell, dear friends, a short farewell,
Till we do meet again above
In the sweet groves where pleasures dwell,
And trees of life bear fruits of love."

Lorenzo Dow Kelley, d. 1845, age 34. An early end to a sailor's life is recorded :

"No more by tempests tossed and driven,
But anchored in the Port of Heaven."

Joseph Martin, d. 1815, age 22. An early and sudden death is thus described :

"Swift were the summons, short the road,
He closed his eyes and saw his God."

Ebenezer Martin, d. 1806, age 56. The comfort of the resurrection hope is here noted.

"Depart my friends, dry up your tears,
For I must wait till Christ appears."

Mrs. Ruth Bicknell, d. 1756, age 29. The following inscription, with variations, is to be found on many tombstones of the last century :

"Christian reader, cast an eye,
As you are now so once was I,
As I am now so you must be.
Prepare your heart to follow me."

John M. Bradford, d. 1872. On his tombstone at Nayatt is the record :

"He sleeps in the soil once owned by his ancestor,
Gov. William Bradford, of Plymouth."

Lydia P. Cook, d. 1868, speaks in marble :

"A true Christian life needs no epitaph."

THE JOURNAL OF THE

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Rachel Toogood, d. 1759, age 14 :

"Job, Chap. 17, v. 11, 12, 13, 14.

Rev. Francis Wood, d. Oct. 28, 1875. Aged 76 years, 6 months and 20 days :

"And I heard a voice from Heaven
saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the
dead which die in the Lord from
henceforth. Yea saith the Spirit, they do
rest from their labors and their works
do follow them."

"Benjamin Medbury, who fell in ye battle on Rhode Island August 29, 1779, Bravely fighting for ye Liberty of his Country aged 19 years, 1 month, and 27 days."

John Medbury of Seekonk died 1825, aged 72 :

"He was an officer of the American Revolution, And one of the constituent members of the first Baptist Church in that Place."

"Thomas S. Bean, a patriot of the Revolution, was born in Boston, Mass., 1758, died in Barrington 1839, aged 80 years."

"Noah Albert Peck died at Washington of a wound received at the battle of Salem Heights, 1863, aged 34 years."

"Here lies all that was mortal of Elizabeth Renuf,
Having faithfully served the Rev. Solomon Townsend as housekeeper upwards of forty years,
died 1809, aged 70."

"George W. Richmond, a member of Co. E, 12th Reg. R. I. V. died at Carver Hospital, Washington, D. C. Feb'y. 16, 1863, from wounds received at the battle of Fredericksburg, in his 19th year.
Actuated by a sense of duty, he promptly volunteered in defence of our Union and offered up his life for his country."

"Thy memory is a shrine of pleasant thoughts."

is truthfully written of Sally, wife of Nathaniel C. Smith, and of her husband :

"To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

"Capt. Josiah Townsend Smith, aged 34 years, was lost with his vessel in a fearful storm on the Pacific Coast, Feb'y. 20, 1878."

" Brave wrestler with the wave,
Your work so early done,
And found an ocean grave;
Our honest, honored one."

" Here lieth Interred ye Body of
John Rogers, Esq. died June ye 28
1732 in the 92 Year of his age."

Note. John Rogers is said to have been a direct descendant of John Rogers, the martyr, and is believed to have been a grandson.

Of William H. Smith, who died in 1864, aged 48, it is written :

"All ye that are about him, been over him, and all ye that know his name say, ' How is the strong staff broken and the beautiful rod.' "

Miss Elizabeth Smith, daughter of James, died 1788, aged 43 :

" Christ's Church on earth
I leave in love
To join the Heavenly
Church above."

Hezekiah Tiffany, who died 1779, at the ripe age of 82, leaves us this epitaph :

" The world is vanity and all things show it,
I thought so once and now I know it."

Of Sarah Tiffany, the daughter of Hezekiah, d. 1774, age 47, the poet writes :

" Beneath this stone doth lay
As much virtue as could die;
Who, when alive, nature did give
As much beauty as could live."

Hezekiah Tiffany, born 1800, died 1872.

" He was a faithful husband and friend, pure in character, sincere in purpose, and devoted in Christian life.

His fidelity to the Town and the Church were unwavering.

He was Town Treasurer of Barrington 32 years.

Peaceful is thy rest."

George Robert Townsend, d. 1809, aged 19 :

"A Pious Youth."

THE HISTORY OF THE
REIGN OF
GEORGE THE SECOND
IN THE YEAR
OF HIS MAJESTY'S
REIGN

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE THE SECOND IN THE YEAR OF HIS MAJESTY'S REIGN

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At Dominico, Benjamin Bourne Townsend, d. 1794,
aged 18:

"He was endowed with brilliant natural talent."

John Tyler, d. 1813, aged 44:

"He was possessed of a social disposition.

He was a kind husband, a tender parent, and a warm friend.
He always paid a sacred regard to the institutions of the Christian religion and left the world with a pleasing hope of future happiness through the merits of the Redeemer."

Mr. Samuel Viall:

"lost his life by explosion of powder on board of a galley
in the Revolutionary War: April 22nd, 1777, in the 48th year of his age."

"In Memory of

Mr. Allen Viall of Seekonk

who was drowned in the memorable gale

Sept. 23, 1815, aged 58 years and 9 months."

"Sacred to the Memory

of the

REVD SOLOMON TOWNSEND

who died Dec. 25th 1796

Aged 80 Years.

Also REBECCA his Wife who died July

24, 1773 Aged 55 Years.

Mr Townsend was born in Boston Oct AD 1716.

Was Graduated a Harvard College AD 1735.

Was ordained a Pastor of the Church and

Congregation in Barrington AD 1743,

And continued Faithful in his charge

53 Years

When death put a period to his labors & his

Remains were consigned to this tomb.

"Beneath this Sculptured Stone & mouldering heap

The reverend Teacher rests in quiet sleep

From Youth's first dawn he trod the sacred Stage

To the dim twilight of declining age.

He taught the soul in virtue's Paths to stray

Allured the mind to Heaven and led the way."

(A) The following is a list of the names of the persons who were members of the House of Representatives in the year 1811.

(B) The following is a list of the names of the persons who were members of the Senate in the year 1811.

(C) The following is a list of the names of the persons who were members of the House of Representatives in the year 1812.

(D) The following is a list of the names of the persons who were members of the Senate in the year 1812.

(E) The following is a list of the names of the persons who were members of the House of Representatives in the year 1813.

(F) The following is a list of the names of the persons who were members of the Senate in the year 1813.

(G) The following is a list of the names of the persons who were members of the House of Representatives in the year 1814.

(H) The following is a list of the names of the persons who were members of the Senate in the year 1814.

(I) The following is a list of the names of the persons who were members of the House of Representatives in the year 1815.

(J) The following is a list of the names of the persons who were members of the Senate in the year 1815.

(K) The following is a list of the names of the persons who were members of the House of Representatives in the year 1816.

(L) The following is a list of the names of the persons who were members of the Senate in the year 1816.

" DIED

March 22d A D 1818.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND Esq.

In the 70 year

of his age.

he was a man of great Talents
sustained many offices of Trust
and discharged them with
ability.

He was the only Son of
the REV. SOLOMON TOWNSEND
Pastor of the CHURCH in Barrington.

" Prepare to meet thy God,
for in such an hour as ye
think not the Son of man cometh."

" SACRED

to the Memory of

MRS MARTHA TOWNSEND

Relict of

SOLOMON TOWNSEND ESQ

who died

June 10 — 1827

In the 79th Year of

her age.

" The memory of the Just is blessed."

ERECTED

in Memory of

"SHEARJASHUB B. TOWNSEND

a minister of the Gospel
in Sherburn Mass.

Son of

SOLOMON TOWNSEND ESQ.

& Charlotte his wife

He died at Milledgeville

Georgia

July 20, A. D. 1832

aged 37 years.

O' grave where is thy Victory.

"Sacred to the Memory of

MATTHEW WATSON

Who died Jan 17. 1803

Aged 107 years.

Also SARAH his 2nd. Wife

died Sep 3d 1798

aged 88 years

Mr Watson who is here entombed
was upward of 56 years a member
of the Christian Church in this Town

He was a shining ornament in

his profession; He died in
full prospect of a blessed immortality."Death in itself is nothing; but we fear
To be we know not what, we know not
where."

MRS.

NANCY

TOWNSEND

Wife of

Rev SHEARJASHUB B.

TOWNSEND

and daughter of

Josiah & Huldah Hunt

She died at St Augustine

East Florida

Feb 4 1832

aged 36 years.

Oh death where is thy Sting."

"In Memory of

Mrs BETHIA

Daughter of Mr John

& Mrs Bethia Read

& Wife of Matthew

Watson Esq. who

lived together 46 years,

left 10 children,

and died Feb. 9th 1778

66 Years of her age."

"Reader, death is a debt

That's nature's due

Which I have paid

And so must you,"

"There is rest in Heaven.

Rev. SAMUEL WATSON A. M.

Pastor of the Church of Christ

In this town.

Died Jan 14. 1816.

In the 43d year of his age,

And the 18th of his ministry

He was the son of Matthew Watson Jun.

And grandson of Matthew Watson Sen.

Who died Jan 17th 1803

At the age of 107 or 110 years.

Possessed of good natural talents

Well cultivated by a liberal education,

And hopefully sanctified by divine grace

He was a faithful and exemplary

Minister of the gospel.

Meekness, modesty, humility, patience,

and submission

Under the various trials of life,

Were striking traits in his character.

He was a kind and tender husband,

A provident and affectionate parent,

A sincere and constant friend;

He lived greatly beloved and died

Deeply lamented.

In the animated hope of a glorious

Immortality.

Mark the Perfect man and behold the upright,

For the end of that man is peace.

Firm faith, warm charity, humble hope,

These are the Christian graces;

These are the guides that lead to

Life eternal."

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOHN HUTCHINGS
OF THE BARRISTER AT LAW
IN THE COURT OF COMMONS
IN GREAT BRITAIN

IN TWO VOLUMES.
THE FIRST VOLUME.
CONTAINING
THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOHN HUTCHINGS
OF THE BARRISTER AT LAW
IN THE COURT OF COMMONS
IN GREAT BRITAIN

IN TWO VOLUMES.
THE SECOND VOLUME.
CONTAINING
THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOHN HUTCHINGS
OF THE BARRISTER AT LAW
IN THE COURT OF COMMONS
IN GREAT BRITAIN

IN TWO VOLUMES.
THE THIRD VOLUME.
CONTAINING
THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOHN HUTCHINGS
OF THE BARRISTER AT LAW
IN THE COURT OF COMMONS
IN GREAT BRITAIN

The following epitaph was inscribed to Mr. Thomas Willett by his son-in-law, John Saffin, Esq., of Bristol :

“ AN EPITAPH ON THE WORSHIPFUL THOMAS WILLETT, ESQ.,
WHO DECEASED ON THE 4TH OF AUGUST, 1674.

Here lies Grave Willett, whose good name,
Did mount upon the wings of fame,
Who into place did not intrude;
A star of the first magnitude.
But Prudence, Piety, and Zeal,
For God in Church and Commonweal.
His real worth and Generous spirit,
Which constantly he did inherit,
Made room for him that all did see
He had attained to the first three.
But now he's gone to his long home,
And taken from the ill to come.
Lived here Desired, lamented Dyed,
Is with his Savior glorified.”

Mr. Saffin also exercised his talent for elegiac verse, on the death of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Willett. It is worthy of presentation as illustrating the stilted and pompous style of that day, and the somewhat anti-traditional testimony to the character of a mother-in-law.

AN EPITAPH.

“ On that Eminent and truly pious Matron, Mrs. Mary Willett, wife to the Worshipful Thomas Willett, Esq., who Departed this Life on the Eighth day of January, 1669.

Here lyes the Peerless Paragon of fame,
Mary (the vertuous) Willett is her Name.
whose true Deserts to Shew Requires a Straine
proceeding from a Helliconian Braine,
both grace and Beauty in her face did shine
Enthroned in Majesty allmost Divine.
Which mixt with mildness did the more Advance
The lovely splendor of her Countenance.
had she lived in the days of yore when such,
who ne'er Excelled in vertue half so much,
She would have been above them set on hie,
And been Adored as A Deitie.
Yea, Venus, Pallas, Diana, and the Graces,
Compared with her should all have lost their places
And all those Temples for them richly stated
Should to her Honour have been dedicated.
But now she's Paraded Triumphantly,
Where she shall live unto Eternity.”

The following epitaph was dedicated to the memory of his wife by Mr. Saffin. These epitaphs may be found in a Mss. book of Mr. Saffin's, now in the possession of the R. I. Historical Society, Providence.

"Epitaph to Martha Saffin, daughter of Thos. and Mary Willett, and wife of John Saffin.

An Epitaph on his truly loving and dearly beloved wife, Martha (Willett) Saffin, who departed this life on the Eleventh day of December, 1673.:

Here Lyes the Dear Companion of his life,
Whom twenty years God gave her as a wife.
Nigh forty years She lived, did not fulfill it;
Was second Daughter to Renowned Willett.
Her name is Martha Saffin, which she hath,
Derived from him who wrote this Epitaph.
Her rare endowments cant be here Expressed.
But written are allmost in every Breast.
So let her Rest until her Saviour Dear
To call her hence shall in the clouds Appear.

On the Tombe-side.

Here lyes the Mother and her sons even five,
Most lovely to behold when all alive.
Since her interment there were two sons layed with her,
in the same tombe, to wit, Josiah & Joseph the Second."

HEADSTONE.

1669.

Here lyeth y^e Body of
THE vertuous MARY
WILLETT wife to thoMAS

Willett esq^r who died
January y^e 8 About y^e 55th
Year OF Her AGE ANNO

FOOTSTONE.

DAUGHTER TO
II
THE WOR IOHN

BROWN ESQ^r
DECEASED

A GUIDE TO THE FAMILY NAMES IN THE BURIAL GROUNDS IN
BARRINGTON.

Prince's Hill.

Adams,	Cook,	Peck,
Alger,	Density,	Remington,
Allen,	Drown,	Rogers,
Andrews,	Harris,	Salisbury,
Armington,	Heath,	Smith,
Arnold,	Humphrey,	Swan,
Barnes,	Howland,	Tiffany,
Barton,	Kendall,	Tillinghast,
Bean,	Kinnicutt,	Toogood,
Bicknell,	Low,	Townsend,
Bosworth,	Martin,	Tripp,
Bowen,	Mathews,	Wheaton,
Brown,	Mathewson,	Wood,
Bullock,	Miller,	Wright.
Carter,	Mumford,	
Clark,	Noble,	

Tyler's Point.

Alger,	Grant,	Martin,
Barton,	Gardner,	Mathewson,
Beers,	Gray,	May,
Bishop,	Hall,	Miller,
Bowen,	Harris,	Peck,
Bryden,	Hill,	Read,
Burr,	Hodges,	Reed,
Bullock,	Kelley,	Short,
Chaffee,	Kent,	Stanley.
Cole,	Low,	Tiffany,
Curtis,	Ladieu,	Tyler,
Drown,	Luther,	Walker,
French.	Lawton,	Winslow.

Burial Hill.

Bosworth,	Grant,	O'Brian,
Carpenter,	Hicks,	Ormsbee,
Chace,	Humphrey,	Short,
Follett,	Lee,	Yerrington.
Goff,	Luther,	

Allen Burial Ground.

Allin,	Freeman,	Medbury,
Bicknell,	Ham,	Rawson,
Burt,	Hill,	Tillinghast,
Drown,	Marks,	Viall.

Watson Burial Ground.

Cook,	Lawless,	Maxfield,
Ingraham,	Lilley,	Rounds,
	Watson.	

Forest Chapel, Nayatt.

Bradford,	Ingraham,	Rhodes,
Bosworth,	Martin,	Roffee,
Davis,	Mathewson,	Smith,
Drown,	Peck,	Studley,
Gladding,	Perry,	Watson,
Henderson,	Richmond,	Wightman.

Little Neck Burial Ground.

Barker,	Grant,	Peck,
Brown,	Harding,	Richmond,
Bullock,	Humphrey,	Ryder,
Carr,	Hudson,	Simmons,
Case,	Jacobs,	Smith,
Clemens,	Jones,	Thurber,
Cole,	Kent,	Viall,
Davis,	Lewis,	Whitehouse,
Dunham,	MacLeod,	Willett,
English,	Medbery,	Willmoth,
Follensbee,	Monroe,	Wood.
Gracy,	Newton,	

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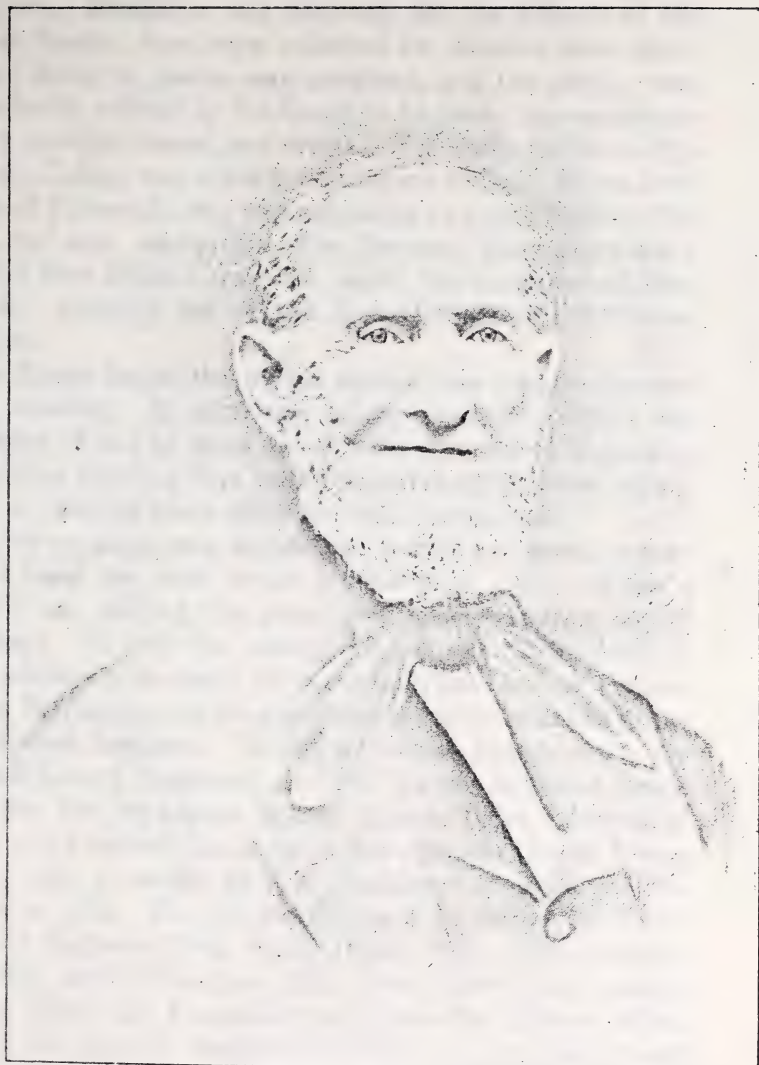
THE JOURNAL

CHAPTER XXX

BARRINGTON MILITIA AND THE DORR WAR

Colonial Militia — Equipments — Services — Train Bands — Officers — United States Laws — Barrington Infantry — Officers — Field Officers from Barrington — The Dorr War — Freemen Under the Charter — Thomas Wilson Dorr — His Principles — Acts Relating to a State Constitution — The Dorr Legislature — Rebellion — Barrington Infantry — Acote's Hill — A Short and Decisive Contest.

THE militia of New England has been its chief protection in domestic and foreign sources of trouble. The citizen has been found to become a worthy soldier, after a period of training and practise under experienced officers. In the early colonial life, the dangers which threatened the people from hostile savages and those whom they might excite to hostility, made it necessary to enlist the whole male population, capable of bearing arms, in the militia service. The gun was always in hand or ready at a moment's warning for protection. The farmer took it to the field with his plough. His Bible and musket were his companions to the meeting-house on the Sabbath day. When unused, the old flint-lock hung over the fireplace or the door, loaded and primed for instant calls. Plymouth required "that the inhabitants of every Towne within the Government, fitt and able to beare arms be trayned (at least) six times in the year." under officers appointed by the court. The guns and pieces allowed for the militia were "muskett, fire-locks, and match-cock (so that they have foure fathome of match at all times for every match-cock) and calivers, carbines and fouleing peeces, so that that they bee not above foure feet and a half long and not under bastard-muskett or Caliver bore." Every person, for himself and his man servant, must be pro-



ALLIN BICKNELL.



vided with muskets, bandoleers, swords, and with one pound of powder and four pounds of bullets, with four fathom of match for every match-cock musket, under penalty for neglect. Discipline was enforced by the officers of the Train Bands; fines were collected for absence from trainings; firing at marks was practised, and the people were constantly advised by the Court to be ready for assaults on their persons, homes, and towns. The early militia of Plymouth Colony was under the command of Capt. Myles Standish of Plymouth, who was succeeded by Capt. Thomas Willett, our own townsman. The Swansea Train Band for a period after Philip's war was under the captaincy of John Brown, probably son of the Hon. John Brown of Wannoissett.

In Rhode Island the militia service was equally constant and exacting. In 1638 the colony fixed the militia age between 16 and 50 years to all male persons of able body. Muster or training days were reduced in 1718 to two days a year in times of peace and four days in war times.

After an alarm was beaten for war in any town, no man could leave the town under a penalty of £100. When a watch was warned, the penalty of non-appearance was 16 shillings. In 1747 the colony ordered one Train Band of foot soldiers to be ready for service in the town of Warren (then Barrington and present Warren) to be attached to the Providence Regiment. It was afterwards transferred to the Bristol County Regiment. In 1756 Warren furnished eleven men for the expedition against Crown Point. Nathaniel Peck was a second lieutenant in this regiment against Crown Point, was promoted to first lieutenant in 1757, and to major in 1762. We find among the field officers of Bristol County Regiment, Maj. Peleg Heath, Maj. Josiah Humphrey, Maj. James Humphrey, Maj. John Adams, Maj. Samuel Allen, Lieut. Col. Joshua Bicknell, Lieut. Col. Samuel Allen, Lieut. Col. and Col. Nathaniel Martin. In 1775 the General Assembly elected as officers of the Barrington militia, Thomas Allin, captain; Samuel Bosworth, lieutenant; Viall

Allen, ensign. The monthly wages of officers and soldiers of the militia were fixed as follows: Captain-lieutenants and captains, £6; lieutenants, £4; ensigns, £3, 10s; each private, 40s. a month, a blanket and knapsack and the first months pay in advance.

In 1776 Nathaniel Martin was chosen Colonel of the Bristol Co. Reg. of militia. The Barrington Co. had as officers, Thomas Allin, Captain; Viall Allen, Lieutenant; Daniel Kinnicutt, Ensign. The Chapter on "The Revolution" gives the several changes in the officership of the Company and the distinguished services performed by the Barrington militia as "minute men," "alarm men," and regular soldiers in the ranks of the Colonial and Continental troops. During the Revolution, the militia age was sixteen to sixty, but in the revision of the militia laws after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, changes were made to conform to the United States requirements as follows: "Each and every free able bodied white citizen of the State, resident therein, who is or shall be of the age of eighteen years and under the age of forty-five, shall severally and respectively be enrolled in the Militia," etc. In 1793 Thomas Allin was elected Lieut. Colonel of the Bristol Co. Reg., and Josiah Humphrey, Captain, Samuel Barnes, Lieutenant, and Benjamin Martin, Ensign of the Barrington Co. The following year Colonel Allin was elected Brigadier General of the Bristol Co. Reg. of Militia. In 1807 the Bristol, Warren, and Barrington Companies were organized as the 4th Reg. of R. I. Militia. The regimental trainings were held on the last Monday in April and on the first Monday in September of each year. The training field in Barrington was the open field at Tyler's Point, on New Meadow Neck between the road and the Cemetery, and is shown in the picture on another page. The equipments of each soldier were a good musket or firelock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints and a knapsack, a pouch with a box therein to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges suited to the bore of his musket or firelock, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and

ball; or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch, suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder. Commissioned officers were "armed with a sword or hanger, and espartoon." The officers of each company were one Captain, two Lieutenants, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one Drummer, and one Fifer.

OFFICERS OF BARRINGTON INFANTRY COMPANY.

Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.
1791, Josiah Humphrey.	Samuel Barnes.	Benjamin Martin.
1792, " "	" "	" "
1793, " "	" "	" "
1794, " "	" "	" "
1795, Benjamin Martin.	Amariah Lilly,	Ebenezer Peck.
1796, " "	" "	" "
1798, Ebenezer Peck.	John Harding.	James Bowen.
1800, John Harding,	Hezekiah Salisbury.	Joseph Grant, Jr.
1802, Hezekiah Salisbury.	Joseph Grant, Jr.	Nathl. Heath, Jr.
1803, " "	" "	" "
1805, Jeremiah S. Drown.	John Short, Jr.	Samuel R. Martin.
1806, John Short, Jr.	Samuel R. Martin.	Watson Ingraham.
1807, " "	" "	" "
1808, " "	" "	" "
1809, " "	" "	" "
1810, Samuel R. Martin.	Watson Ingraham.	Ira Allin.
1811, " "	" "	Benjamin Heath.
1812, " "	Benjamin Heath.	Allin Bicknell.
1813, Allin Bicknell.		
1815, Benjamin Heath.	Amariah Lilly, Jr.	Amasa Humphrey.
1816, Benjamin Peck.	Emerson Humphrey.	" "
1819, Benjamin Medbury.	John Martin.	Allin Brown.
1820, Emerson Humphrey.	Benjamin Medbury.	Horatio Peck.
1821, Benjamin Medbury.	Horatio Peck.	John Martin, Jr.
1823, " "	John Martin, Jr.	James Maxfield.
1824, " "	" "	John R. Richmond
1825, John Martin, Jr.	John R. Richmond.	Seba Peck.
1826, Suchet Mauran.	John R. Richmond.	Seba Peck.
1827, John R. Richmond.	Seba Peck.	Benson Bean.
1828, " "	" "	Geo. W. Allin.
1829, Seba Peck.	Geo. W. Allin.	William Richmond.
1830, Albert Bowen.	William Richmond.	Ellis Peck, Jr.
1831, " "	" "	" " "
1833, William Richmond,	N. C. Smith, Jr.	" " "
1834, N. C. Smith, Jr.	Ira Kent.	" " "

Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.
1836, Elbrige G. Medbury.	Jas .A. Smith.	Benjamin Martin.
1837, Jas. A. Martin.	Benjamin Martin.	Jeremiah Drown.
1838, " "	" "	" "
1839, " "	" "	" "

The following letter describes the dress of the militia officers of Barrington, more than a century ago. In such a uniform the officers must have cut a fine figure on dress parade.

WARREN, June 28th, 1792.

COLONEL THOS. ALLIN :

SIR :

Agreeable to your advise I now present you with a Coppy of a Vote passed by a Number of the Militia Officers at Major Ichabod Cole's on the 18th Inst., Viz. : that there be worn by the several Militia Officers of the County on all training days hereafter, a large brimd hat Cocked up, with a Cockade of blk & White Ribbon & three blk plooms, a Coat of blue Broad Cloth buff facing & white lining ; buff Jacout & Briches or Nanquin Appi-lets & Buttons white. Boots are Likewise Recommended to be worn.

I am, Sir with every Sentiment of Esteem,
your obt. Servent.

JOSEPH ADAMS.

N. B. Sword or hangers to hang by a belt round the hips."

BARRINGTON FIELD OFFICERS IN BRISTOL COUNTY REGIMENT.

Thomas Allen, Lieut.-Colonel, 1791, 2, 3 ; Brig.-General, 1794, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9-1800.

Matthew Allin, Captain Bristol Company, Senior Class Co., 1792.

John Short, Lieutenant, 1797, and Captain, 1798.

Ebenezer Peck, Ensign for troops ordered by General Assembly, for 1794, for U. S. service.

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Joseph Adams, Major, 1795 ; Lieut.-Colonel, 1799.
Allin Bicknell, Major, 1814-15 ; Lieut.-Colonel, 1816.
Ebenezer Peck, Major, 1799, 1800, 1, 2, 3.
John Short, Jr., Major, 1806.
Jeremiah S. Drown, Major, 1807.
Benjamin Medbury, Major, 1824.
Suchet Maurant, Major, 1827 ; Colonel, 1829-30.
N. C. Smith, Jr., Major, 1836.
E. G. Medbury, Major, 1837-8.
John R. Richmond, Brigade Inspector, 1828.

THE DORR WAR.

"The Dorr War," as it is called, was an incident in Rhode Island history in the progress of the people towards universal, manhood suffrage. Under the Old Charter, which was the Bill of Rights of the people until 1842, suffrage was enjoyed only by freemen. A freeman, by the act of 1723-4, was a man who had real estate to the value of one hundred pounds, or had an annual income of forty shillings arising from real estate. The eldest son of a freeman might vote in right of his father's freehold. This law remained unchanged except in the value of the required freehold, for one hundred and twenty years, or until 1843, when the present State Constitution was adopted. Several unsuccessful attempts had been made between 1793 and 1842 to secure a State Constitution which should give larger scope to the franchise. In 1798 the freehold qualification was changed from the colonial to the decimal currency, and was fixed at \$134 in value, or \$7 in income from real estate.

Thomas Wilson Dorr, an educated and influential citizen of Providence, advocated, (1) The extension of the suffrage beyond landed qualifications; (2) The removal of unequal representation in the legislative body; and (3) The regulation of the power and functions of the General Assembly by constitutional limitations. Mr. Dorr and his followers urged the republican doctrine that sovereign power was vested in

the whole body of the people, and claimed that under the existing Charter the rights of the people had been made subject to the minority of the land holders of the State. The largest vote ever polled by the freeholders was in the presidential election of 1840, when only 8,642 votes were cast, in a total male adult population of over 230,000. The cause of the disfranchised class was advocated with great energy and earnestness by able leaders, and associations were formed throughout the State in favor of constitutional liberty. A mass Convention was held in Providence, on April 18, 1841, to discuss the great question at issue, and adjourned to meet at Newport on the 5th of May following.

This Convention made an appeal to the General Assembly and the people in behalf of the rights of non-free-holders. In August, 1841, a Convention to form a Constitution was held at Providence, and after several sessions, submitted the final draft of the proposed Constitution to the people in November, to be voted on by the people for their adoption or rejection, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of December, 1841. On the count of the ballots cast, it appeared that 13,944 had been cast in favor of the new Constitution and fifty-two against it. Of the whole number who voted, 4,960 were freeholders, qualified by state law to vote. The result of the election was announced to the people Jan. 13, 1842, by a Committee of the Convention, and among the names is that of Christopher Smith of Barrington, who then owned in part, and lived at, the General Allin place. An election was held under the new Constitution, and Thomas W. Dorr received 6,359 votes, and was declared elected Governor of the State. Nathaniel C. Smith was the Barrington representative in the Dorr Legislature. A conflict now arose between the government *de facto* of the Freeholders, or Algerine party, as it was called, and the Dorr party, who claimed the *de jure* government of the people. Events rapidly led up to the settlement of the question by an appeal to force, as each government claimed the exclusive right to the exercise of the legislative functions.

The Dorr Legislature met in May, 1842. Near the close of its sessions, Nathaniel C. Smith, the representative from Barrington, sent in his resignation, and a new election was ordered. Others resigned or were arrested. The Charter authorities organized military companies to put down the popular uprising "by force and arms." Dorr was proclaimed a traitor, and his followers were threatened with arrest for overt acts of treason against the government of the state. In Barrington, as well as throughout the state, the excitement was intense, and personal hatred was bitter between the members of the two parties. Family ties were broken by the strain of partisanship. Personal danger, more real than fancied, led many Dorrites of Barrington to secrete themselves or flee from the town. The Barrington militia, which had fallen into inaction, was revived in the manual of arms and company movements on the Green at the Congregational Meeting House. Pierre Bowen Mauran, grandson of Capt. Joseph Carlo Mauran of the Revolution, was the drill master of the company. In June, Governor Dorr's forces gathered in considerable numbers for such action as might seem advisable, while the position of the United States government in the matter rendered it probable that United States troops would be called to aid the defence of the existing state government. Martial law was declared by Governor King. "Governor Dorr" called for volunteers to meet in Gloucester. This was the signal for the gathering of the "Law and Order" troops, and on Thursday, June 23, the Fourth Regiment, consisting of two Bristol companies, one Warren company, and one Barrington company, took a steamer from Warren for Providence, to join the forces in that city. The Barrington company was made up as follows :

BARRINGTON VOLUNTEERS, 4TH REGIMENT, R. I. V.

EMERSON HUMPHREY, Captain.

JAMES A. SMITH, Lieutenant.

GEORGE W. WIGHTMAN, Ensign.

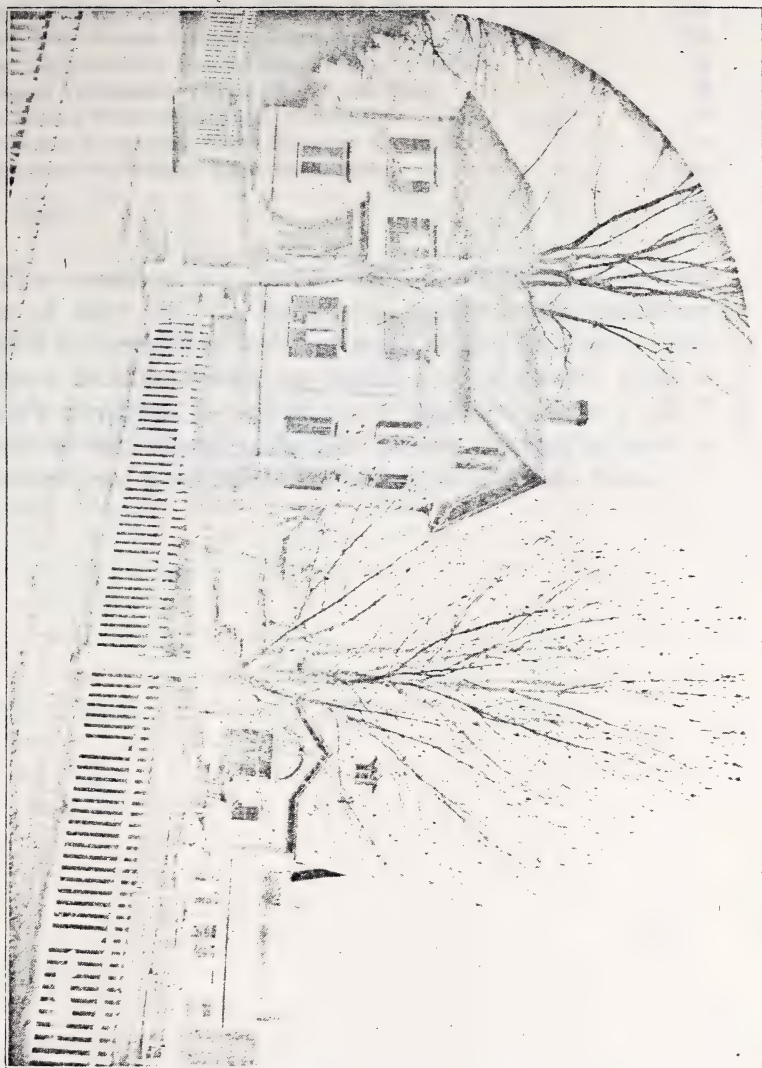
P. BOWEN MAURAN, Drill Master.

Thomas R. Allin,	George A. Gladding,	Nicholas Peck,
William H. Allin,	Israel Grant,	John R. Richmond,
Joseph P. Bicknell,	Thomas C. Heath,	William Richmond,
George A. Bicknell,	Albert N. Humphrey,	James Seymour,
Joseph Brown,	Peter Ingraham,	Lewis B. Smith,
Nathaniel Bowen,	George R. Kinnicutt,	William H. Smith,
John Carpenter,	Benjamin Martin,	Robert T. Smith,
Benjamin F. Drown,	Joseph R. Martin,	George R. Martin,
Hiram Drown,	John Peck,	Hezekiah Tiffany.
Jeremiah S. Drown,		

The first order was issued Saturday afternoon, on Smith's Hill, at 4 o'clock, June 25, 1842, by the adjutant-general.

The Bristol Artillery, Barrington Volunteers, Bristol Neck Infantry, Middletown Volunteers, and Newport Volunteers, commanded by Col. William Swan, Jr., were ordered to march to Greenville, Sunday afternoon, June 26, 1842, but in consequence of misapprehension of orders, they encamped at Fruit Hill that night. Col. William W. Brown, with the Marine Corps of Artillery and First Light Infantry, afterwards joined this detachment, and, under command of Colonel Brown, arrived at Greenville Monday afternoon. During Monday night (a very stormy and uncomfortable night) Colonel Brown was ordered to march to Chepachet where the opponents had posted themselves at "Acote's Hill" with embankments and artillery. By daylight, on Tuesday morning, as in the words of the orders (No. 38), "The movements of this command will be made with precaution, and an attack will not be made upon the insurgents should they be in too great force to be subdued without reinforcements, which will be immediately sent for, if required."

CHARLES F. ANTHONY RESIDENCE, DROWNVILLE.





THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

Col. William W. Brown of the First Light Infantry Co., was in command of the force at Greenville consisting of the

Bristol Artillery, Lieut. Col. William R. Taylor	184
Providence Marine Artillery, Lieut. Col. G. C. Nightingale	79
First Light Infantry Co., 2d Reg., Lieut. F. Barber	63
Newport Volunteers, Colonel Swan, 1st Regt.	76
Middletown Volunteers, Capt. N. Greene	48
Barrington Volunteers, Capt. Emerson Humphrey	32
Jamestown Volunteers, Capt. G. Knowles	15
Total.	497

The movement on Acote's Hill, on Tuesday, the utter rout of Dorr and his forces, the return of the victorious militia to Providence, and the return of the Barrington Volunteers to their homes on Wednesday, June 29, after a week's campaign, to tell of the "Battle of Acote's Hill," were the final scenes in the first serious attempt to create a constitutional government of the people of Rhode Island.

The following is a list of the books in the collection of the New York Public Library, which are now in the possession of the Library of the City of New York.

1	1. The History of the City of New York, from its first settlement to the present time, by John Smith.
2	2. The History of the City of New York, from its first settlement to the present time, by John Smith.
3	3. The History of the City of New York, from its first settlement to the present time, by John Smith.
4	4. The History of the City of New York, from its first settlement to the present time, by John Smith.
5	5. The History of the City of New York, from its first settlement to the present time, by John Smith.
6	6. The History of the City of New York, from its first settlement to the present time, by John Smith.
7	7. The History of the City of New York, from its first settlement to the present time, by John Smith.
8	8. The History of the City of New York, from its first settlement to the present time, by John Smith.
9	9. The History of the City of New York, from its first settlement to the present time, by John Smith.
10	10. The History of the City of New York, from its first settlement to the present time, by John Smith.

The following is a list of the books in the collection of the New York Public Library, which are now in the possession of the Library of the City of New York.

CHAPTER XXXI

BARRINGTON IN THE CIVIL WAR

Magnitude of "The Great Rebellion"—Rhode Island Patriotism—
First Men from Barrington—Prominent Men Who Stood by the
Boys at the Front—Barrington Women—Henry Staples's Services
—Town Legislation—Bounties, Aid, etc.—Services of Barrington
Soldiers in the War—The Roll of Honor of 1861-5.

THE "Great Rebellion" of the Southern States against the United States Government opened by the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, Charleston, S. C., April 12, 1861, and closed with the surrender of Maj. Gen. Robert E. Lee and the Confederate army to Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox C. H., Virginia, on the 9th of April, 1865. During this most remarkable war of ancient or modern times, the loyal states furnished 2,778,204 men for the army and navy. Of this great army, 360,000 officers and men died of disease, of wounds, or in battle. The Confederate states furnished, by estimate, 1,000,000 men, and their actual losses, it is assumed, were equal to those in the Union armies. President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 volunteers made April 15, 1861, was responded to promptly by Gov. William Sprague and the people of Rhode Island, and on the 20th of April, Col. Ambrose E. Burnside left Providence for Washington in command of the first detachment of the First Regiment of R. I. D. M., to be followed on the 24th of April by the second detachment, in command of Lieut. Col. Joseph S. Pitman. On the 17th of April, Albert W. Bullock, a Barrington boy, in business in Providence, was enrolled in Co. D, of the First Regiment, R. I. D. M., and so far as the Adjutant-General's report shows, was the only Barrington soldier in the battle of Bull Run, fought on the

21st of June, 1861. Four other Barrington boys, equally patriotic and prompt to respond to the call of duty, on the 18th of April enlisted in the First Regiment, but greatly to their disappointment, the ranks had been filled by those living near the enlisting office in the city, and they were not mustered in. The names of the four young men were George Lewis Smith, Josiah Townsend Smith, John Watson, and Henry H. Watson, all neighbors at Nayatt. Two of these men saw war service later on, while one, Josiah T. Smith, a brave fellow, on other fields where valor was equally needed, went to California and died at his post in command of his vessel, in a storm on the Pacific coast. The splendid patriotism of our Rhode Island people was nowhere more profound and self-sacrificing than in Barrington. The leading men were in sympathetic touch with the state authorities and the calls for men and money were met with alacrity and cheerfulness. Prominent among those who encouraged the cause at home and at the front may be named Lewis B. Smith, Allen C. Mathewson, John A. Wheaton, Benjamin Martin, Edwin Harris, Henry Staples, William H. Allin, Leonard S. Bosworth, George R. Kinnicutt, Nathaniel C. Smith, Allen Brown, Nathaniel Peck, W. H. Smith, Earl C. Potter, Hezekiah and Ebenezer Tiffany, Edward F. Richmond, Joseph A. Chedel, C. J. M. Smith, George W. Lewis, Joseph B. Martin, Benjamin B. Wood, George F. Bicknell, Robert T. Smith, and others.

The Barrington women of 1861-5 were no less patriotic and serviceable in behalf of the Barrington boys and other soldiers in camp, field, and hospital, than were their mothers and grandmothers of 1775. Home comforts were prepared, lint-scraped, garments for underwear made, letters written, and all sorts of womanly kindnesses done to aid, comfort, and cheer the boys who were bearing the burdens at the front. Then, too, when death came to Barrington homes from the far-away battlefield, or hospital, the women of the town as well as the men were quick to carry their sympathies and assist-

ance as needed to bleeding hearts and stricken lives at the home circles, whose light had gone out forever.

Mr. Henry Staples was a most valuable aid to the town during the civil War, by his experience in the Providence Militia, holding as he did a commission as Colonel of the First Light Infantry of Providence. He offered his services as volunteer in the army, but was declined, when he applied to Governor Sprague and obtained muskets and accoutrements for the use of the Barrington militia in individual and company drill in the town, in preparation for active service in the field. This company, at one time a hundred strong, met for drill in the hall at Nayatt, under Mr. Staples's instruction, twice a week during a large portion of the recruiting period of the war. This practise in the manual of arms and in company exercise was of great value to the men who went into service, as it gave them the skill and confidence of veterans when they enlisted, as many of them afterwards did for real war experience.

The spirit of our townspeople and their constant loyalty to the government may be evidenced not only by the services of the boys who went to the front, but by the town legislation, some of which is quoted in this connection.

TOWN MEETING, May 25, 1861. At this meeting it was voted to appropriate two hundred dollars for the assistance of a military company then being formed, and also to grant a bounty of thirty dollars to each man who enlisted in the service of the United States. The part of their act granting a bounty was repealed April 2, 1862, after \$450 had been paid for bounties.

JULY 12, 1862. The following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, that any resident of this town who may volunteer in the service of the army of the United States for three years, or during the War, in any Regiment from this State now called for or hereafter to be called for by the Governor of this State shall receive a bounty of Thirty Dollars from

this town, provided said person has been a resident of this town at least three months previous to his enlistment."

"Resolved, that the payment provided for in the above resolution be paid by the Town Treasurer out of any money in the Treasury, upon receipt of an order from a Committee consisting of Messrs. Allen Brown, Benjamin B. Wood, and Nathaniel C. Smith. Voted that the Town Treasurer be authorized to pay Henry C. Brown the sum of thirty dollars upon presentation by him of a certificate that he had been sworn into the service of the army of the United States."

JULY 31, 1862. At a special Town Meeting the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: "Whereas the Governor of this State has made a call upon this Town to forthwith furnish Ten Volunteers, being this Town's quota under the call made by the President of the United States, it is therefore Resolved that the bounty offered by this town at the special town meeting held on the 12th day of July, inst., is hereby repealed."

"Resolved, that this town hereby offers a bounty of three hundred dollars to each one of such ten volunteers as will be received by the State authorities as the quota from this town under the call of the Commander-in-Chief, as per General Orders No. 35, said bounty to be payable at the time said volunteer is sworn into the service of the Army of the United States."

"Resolved, that in addition to the unexpended appropriation made at the special town meeting on the 25th day of May, 1861, for the benefit of such military company forming or about to be formed, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars is hereby appropriated and is to be expended under the direction of the Committee appointed at the last town meeting under whose direction is also to be paid the above bounty to volunteers.

"Resolved, that Mr. Joseph A. Chedel and Mr. George F. Bicknell be authorized to get the ten volunteers called for in the above resolutions, and if they procure such as are ac-

cepted by the State authorities within fifteen days from this date, they shall be paid by the Town Treasurer ten dollars for each man.

“Resolved that the time for receiving the volunteers from this town who are to receive the bounty of three hundred dollars shall expire on the fifteenth day of August next.”

“Resolved, that the Assessors of this town be directed to make within thirty days a new enrollment of all the citizens of this town: Such an enrollment as is called for by the Adjutant-General each year.”

SEPTEMBER 1, 1862. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:— “Whereas the President of the United States under date of August 9, 1862, has called for three hundred thousand men by draft, it is therefore, Resolved, that we the undersigned agree to pay the sums affixed to our respective names into the hands of a Committee hereafter to be chosen, said sums to form a fund to be used and appropriated by said committee in their discretion for the procuring of substitutes to take the place of those who may be drafted in town under the above call, and who may desire a substitute. Any part of the above fund not used by said committee to be returned to the subscribers.”

NAMES.

1 George B. Allen . . . \$5 00	15 James E. Budlong . . \$20 00
2 Thomas R. Allin . . . 25 00	16 Peleg H. Barnes . . . 10 00
3 William H. Allin . . . 25 00	17 Capt. Crosby . . . 10 00
4 Welcome Arnold . . . 5 00	18 William Carter . . . 3 00
5 James Adams . . . 10 00	19 Joseph A. Chedel . . 12 00
6 Henry A. Adams . . . 4 00	20 Solomon Cooke . . . 5 00
7 John W. Barnes . . . 7 00	21 John Clark . . . 5 00
8 Joseph Bean . . . 7 00	22 Edward Clark . . . 25 00
9 Leonard S. Bosworth . 35 00	23 Hiram Drown . . . 30 00
10 Jonathan Bowen . . . 10 00	24 Samuel U. Drown . . 15 00
11 William J. Bowen . . . 15 00	25 Charles E. Drown . . 5 00
12 Allen Brown . . . 30 00	26 William A. Drown . . 5 00
13 Nathaniel Brown . . . 10 00	27 George A. Gladding . 15 00
14 James D. Bullock . . . 10 00	28 Martin L. Grant . . . 5 00

NAMES.

29 David W. Gardner . . . \$5 00	53 William J. Peck . . . \$10 00
30 Otis G. Harris . . . 15 00	54 George F. Rice . . . 50 00
31 Timothy Chaffee . . . 2 00	55 Edward F. Richmond . . 25 00
32 Thomas C. Heath . . . 15 00	56 William Richmond . . . 25 00
33 Charles D. Kelley . . . 10 00	57 Christopher E. Roffee . . 25 00
34 George R. Kinnicutt . . 15 00	58 Stafford Short . . . 10 00
35 George R. Kinnicutt, Jr. . 5 00	59 Argo Seymour . . . 5 00
36 George W. Lewis . . . 35 00	60 Charles J. M. Smith . . 30 00
37 Benjamin T. Medbury . . 2 00	61 James A. Smith . . . 20 00
38 Benjamin Martin . . . 25 00	62 Lewis B. Smith . . . 100 00
39 Horace A. Martin . . . 25 00	63 Nathaniel C. Smith . . . 35 00
40 Joseph B. Martin . . . 25 00	64 William H. Smith . . . 15 00
41 Josiah N. Martin . . . 10 00	65 Henry M. Stanley . . . 15 00
42 Luther Martin . . . 15 00	66 Henry Staples . . . 50 00
43 Nathaniel F. Martin . . . 15 00	67 Jeremiah B. Stanley . . 15 00
44 Stephen B. Martin . . . 8 00	68 Henry Smith . . . 30 00
45 Sullivan Martin . . . 12 00	69 Ebenezer Tiffany, Jr. . . 10 00
46 Noel Mathewson . . . 10 00	70 Hezekiah Tiffany . . . 25 00
47 Benjamin B. Medbury . . 10 00	71 George K. Viall . . . 20 00
48 Allen C. Mathewson . . 500 00	72 Robert S. Watson . . . 15 00
49 Edwin F. Peck . . . 25 00	73 Joseph G. West . . . 30 00
50 Ellis Peck . . . 20 00	74 John A. Wheaton . . . 55 00
51 Nathaniel Peck . . . 10 00	75 George W. Barnum . . . 10 00
52 Seba Peck . . . 10 00	76 Robert T. Smith . . . 15 00

"Resolved, that Mr. A. C. Mathewson be appointed a Committee with authority to add the names of four more to solicit further subscriptions, and to carry out the object for which the fund is raised. Mr. Mathewson named the following gentlemen to act with him :

Benjamin Martin,
Lewis B. Smith,

John A. Wheaton,
William H. Allin.

"Resolved, that a Committee consisting of Lewis B. Smith be and is authorized to aid and help families or such persons or individuals who have volunteered in the army from this town as may need help."

TABLE 1

Year	Age	Sex	Occupation	Duration of Illness	Site of Lesion	Pathologic Findings
1910	25	M	Teacher	10 years	Brain	Chronic meningitis
1911	35	F	Housewife	5 years	Brain	Chronic meningitis
1912	45	M	Farmer	15 years	Brain	Chronic meningitis
1913	55	F	Teacher	20 years	Brain	Chronic meningitis
1914	65	M	Farmer	25 years	Brain	Chronic meningitis
1915	75	F	Housewife	30 years	Brain	Chronic meningitis
1916	85	M	Farmer	35 years	Brain	Chronic meningitis
1917	95	F	Housewife	40 years	Brain	Chronic meningitis
1918	105	M	Farmer	45 years	Brain	Chronic meningitis
1919	115	F	Housewife	50 years	Brain	Chronic meningitis
1920	125	M	Farmer	55 years	Brain	Chronic meningitis
1921	135	F	Housewife	60 years	Brain	Chronic meningitis
1922	145	M	Farmer	65 years	Brain	Chronic meningitis
1923	155	F	Housewife	70 years	Brain	Chronic meningitis
1924	165	M	Farmer	75 years	Brain	Chronic meningitis
1925	175	F	Housewife	80 years	Brain	Chronic meningitis
1926	185	M	Farmer	85 years	Brain	Chronic meningitis
1927	195	F	Housewife	90 years	Brain	Chronic meningitis
1928	205	M	Farmer	95 years	Brain	Chronic meningitis
1929	215	F	Housewife	100 years	Brain	Chronic meningitis
1930	225	M	Farmer	105 years	Brain	Chronic meningitis

The following table shows the results of the study of the cases of chronic meningitis reported in the literature from 1910 to 1930. The cases are arranged in order of the year of publication of the report. The table shows that the disease is most common in the elderly, and that it is more common in females than in males. The duration of the illness is usually long, and the site of the lesion is usually the brain. The pathologic findings are usually chronic meningitis.

TABLE 2

TABLE 3

TABLE 4

TABLE 5

The following table shows the results of the study of the cases of chronic meningitis reported in the literature from 1910 to 1930. The cases are arranged in order of the year of publication of the report. The table shows that the disease is most common in the elderly, and that it is more common in females than in males. The duration of the illness is usually long, and the site of the lesion is usually the brain. The pathologic findings are usually chronic meningitis.

APRIL 15, 1863.—REPORT OF COMMITTEE APPOINTED
SEPTEMBER 1, 1862.

Collected by subscription,	\$1,523 00	
Returns from Capt. Silvey.	300 00	
Rec'd for carrots and turnips,	46 57	
Rec'd from State,	2,400 00	
	<hr/>	\$4,269 57

CR.

By paid returns to recruits,	\$ 47 00	
By bounty paid to 16 men,	4,110 00	
By sundry expenses recruiting,	86 00	
Balance,	26 57	
	<hr/>	\$4,269 57

ALLEN C. MATHEWSON,
BENJAMIN C. MARTIN,
WILLIAM H. ALLIN,
JOHN A. WHEATON,
LEWIS B. SMITH.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, ETC.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Providence, Oct. 26, 1862.

I hereby certify that the Town of Barrington has furnished its full quota of Twenty-six men (26) called for under orders No. 45, issued from this office September 28, 1862.

EDWARD C. MAURAN.

Adjutant General.

"Voted, that the balance of twenty-six $\frac{57}{100}$ Dollars in the hands of said Committee be placed in the town treasury subject to the order of Mr. Alfred Barnes, for the purpose of bringing to Barrington the body of Samuel A Barnes, late of Barrington, and late a private in the 5th Reg. R. I. V."

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

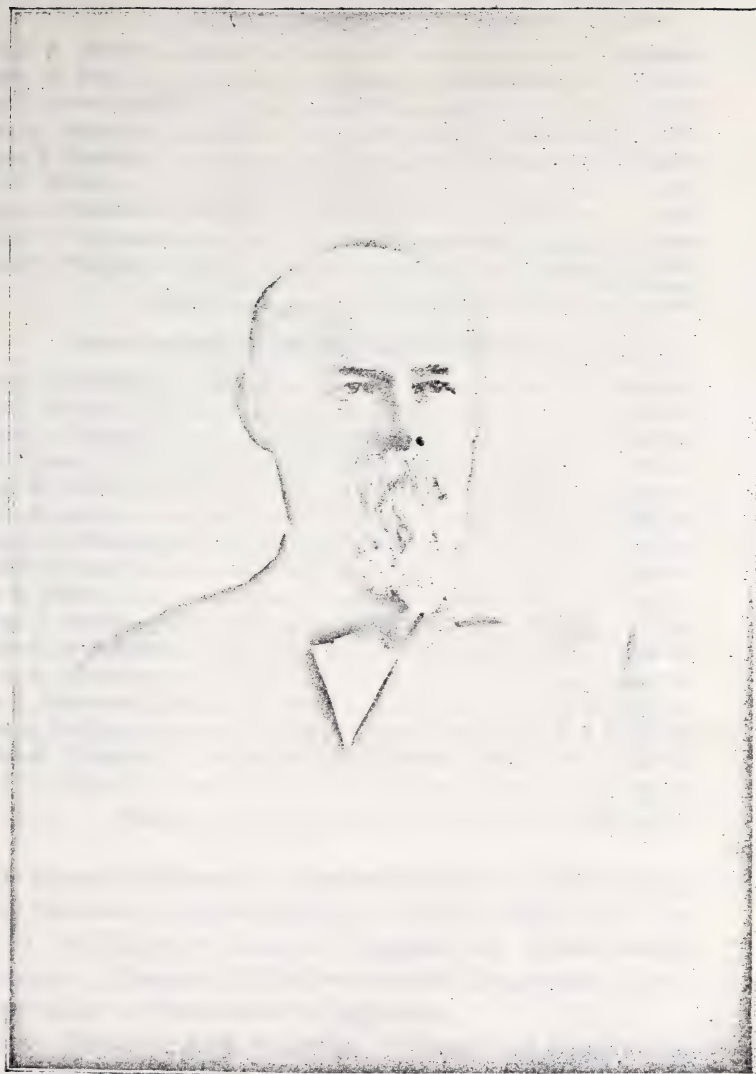
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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES



GEORGE LEWIS SMITH.

29

7

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE BARRINGTON VOLUNTEER BOUNTY FUND,
1862.

Paid one dollar per day to Recruits from day of enlistment to reception in camp.

William A. Drown.....	\$ 10 00
Horatio N. Peck.....	10 00
James L. Sweetland Jr.....	6 00
Moses A. Smith.....	4 00
Eugene J. Roffee.....	4 00
Earle E. Roffee.....	4 00
George F. Bicknell.....	4 00
George W. Richmond.....	4 00
Edward P. Warner.....	1 00
TOTAL.....	\$ 47 00

PAID BOUNTY TO THE FOLLOWING RECRUITS:

George F. Bicknell.....	\$ 250 00
Isaac T. Barnum.....	280 00
William A. Drown.....	250 00
John J. Jones.....	250 00
George R. Kinnicutt, Jr.....	250 00
John J. Kennedy.....	250 00
Matthew C. Medbury.....	330 00
Horatio N. Peck.....	250 00
Earle E. Roffee.....	250 00
Eugene J. Roffee.....	250 00
George H. Richmond.....	250 00
Samuel M. Sweetland.....	250 00
James L. Sweetland, Jr.....	250 00
Moses A. Smith.....	250 00
Ferdinand Winslow.....	250 00
Henry H. Watson.....	250 00
TOTAL.....	\$4,110 00

The names of Edward P. Warner and John J. Jones appear among the above named recruits, but their names do not appear in the Adjutant General's Register of Rhode Island Volunteers. George H. Viall was also a Barrington soldier, but served in a Massachusetts regiment.

TOWN MEETING, Aug. 10, 1863. "Voted, that a committee consisting of Nathaniel Peck, Allen C. Mathewson, and Nathaniel C. Smith be appointed to call on all the taxpayers of the town and ascertain what amount of money can be

raised towards making a fund for the benefit of such drafted men or their substitutes or such as may hereafter be drafted in this town. Said Committee to report at an adjourned meeting to be held on Friday evening next at 6½ o'clock."

SERVICES OF BARRINGTON SOLDIERS.

The following record of the services of Barrington men in the Civil War is taken from the full reports of Rhode Island soldiers made by Adjutant-General Dyer :

- ADAMS, ALBERT J. Priv. Co. I, 9th Reg. R. I. V.; May 26, 1862, enrolled; May 26, 1862, mustered in; Sept. 2, 1862, mustered out.
- ASHWORTH, WILLIAM. Priv. Co. K, 7th Reg. R. I. V.; Aug. 5, 1862, enrolled; Sept. 6, 1862, mustered in; Aug. 1, 1863, sent from Mildale, Miss., to Covington, Ky., sick; Jan. 30, 1864, died in Hospital at Lexington, Ky.
- BARNES, SAMUEL A. Priv. Co. E, 5th Reg. R. I. H. A.; Oct. 18, 1861, enrolled; Dec. 16, 1861, mustered in; June, 1862, died of typhoid fever at camp near Fort Macon, N. C.
- BARNUM, ISAAC T. Priv. Co. I, 9th Reg. R. I. V.; May 26, 1862, enrolled; May 26, 1862, mustered in; Sept. 2, 1862, mustered out; sergt. Co. E, Sept. 25, 1862, enrolled; Oct. 13, 1862, mustered in; July 29, 1863, mustered out
- BOWDEN, CHARLES H. Priv. Bat. B, 1st Reg. R. I. L. A.; Aug. 24, 1864, enrolled at Providence; Aug. 24, 1864, mustered in; June 12, 1865, mustered out.
- BOWEN, JAMES A. Priv. Co. B, 7th Reg. R. I. V.; July 4, 1862, enrolled at Barrington, R. I.; Sept. 4, 1862, mustered in; Dec. 9, 1862, discharged on surgeon's certificate at Fredericksburg, Va.
- BOWEN, WILLIAM. Corp. Co. E, 5th Reg. R. I. H. A.; Oct. 22, 1861, enrolled; Dec. 16, 1861, mustered in; May, 1863, discharged for disability at New Berne, N. C.
- BICKNELL, GEORGE F. Capt. Co. C, 3d Reg. R. I. C.; Sept. 29, 1863, commissioned; Sept. 30, 1863, mustered in; originally served as 1st Lt. Co. B; Dec. 21, 1863, commissioned Capt.; Dec. 28, 1863, discharged to accept promotion and mustered in as Capt. Co. C; Oct., 1864, on special duty on G. C. M., at Thibodaux, La., and so borne until Jan. 24, 1865; March, 1865, Acting Provost Marshal; June 29, 1865, discharged by order.
- BROWN, HENRY C. Priv. Bat. H, 1st Reg. R. I. L. A.; May 17, 1862, enrolled; Oct. 14, 1862, mustered in; borne as absent sick at Camp Barry Hospital, Washington, D. C., from June 29, 1863, until Aug., 1863; June 28, 1865, mustered out.

- BULLOCK, ALBERT W. Priv. Co. D, 1st Reg. R. I. D. M.; April 17, 1861, enrolled at Providence, R. I.; May 2, 1861, mustered in; Aug. 2, 1861, mustered out.
- CHEDELL, JOSEPH A., JR. 2d Lt. Co. C, 1st Reg. R. I. C.; Jan. 1, 1863, commissioned; mustered in to date Jan. 14, 1863; June 18, 1863, killed in action near Middleburg, Va.
- DROWN, WILLIAM A. Priv. Co. H, 3d Reg. R. I. C.; March 24, 1864, enrolled; April 15, 1864, mustered in; Dec. 3, 1864, died of disease at Donaldsonville.
- FOLLETT, JOHN F. Corp.; Nov. 11, 1862, enrolled; Dec. 6, 1862, mustered in; originally served priv.; Oct. 31 to Dec. 31, 1864, absent, sick; Aug. 26, 1865, mustered out.
- GARDNER, CHARLES G. Priv. Bat. G, 1st Reg. R. I. J. A.; Nov. 30, 1861, enrolled; Dec. 2, 1861, mustered in; July, 1863, teamster in Art. Brig., 6th Army Corps; April, 1864, stretcher bearer, Hospital Dept., Art. Brig., 6th Army Corps, and soborne until Oct., 1864; Oct. 19, 1864, killed in action at Cedar Creek, Va.
- GARDNER, FREDERICK A. Priv. Co. H, 12th Reg. R. I. V.; Sept. 8, 1862, enrolled; Oct. 13, 1862, mustered in; Feb. 17, 1863, detailed as provost guard, and so borne until May, 1863; July 29, 1863, mustered out.
- HORTON, ROYAL D. Corp. Co. C, 11th Reg. R. I. V.; Sept. 19, 1862, enrolled; Oct., 1862, mustered in; March 20, 1863, promoted Corp; July 13, 1863, mustered out.
- KENNEDY, JOHN T. Priv. Co. E, 12th Reg. R. I. V.; Sept. 29, 1862, enrolled; Oct. 13, 1862, mustered in; July 29, 1863, mustered out.
- KINNECOM, ORRIN F. Musician, Co. E, 5th Reg. R. I. H. A.; June 10, 1862, enrolled; June 10, 1862, mustered in; borne as absent in Foster General Hospital, from Aug. 23, 1863, until Oct., 1863; on furlough for twenty-five days from June 21, 1864; June 26, 1865, mustered out.
- KINNICUTT, GEORGE R., JR. Wagoner, Co. E, 12th Reg. R. I. V.; Sept. 27, 1862, enrolled; Oct. 13, 1862, mustered in; July 29, 1863, mustered out.
- LEWIS, WILLIS. Priv. Co. A; Aug. 20, 1861, enrolled; Aug. 20, 1861, mustered in; July 23, 1862, discharged on surgeon's certificate at Hilton Head, S. C.
- MATHEWSON, JOHN B. Corp. Bat. E, 1st Reg. R. I. L. A.; Sept. 30, 1861, enrolled; Sept. 30, 1861, mustered in; Jan. 22, 1862, died of disease at Camp Hospital, near Fort Lyon, Va.
- MEDBURY, JAMES M. Priv. Co. L, 3rd Reg. R. I. H. A.; Feb. 13, 1862, enrolled; Feb. 14, 1862, mustered in; July 18, 1862, discharged on surgeon's certificate.

- MEDBURY, MATTHEW C. Priv. Co. E, 12th Reg. R. I. V.; Sept. 25, 1862, enrolled; Oct. 13, 1862, mustered in; Jan. 17, 1863, discharged on surgeon's certificate at camp near Falmouth, Va.
- MORAN, CHARLES W. Priv. Co. F, 5th Reg. R. I. H. A.; Aug. 12, 1862, enrolled; Aug. 12, 1862, mustered in; borne as absent sick in general hospital, New Berne, N. C., from Nov. 7, 1863, until March, 1864; June 29, 1864, transferred to the Navy.
- PECK, EDWIN B. Priv. Co. E, 5th Reg. R. I. H. A.; Oct. 21, 1861, enrolled at Barrington, R. I.; Dec. 16, 1861, mustered in; Feb. 9, 1862, died at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., of disease.
- PECK, HORATIO N. Priv. Co. E, 12th Reg. R. I. V.; Sept. 12, 1862, enrolled; Oct. 13, 1862, mustered in; borne as sick in hospital from Dec. 1, 1862, until March 10, 1863, when he returned to the regiment; July 29, 1863, mustered out. Priv. Co. D, 3d Reg. R. I. H. A.; Aug. 2, 1864, enrolled at Providence, R. I.; Aug. 2, 1864, mustered in; originally served in Co. F; Sept. 15, 1864, transferred to Co. M; March 10, 1865, to Co. D, (new) by order dated Feb. 24, 1865; July 12, 1865, mustered out.
- PECK, JOHN H. Corp. Co. E, Fifth Reg. R. I. H. A.; Oct. 22, 1861, enrolled; Dec. 16, 1861, mustered in. Originally served as private; June, 1862, on furlough; Jan. 30, 1863, discharged for disability.
- PECK, NOAH A. Sergt. Co. D, 2d Reg. R. I. V.; June 5, 1861, enrolled; June 5, 1861, mustered in; April 1, 1862, promoted Corp.; May 3, 1863, wounded in action and borne as absent sick in U. S. Hospital until June 2, 1863, when he died at Campbell Military Hospital of amputation of left leg.
- REMINGTON, DANIEL S. 1st Lt. Co. A, 5th Reg. R. I. H. A.; Dec. 18, 1861, commissioned; Dec. 27, 1861, mustered in; Aug. 6, 1862, resigned; April 30, 1863, commissioned 1st Lt. Co. C, 7th R. I. V.; transferred to Co. G, by order dated Oct. 21, 1864; transferred to Battalion 7th R. I. Vols., by order dated June 6, 1865; June 15, 1865, mustered in as captain; July 13, 1865, mustered out.
- RICHMOND, GEORGE W. Priv. Co. E, 12th Reg. R. I. V.; Sept. 24, 1862, enrolled; Oct. 13, 1862, mustered in; Feb. 15, 1863, died in Carver Hospital, Washington, D. C. from wounds received at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
- ROFFEE, EARL E. Priv. Co. E, 12th Reg., R. I. V.; Sept. 12, 1862, enrolled; Oct. 13, 1862, mustered in; July 29, 1863, mustered out.
- ROFFEE, EUGENE I. Priv. Co. I, 9th Reg. R. I. V.; May 26, 1862, enrolled; May 26, 1862, mustered in; Sept 2, 1862, mustered out. Priv. Co. E, 12th Reg. R. I. V.; Sept. 12, 1862, enrolled; Oct. 13, 1862, mustered in; March, 1863, detached on supply train and so borne until May, 1863; July 29, 1863, mustered out.

SEYMOUR, JAMES DEWOLF. Was enrolled on the 24th Dec. 1864, in 26th Mass. Reg. M. V.; was honorably discharged at Readville, Mass., May 12th, 1865.

SEYMOUR, GEORGE S. Enlisted as Priv. in Co. B, 22nd Penna. Veteran Heavy Artillery, 112th Reg. Served in Provisional Reg., Ninth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Burnside. Was in battles of the Wilderness at Spottsylvania C. H., Cold Harbor, and Front of Petersburg; transferred in August 1, 1864, to Co. E, in the original Reg. in which he enlisted, Eighteenth Corps; was in battle at Chapin's Farms, in front of Richmond, Sept. 30, 1864, and served between Richmond and Petersburg till the end of the war, and was mustered out as Sergeant, Jan. 29, 1866.

SEYMOUR, JOSEPH. Priv. Co. C, Battalion Infantry, Washington, D. C.; April 22, 1861, enlisted; July 22, 1861, mustered out. Afterwards served in United States signal Corps about one year and a half.

SMITH, GEORGE L. Priv. Co. D, 2d Reg. R. I. V.; June 5, 1861, enrolled; June 5, 1861, mustered in; March 14, 1862, discharged at Washington, D. C., in compliance with orders, by reason of promotion to 2d Lt. Co. A, 3d R. I. H. A.; Capt. Co. D, 3d Reg. R. I. H. A.; March 11, 1862, commissioned; April 11, 1862, mustered in. Originally served as 2d Lt. Co. A; June, 1862, on detached service with Co. E, at James Island, and so borne until July 6, 1862; Oct. 21, 1862, detached to serve on gun-boat *George Washington*; Nov. 28, 1862, commissioned 1st Lt.; Dec. 21, 1862, severely wounded by explosion of cannon on gun-boat *George Washington*; mustered in as 1st Lt., to date Jan. 1, 1863, and assigned to Co. G; Feb. 11, 1863, ordered on special duty commanding gun-boat *George Washington*, and so borne until April 27, 1863, when ordered to report for duty with Co. A, at Beaufort, S. C.; this detail to date from April 9, 1863. Relieved from duty with Co. A, by S. O. dated May 10, 1863; Oct. 5, 1863, ordered to command Co. G; Dec. 27, 1863, appointed Post Ord. officer for Fort Pulaski and Tybee Island; Jan. 15, 1864, commissioned Capt., and mustered in as Capt. Co. D, to date Jan. 29, 1864; Feb. 9, 1864, relieved by order, of command of Co. G, and of duty as Post Ord. officer; Oct. 5, 1864, mustered out.

SMITH, MOSES A. Priv. Co. E, 12th Reg. R. I. V.; Sept. 12, 1862, enrolled; Oct. 13, 1862, mustered in; July 29, 1863, mustered out.

SWEETLAND, EDWARD R. Priv. Co. H, 3rd R. I. Cav.; March 12, 1864, enrolled; April 15, 1864, mustered in; July, 1864, on detached service at Carrollton, and so borne until Sept. 1864; Nov. 29, 1865, mustered out.

SWEETLAND, JAMES L., JR. Priv. Co. E, 12th Reg. R. I. V.; Sept. 12, 1862, enrolled; Oct. 13, 1862, mustered in; July 29, 1863, mustered out.

- SWEETLAND, SAMUEL M. Priv. Co. E, 12th Reg. R. I. V.; Sept. 19, 1862, enrolled; Oct. 13, 1862, mustered in; July 29, 1863, mustered out.
- TIFFANY, JOHN C. Priv. Co. D, 2d Reg. R. I. V.; Aug. 1, 1861, enrolled; Aug. 1, 1861, mustered in; Sept. 1862, provost guard; Oct. 22, 1862, detailed in Hospital Dept.; Sept. 1863, provost guard, and so borne until Dec. 1863; June, 1864, absent, sick in U. S. General Hospital. Transferred to Bat'l'n 2d, R. I. V.; Aug. 1, 1864, discharged by reason of expiration of term of service.
- VIAL, GEORGE H. Private, Co. H, 3rd Massachusetts Infantry; served nine months.
- WALKER, GEORGE W. Priv. Co. I, 9th Reg. R. I. V.; May 26, 1862, enrolled; May 26, 1862, mustered in; Sept. 2, 1862, mustered out.
- WATSON, HENRY H. Priv. Co. E, 12th Reg. R. I. V.; Sept. 20, 1862, enrolled; Oct. 13, 1862, mustered in; borne as sick in hospital from Feb. 9, 1863, until May, 1863; May 20, 1863, detached for service in Invalid Corps, and so borne until July 29, 1863; July 29, 1863, mustered out.
- WEBB, WILLIAM C. Sgt. Co. D, 2d Reg. R. I. V.; June 5, 1861, enrolled; June 5, 1861, mustered in; Nov. 1, 1862, promoted Sgt. from priv.; Aug., 1863, on duty as reg'tl provost Sgt., and so borne until Nov., 1863; Dec. 26, 1863, re-mustered as a vet. vol.; Feb., 1864, absent as a vet. vol. for thirty-one days; May 7, 1864, killed in action.
- WHITCOMB, LYMAN. Corp. Co. B, 7th Reg. R. I. V.; Aug. 2, 1862, enrolled at Barrington, R. I.; Sept. 4, 1862, mustered in; originally served as priv.; May 18, 1864, killed in action.
- WIGHTMAN, AUGUSTUS A. 1st Lt. Co. L, 3d Reg. R. I. H. A.; Feb. 11, 1862, commissioned; Feb. 14, 1862, mustered in; borne on leave of absence in Providence, R. I., for twenty days, from Nov. 26, 1862; Jan. 12, 1863, resigned.
- WIGHTMAN, CHARLES C. Priv. Co. C, 1st Reg. R. I. D. M.; April 17, 1861, enrolled; May 2, 1861, mustered in; Aug. 2, 1861, mustered out.
- WINSLOW, FERDINAND. Priv. Co. E, 12th Reg. R. I. V.; Sept. 27, 1862, enrolled; Oct. 13, 1862, mustered in; March 25, 1863, detached on ammunition train, and so borne until June 15, 1863, when he returned to regiment; July 29, 1863, mustered out.
- WOOD, HIRAM B. Priv. Co. H, 3d R. I. Cav.; March 31, 1864, enrolled; April 15, 1864, mustered in; Nov. 29, 1865, mustered out.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Barrington Soldiers in the Civil War.

Adams, Albert J.,	Peck, Edwin B.,
Ashworth, William,	Peck, Horatio N.,
Barnes, Samuel A.,	Peck, Noah A.,
Barnum, Isaac T.,	Remington, Daniel S.,
Bicknell, George F.,	Richmond, George H.,
Bowden, Charles H.,	Roffee, Earl E.,
Bowen, James A.,	Roffee, Eugene I.,
Bowen, William,	Seymour, George,
Brown, Henry C.,	Seymour, Joseph,
Bullock, Albert W.,	Seymour, J. D. W.,
Chedell, Joseph A.,	Smith George L.,
Drown, William A.,	Smith, Moses A.,
Easterbrooks, Gardner,	Sweetland, Edward R.,
Follett, John F.,	Sweetland, James L.,
Gardner, Charles G.,	Sweetland, Samuel M.,
Gardner, Frederick A.,	Tiffany, John C.,
Horton, Royal D.,	Viall, George H.,
* Jones, John J., (Colored.)	Walker, George W.,
Kennedy, John T.,	Watson, Henry H.,
Kinnecom, Orrin F.,	Webb, William C.,
Kinnicutt, George R.,	Whitcomb, Lyman,
Lewis, Willis,	Wightman, Augustus A.,
Mathewson, John B.,	Wightman, Charles C.,
Medbury, James M.,	Winslow, Ferdinand,
Medbury Matthew C.,	Wood, Hiram B.
Moran, Charles W.,	

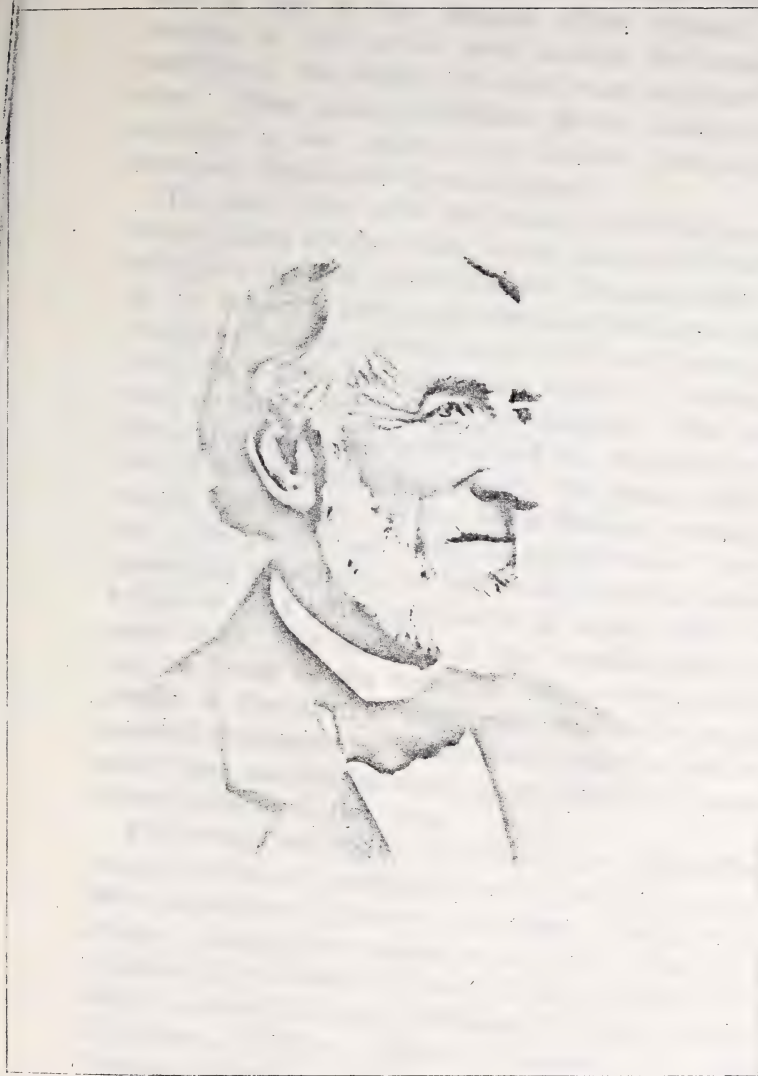
* The name of John J. Jones appears on the town records as a Barrington recruit, but does not appear in the Adjutant General's Report.

CHAPTER XXXII

NEW BARRINGTON

"The Great Awakening" — Religious Declension — Unhappy State of Society — Conservative Elements — The Barrington Mutual Improvement Association — Forest Chapel — Forest Chapel Cemetery Corporation — Nathaniel F. Potter — The Narragansett Brick Company — Benjamin B. Viall — Mrs. B. B. Viall — Miss Lydia B. Smith — Miss Elizabeth J. Smith — Miss Eliza C. Smith — Mrs. Judith R. (Bowen) Smith — Lewis B. Smith — The Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad — Allen C. Mathewson — John C. Burrington — George R. Kinnicutt — Allen Brown — Henry Staples — Rev. Francis Horton — Other Associate Workers — Increase in Population — Increase in Wealth.

THE story of the Congregational Church of Barrington revealed the fact that the town was visited by what was styled "The Great Awakening," just prior to 1820. It is of interest to note that this "Awakening" prevailed in many parts of New England and aroused the religious sentiments of the people to a high pitch. Large additions were made to the church in Barrington, and for a time the influence of the revival was promotive of religious and social progress, in the church and town. A reaction took place in a few years, however, and the tide of religious feeling ebbed to a low point. Some of those who had joined the church became disaffected and others were disciplined for gross misconduct. Troubles also arose as to the control and management of the parsonage, as to the ministers, and also as to the ownership and occupation of the meeting-house. Affairs reached such an extreme pass, that the meeting-house doors were locked against the entrance of the minister and congregation on the Sabbath, an officer standing at the door, to prevent entrance "by force and arms." Still further, the windows of the parsonage were broken at night



NATHANIEL C. SMITH.



THE END OF THE WORLD

BY J. H. B. H. H. H.

by some malicious persons, and afterwards removed, and the leather top of a chaise of the acting minister of the church, Rev. Mr. Pease, was cut into shoe strings, in the barn of one of the deacons of the Church. The bad passions of the people were aroused and enmities were established, the effects of which were manifest for years after. These unhappy divisions in the church and society extended to and affected the citizens generally and the town was divided into hostile cliques.

The Dorr War, with the events which led up to it, also created sharp divisions and intense political hatred between neighbors and even the members of the same family. Those of the minority party were ostracised and some even were obliged to secrete themselves in their own houses, or leave the town, in their fear of personal danger. A more unhappy state of affairs can scarcely be imagined, than existed in Barrington from 1830 to 1850, and yet there were conservative elements which sought only the peace and unity of church and people. While bitter feelings prevailed among the older people and while the sympathies of the younger generation sided more or less with their elders, there were evidences of a bitter spirit arising, which might in time assert itself. An evidence of this hopeful state of affairs may be found in the formation of a society of the young people of the town, in 1836, which had for its purpose, the personal improvement of its members along educational and social lines, and the harmonizing of difficulties between the several sections of the town.

This society was styled "The Barrington Mutual Improvement Association," composed of young people, many of whom have since been prominent in town, church, and state affairs. Among the members we find the names of Lewis B. Smith, Edwin Martin, Eliza C. Smith, Judith R. (Bowen) Smith, Louisa M. Bowen, Nathaniel C. Smith, George W. Wightman, Nathan Williams, Leonard S. Bosworth, George A. Gladding, Thomas C. Heath, Anna D. Martin, Lydia B. Smith, Martha Smith, Elizabeth J. Smith, John

Short, Noel Mathewson, Mary and Nancy Bosworth, Henry Smith, Albert Bowen, William H. Smith, John Kelley, and others of like spirit, who can trace their higher success in life to the association. It held monthly meetings for literary and social purposes, which were productive of great good, not only to the membership, but in their influence on the community. The records of the society, which should be preserved in the town archives, show a noble determination on the part of these young people to improve "the present unhappy state of society in this town"; "to cause a greater degree of unity to prevail," and to cultivate "desires for literary pursuits among the youth in this community." This was the beginning of the better and best days of our town history, and testimony is here borne to the nobility of character of the young men and women of Barrington, who at this darkest period in its history saw and welcomed the dawning light "of the good day coming." By the efforts of the society, land was purchased, and a building called "Forest Chapel" was erected for social, educational, and religious uses. The motto of the society, which was placed over the door of the hall, is preserved in the collection of the Barrington Antiquarian Society. The golden words were

"Live to Learn,
and
Learn to Live."

After twenty years of valuable work the society decided, as other agencies had arisen to take its place and work, to sell its property and invest the money in land for a cemetery, and the chapel was sold to the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad Corporation, to be used as a railroad station at Barrington Centre. In 1863 the society, which was incorporated as "The Barrington Mutual Improvement Association" in 1836, was reincorporated as "The Proprietors of the Forest Chapel Cemetery." The cemetery at Nayatt is the property of this corporation, and within its sacred enclosure rest the mortal parts of many of the early members.

One of the valuable results of the Improvement Society was the quickening of educational zeal for better schools, better teachers, and better schoolhouses, and the new Nayatt schoolhouse may be traced to the active efforts of this society. An account of that most interesting result may be found in the chapter on "Education."

While social and educational reforms were slowly working towards a new state of society in town, material interests also needed an impulse in the right direction. The chief business was farming, and the raising of crops, the care of stock, and the marketing of farm products were the sole occupations of the people. In 1848 a new industry suddenly sprang up as if by magic. In the early history of the town, brick-making had been carried on by Matthew Watson, Senior, at the head of the east branch of Mousc Cochuck Creek. At his death the work was suspended, and this section of the swamp was thereafter known as "the clay-pits."

In the summer and autumn of 1847, several Providence gentlemen with guns on their shoulders, but with earth augurs under their coats, might have been seen hunting in the woods at Nayatt, in search of game. The "game" they were seeking was the quality and depth of the clay deposit under the soil. Satisfied with their exploration, purchase was made of a large tract of apparently valueless land, beneath the surface of which lay beds of clay of great value. The chief explorer of the party was Nathaniel F. Potter of Providence, a man of great business ability, of tremendous energy and executive skill. Mr. Potter had interested capital in this enterprise for the manufacture and sale of brick, and in a brief space of time, buildings were erected, machinery constructed, and transportation provided so that in the spring of 1848 brick were again manufactured, not as before, by hand, but now by steam processes on the banks of the Mousc Cochuck. From this time from one hundred to two hundred men were employed for six months in the year and a large number throughout the year in the various departments of this great

industry. Mr. Potter's spirit and energy were manifest in many directions. Roads were opened leading to and at Nayatt; a public house was opened in 1849 at Nayatt Point; steamboats were built and made daily trips to and from Nayatt and Providence; Providence business men were introduced to the beautiful summer resort at Nayatt Point; these and many other results were the outcome of Mr. Potter's hunting trip to Nayatt in 1847. The town felt the benefits of the new era at once. Employment was furnished to many men in the brick manufactory; the farmers found a ready home market for their wood, garden vegetables, poultry, and other farm products. The quicker sale of eggs and butter gave the Barrington women more spending money for new dresses and bonnets. The school children could enjoy two pairs of shoes a year when they were content with one pair before. This process of betterment of conditions continued and the scope and area of individual ambitions were enlarged by the suggestive and directive force of Mr. Potter, whom we must regard as one of the founders of new Barrington, not only on its material side but also as one of the forces on its moral and spiritual sides. For Mr. Potter became a resident of the town; was interested in its prosperity; brought into it his own family and many others to aid in building up society; was an observer of the Sabbath in his family and business household; gave liberally to the church, to missions, and charities, and was in all respects a model man and citizen. During the forty-one years of the Nayatt and Narragansett Brick Company's existence, I am informed by Mr. Earl C. Potter that fifteen hundred millions of brick were made at Nayatt. This is a remarkable record of the transformation of dead material into the means of comfort, protection, wealth and progress for manhood, but the more remarkable result of that agency was the beginning of the organization of the old town into a new one, the stimulating and energizing of latent forces into active service, and the building of the foundations of agencies that will go on with their good work forever.

One of Mr. Potter's valuable services for Barrington was the opening of a summer hotel at Nayatt, and inducing Mr. Benjamin B. Viall to become its manager and proprietor. Mr. Viall was the son of Benjamin and Hannah (Kinnicutt) Viall, had received a good business education in Providence, was well married, and splendidly equipped for the position. The hotel attractions, joined with those of Nayatt Point, brought large numbers of the best people in Providence to see, know, and enjoy Barrington. Mr. Viall made these people at home in his house and the town, and his genial qualities and large hospitality introduced permanent and valuable residents to the town, who remain with us to this day. In co-operation with Mr. Potter, and his son, Earl C. Potter, roads and drives were laid out and made, shade trees planted, wharves built, and all the section was made as attractive as possible. Mr. Viall's excellent taste and sound judgment were in constant use in developing the possibilities which Nayatt and Barrington possessed, and in all parts of the town, improvements were apparent, suggested by the Nayatt experiment. Mrs. Viall was as well qualified for her department of work as was Mr. Viall for his, and the labors of both gave a new direction to town affairs, and inspired the people with ideals of taste, culture, and business ability, which will never pass away.

While matters were progressing so rapidly at Nayatt in material ways, the people were aroused to the need of better schools and school privileges, and this sketch would be incomplete without mentioning four Barrington teachers, whose influence at this period was felt in a remarkable manner for good. Two of these were Miss Lydia B. Smith and Miss Elizabeth J. Smith, sisters of Lewis B. Smith. Both had been connected with the B. M. I. Association, had received a good academic training at the Seminary in Warren, and both carried to their schools the spirit and labors of true teachers, and to the homes the cheer of true friends and fellow-helpers. Miss Lydia B. Smith married Mr. George W. Wightman. Miss Elizabeth devoted the best years of her

life to teaching, and was at one period the Preceptress, or Assistant Principal of the Warren Seminary for Young Ladies.

Another influential teacher was Miss Eliza C. Smith, the daughter of Asa Smith. Miss Smith was one of the ablest and most valuable women Barrington ever produced. She was endowed with dignity of person and bearing, with fine intellectual qualities, well trained and disciplined for teaching, with a moral and spiritual nature, actively ruling her life, and inspired by the highest ideals. She taught in all the school districts of the town, and her influence over the boys and girls who came under her instruction can never be measured. I regard it as the greatest privilege of my early life to have felt the awakening and guiding influence of this noble woman, and her pupils have always borne testimony to her power, not only as a teacher, but as a true, earnest, Christian woman. Miss Eliza C. Smith was a positive force in helping to create a new Barrington.

Of this fraternity of workers, I must name another Barrington woman whose labors and influence in the upbuilding of society have been most abundant, — Mrs. Judith R. Smith, daughter of Capt. James Bowen of New Meadow Neck. Her work as a teacher and as an influential member in society and in the church has been constant and self-sacrificing for more than two generations, and she still lives to enjoy the fruits of the labors of the band, whose motto was so well illustrated in their lives.

Among the personal agencies which labored for town and society the most influential and thorough-going worker was Lewis B. Smith, who devoted the strength of a long life to the upbuilding of public interests in town, church, and state. He was a thorough-going Barrington man, loyal to its history and devoted to its welfare. He was a well-balanced man, strong in his physical, mental, and moral natures. He was a man of broad views and sympathies, natural and acquired. The school of life was his educator, for he owed but little to the schools of his youth, which were of an infe-

the country, and was at the time of the
 rebellion, situated in the House of Commons.

The first of these was the House of Commons, which was at the time of the rebellion, situated in the House of Commons. The second was the House of Lords, which was at the time of the rebellion, situated in the House of Lords. The third was the House of Commons, which was at the time of the rebellion, situated in the House of Commons. The fourth was the House of Lords, which was at the time of the rebellion, situated in the House of Lords. The fifth was the House of Commons, which was at the time of the rebellion, situated in the House of Commons. The sixth was the House of Lords, which was at the time of the rebellion, situated in the House of Lords. The seventh was the House of Commons, which was at the time of the rebellion, situated in the House of Commons. The eighth was the House of Lords, which was at the time of the rebellion, situated in the House of Lords. The ninth was the House of Commons, which was at the time of the rebellion, situated in the House of Commons. The tenth was the House of Lords, which was at the time of the rebellion, situated in the House of Lords.

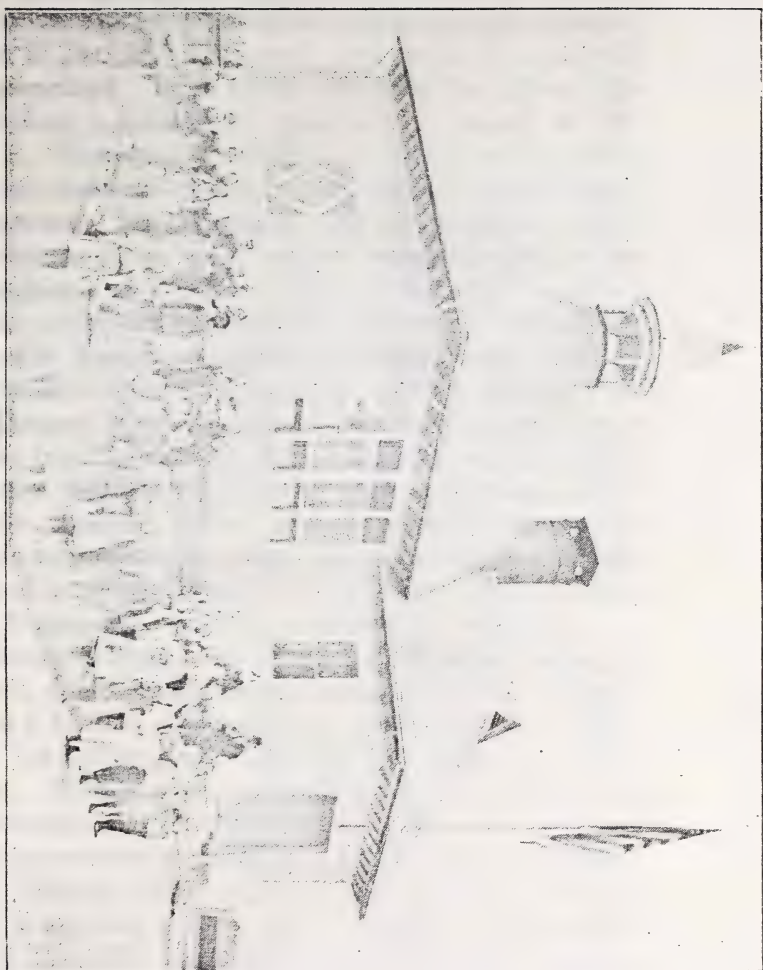
The first of these was the House of Commons, which was at the time of the rebellion, situated in the House of Commons. The second was the House of Lords, which was at the time of the rebellion, situated in the House of Lords. The third was the House of Commons, which was at the time of the rebellion, situated in the House of Commons. The fourth was the House of Lords, which was at the time of the rebellion, situated in the House of Lords. The fifth was the House of Commons, which was at the time of the rebellion, situated in the House of Commons. The sixth was the House of Lords, which was at the time of the rebellion, situated in the House of Lords. The seventh was the House of Commons, which was at the time of the rebellion, situated in the House of Commons. The eighth was the House of Lords, which was at the time of the rebellion, situated in the House of Lords. The ninth was the House of Commons, which was at the time of the rebellion, situated in the House of Commons. The tenth was the House of Lords, which was at the time of the rebellion, situated in the House of Lords.

rior sort. A liberal education would have made him one of the most commanding men of his time. He united in his person the strength of the Smith-Bosworth characters. His moral nature ruled and subordinated, or rather co-ordinated his mental and physical natures. He was born in 1817, and united with the Congregational Church in 1832, and was an interested witness of the trying events of that period. At the age of manhood he entered public life. He was a delegate to the Convention to form a state Constitution, in 1842, and from that time until his death was occupied with public concerns. He was a peacemaker as well as an organizer. The parsonage difficulties were settled mainly by his active diplomacy. The meeting-house was remodeled in 1851, and Mr. Smith was the leading spirit in the improvements. As treasurer of the Congregational Society and Church he was the trusty and faithful agent of both, and when funds were wanting and collections in arrears, he advanced ministers' salaries and paid bills out of his own moneys. One such man in Barrington was equal to a host of common men in leading and reconstructing society. Enemies he had, and opposition he encountered, but he won his triumphs with the weapons of peace and good-will. When the Civil War came, Mr. Smith accompanied his son, George, to the recruiting station, and during the four years of trial he was the helpful friend of every Barrington soldier in camp, in hospital, or in the field. He wrought always with and for men, for the good of all, and the town and state honored him as few men of our town have been recognized. The office of lieutenant-governor was offered him by the leaders of the Republican party, but he declined the honor as it seemed to him to involve at the time the loss of independent manhood. His name appears on almost every page of our town history since 1840, and to those records as well as these pages the student of Mr. Smith's life must go for the details of his splendid services for Barrington.

The construction of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad was one of the important movements that changed

Barrington from old to new. Prior to 1855, all public travel from Barrington was by stage coach or steamboat. In 1853 plans were matured for a railroad through Barrington, and two surveys were made, one along New Meadow Neck, across the Barrington river at Martins and Kinnicutts, and thence by the "Long Swamp," to Providence; the other route by Nayatt, where it was established. One of the arguments for the choice of the Nayatt route was the probable business that would come from the Brick Company, but this source of revenue never matured as the brick were carried to Providence on scows, towed by small steamboats or tugs. On the 8th of September, 1853, the first shovelful of dirt was thrown out on "the short railroad route" through Barrington, and, on the 4th of July, 1855, the first steam locomotive ran over the track, with passengers from Providence to Barrington, Warren, and Bristol. Three stations were established in town, Drownville, Nayatt and Barrington. All the interests of the town felt a new impulse from quicker and more vital communication with the capital city and the greater outside world. Better facilities were now afforded the people for doing business in Providence and living in Barrington, and the people of the city could now more easily enjoy the privileges of country life in a beautiful town on Narragansett Bay. Among those who came to Barrington was Allen C. Mathewson, who had acquired wealth in Providence, and returned to his native town to invest it in improvements, which he did with a liberal hand. He located his residence on the west bank of Barrington river, opposite Tyler's Point, and to this section he drew a number of enterprising people, who became inspired with his loyalty to the town and his generous support of all good enterprises. Mr. Mathewson spent large sums of money in improving farm lands and establishing a model farm, which was an object lesson to the town. He also reclaimed waste lands, and whatever he touched was benefited by his labors. He was a tower of strength in town and State during the Civil War, and the town hon-

The first of these was the *History of England*, which was published in 1719. It was a history of England from the reign of Henry II to the reign of George I. It was written by John Hume, a Scottish historian and statesman. The second was the *History of England*, which was published in 1726. It was a history of England from the reign of Henry II to the reign of George I. It was written by John Hume, a Scottish historian and statesman. The third was the *History of England*, which was published in 1733. It was a history of England from the reign of Henry II to the reign of George I. It was written by John Hume, a Scottish historian and statesman. The fourth was the *History of England*, which was published in 1740. It was a history of England from the reign of Henry II to the reign of George I. It was written by John Hume, a Scottish historian and statesman. The fifth was the *History of England*, which was published in 1747. It was a history of England from the reign of Henry II to the reign of George I. It was written by John Hume, a Scottish historian and statesman. The sixth was the *History of England*, which was published in 1754. It was a history of England from the reign of Henry II to the reign of George I. It was written by John Hume, a Scottish historian and statesman. The seventh was the *History of England*, which was published in 1761. It was a history of England from the reign of Henry II to the reign of George I. It was written by John Hume, a Scottish historian and statesman. The eighth was the *History of England*, which was published in 1768. It was a history of England from the reign of Henry II to the reign of George I. It was written by John Hume, a Scottish historian and statesman. The ninth was the *History of England*, which was published in 1775. It was a history of England from the reign of Henry II to the reign of George I. It was written by John Hume, a Scottish historian and statesman. The tenth was the *History of England*, which was published in 1782. It was a history of England from the reign of Henry II to the reign of George I. It was written by John Hume, a Scottish historian and statesman.



SCHOOL AND SCHOOL-HOUSE, DISTRICT 2, NAYATT.



Figure 1. Aerial view of the study area.

ored him with the senatorship during the years 1862, 3, 4. Mr. Mathewson was a liberal supporter of the St. John's Episcopal Church, and became a loyal friend in Council and in contribution when such friends were few. Among those Mr. Mathewson influenced to come to Barrington was Mr. John C. Burrington, who became one of our most valuable citizens, an earnest friend of all town interests, and a devout supporter of St. John's Church, with which his name will ever be associated. Prior to the advent of the railroad, the town received a substantial gain in the coming of Mr. George R. Kinnicutt to establish a central station of the stage route between Providence and Bristol, on the Kinnicutt homestead. Mr. Kinnicutt and his family were valuable accessions to the town, and his enterprise afforded the accommodations of a public house, a post-office, a public stable and a stage office. Another loyal son of Barrington, who brought back to his native town the results of a successful business career in Providence, was Mr. Allen Brown, son of Deacon Kent Brown. His mature judgment, wide experience in public matters, and his generous and hospitable spirit, made him a strong support in the new career of the town. He promptly joined his progressive townsmen in their plans to advance the social and civil concerns of Barrington and in return the town honored him as it did another son, Mr. Mathewson, with the senatorship, in 1859-60-1.

Mr. Henry Staples, son of Judge William Staples of Providence, moved to Barrington in the fifties, and immediately took a hand in public matters. His brain was fertile in plans; his activities were constant and versatile in their execution. Though often defeated in his proposals, he was never disheartened. He felt that he was born to lead, and the town appreciated his abilities in accepting his leadership on many matters, while in others his enthusiasm was in excess or in advance of the popular judgment. His services during the Civil War were especially valuable and appreciated. Mr. Staples advocated the building of good roads, and, as surveyor of highways, built the first piece of Macadam highway in the town, between the meeting-house

and Prince's Hill. He advocated a town hall long before the town saw the need of it, and made plans for a public cemetery at Prince's Hill, on lands south of and adjoining Prince's Pond. Mr. Staples was the leader in the organization of St. John's Church, and to his earnest efforts more than to those of any and all others was its existence due. His acquaintance with parliamentary tactics and with common law made him a valuable presiding officer and moderator of the annual town meetings. The town chose him as its Representative in 1857-8.

The Congregational Church, whose history had been so marked with unhappy divisions and hindrances to its growth for the years between 1830 and 1850, was most fortunate, for itself and the town, in securing for the pastorate, Rev. Francis Horton, who was the minister of the people and a citizen of Barrington for over sixteen years from 1856. Mr. Horton was a scholarly man, a good preacher, and withal a man whose life mingled and blended with the life of the community. He was a peacemaker, and, with positive convictions, he easily won public assent and consent in social and moral reforms. He labored to make all men helpful in the social order. He used all men for noble ends, while he was the servant of all. He was a wise man in his plans, and usually successful in their execution. So genial was his nature, so broad and manly his character, that the townspeople came to feel that he was their leader by a divine right. Hence, in education, in public improvements, in the home life of the people, Mr. Horton was always a wise counsellor and a welcome friend. Since the days of Townsend and Watson, Barrington had never known such a wise master-builder in church and society, and at his death the town passed resolutions of appreciation of his noble, unselfish life, devoted to the interests of the whole people as well as those of the church of which he was the beloved pastor and teacher for so many years. His life belongs to New Barrington, and will long live a part of its integral history.

Associated and working in harmony with these men and agencies, were other strong men and women by the score,

who felt the joy of the new life for the town, and had a share in its expression. Among them may be named George W. Wightman, Leonard S. Bosworth, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel C. Smith, Pardon Clarke, the Tiffanys, Ebenezer and Hezekiah, Henry Smith, Allin Bicknell, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Smith, Benjamin and Joseph Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Earl C. Potter, Emerson and John B. Humphreys, Stillman Welch, John Cooke, James Bosworth, George R. Martin, the Bowens on New Meadow Neck, John Kelley, and many others.

The following facts are the best testimony as to the existence and effects of the new town life. In 1840 Barrington had a population of 549. In 1860 it had an even 1,000. Twenty years had nearly doubled its population. In 1880 the population was 1,350, a gain of 801, or over 160 per cent. since 1840, and in 1895 the population had increased to 1668, more than trebling its population in forty-five years. The population to the square mile in 1840 was 59.9; in 1870, 145; and in 1895, 179.

The increase of wealth in Barrington has been no less marvelous than its increase in number :

YEAR.	VALUATION.	RATE PER \$1,000.	YEAR.	VALUATION.	RATE PER \$1,000.
1820..	\$ 190,000	—	1875..	\$ 1,494,000	\$ 5 50
1842..	211,395	—	1880..	1,493,700	5 10
1844..	316,723	—	1885..	1,917,750	5 00
1850..	302,275	—	1890..	1,958,010	7 70
1860..	738,850	—	1895..	2,161,900	9 50
1870..	1,053,020	\$ 7.50	1897..	2,304,175	9 70

My purpose is fulfilled in this chapter if I have brought to view some of the principal agents and agencies that have changed the old conditions of the town in 1840, and have helped most powerfully to bring in the new conditions of society of 1898. I have purposely omitted many associate names whose services will be mentioned elsewhere, in order that the leading actors might appear in their best proportions. The evidences of the progress made in the last quarter of a century will appear in later chapters, industrial educational, social, and statistical.

CHAPTER XXXIII

EDUCATION, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Education from 1717-1747 — The Itinerant School and Schoolmaster — First Schoolhouse — Stoves in Schoolhouses — Rhode Island Slow in Educational Work — Condition of Education from 1800 to 1830 — First Report of School Committee — Henry Barnard and the New Schoolhouse at Nayatt — Growth of the Work — Mr. Isaac F. Cady's School — Barrington High School — Teachers and Graduates — Pupils in State Normal School — Present Condition of Education — St. Andrew's Industrial School — College Students and Graduates from Barrington.

PRIOR to the division of the town of Swansea, a permanent school system had been established, and, at the date of separation and the incorporation of Barrington, in 1717, Mr. John Devotion was the town schoolmaster, on a twenty years contract. Under the laws of Massachusetts, each town must provide free schools, and Barrington at once set the educational machine in motion by providing a schoolmaster, made provision for a salary, and the arrangement of rooms for the schools to be held in the different parts of the new town. In 1722 the selectmen were authorized to see "that the town be provided with a schoolmaster to teach to read, to write, and arithmetic, for four months from the first of November." Twenty pounds were voted in 1713, to pay Mr. Andrews for twelve months teaching, "if he see cause to accept." In 1724 twenty-five pounds were voted for the payment of the teacher's wages for nine months. The school committee was Benjamin Viall, James Smith, and Ebenezer Allen. John Webber was schoolmaster during the year 1729, and "was settled near the centre of the town."

With occasional interruptions, one or more schools have been maintained in town, at public or private expense, from

the last named date until the present time. The earlier schools were itinerant in character, being maintained for a series of months in one quarter of the town, and then removed to another for the purpose of furnishing equal chances for improvement to the youth in all parts of the town. In 1730 it was voted "that the town provide a schoolmaster for seven months; that the school be kept three months at New Meadow Neck, and two months at the meeting-house or thereabouts, and two months at Benjamin Viall's or thereabouts." During these years before school-houses were built, the records state that school was kept at intervals at Josiah Humphrey's, Zachariah Bicknell's, Samuel Barnes's, Nathaniel Peck's, Nathaniel Viall's, Joseph Chaffee's, and other houses in the town. The division of the town into three districts was probably made about the date of the separation of the town from Warren. The original number of districts remain unchanged until 1873, when, owing to the increase of the population in Drownville and vicinity, a fourth district was formed to accommodate the citizens in that quarter of the town. The buildings in which the schools were kept belonged to individuals, and were held by proprietors in joint ownership, as the following receipt shows :

WARREN, March 27, 1770.

"Rec'd of the Severall Proprietors to the Uper School House on Phebes Neck a full Satisfaction for the erecting and Building the Same.

SOL. TOWNSEND, JR.,

Rec'd pr me,

SAM'L ALLEN, Jr.

SAM'L ALLEN, 2d."

This was probably the first school-house in the North District.

The following estimate for a schoolhouse in the North District shows the dimensions and method of construction about the year 1800 :

"Dimensions of Schoolhouse given by Mr. Kinnicutt :

Length, 26 1-2 feet; width, 21 feet; heighth of Post, 11 1-2 feet; to be Seven windows of 24 Squares 6 inches by 8 inches with Plain Shutters;

to be Shingled all over with good shingles; to be underpined one foot below the Sills laid in Morter; to be ceiled up in Side as high as the windows; with a Stove Similar to Paschel Allen's."

"I will build A School hous Agreable to the Above Sketch in a plain and workman-like manner for Six hundred and fifty Dollars. I have Calculated for H. L. hinges and Iron Buttons for the Shutters.

JOHN GREGORY.

I will (if Desired) make the Roof hip'd which will make the building have a much handsomer Appearance and as you make no use of the Garret it will in my opinion be much preferable."

The subscription which follows indicates the time when stoves began to take the place of fire-places in the heating of our schoolhouses :

BARRINGTON December ye 1st 1793

We the Subscribers Whose names are under Written do Volluntary Give Into the Hand of Col. Thomas Allin For the Purpose of Purchis an Iron Stove to Set up in the North School-Hous in Barrington.....the Sums Which Shall be Enixid to our names.....

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Thomas Allin . . .	0.	6	- 0	Ebenezer Peck . .	0.	6	- 0
Joshua Bicknell . .	0.	6	- 0	Sylvester Viall . .	0.	3	- 0
William Brown . . .	0.	3	- 0	Samuel Barnes . .	0.	4	- 0
Nathaniel Heath . .	0.	3	- 0	Comfort Stanley . .	0.	3	- 0
Elkanah Humphrey .	0.	1	- 0	Asa Bicknell . . .	0.	3	- 0
George Sallisbury .	0.	1	- 0				

The poverty of the people after the Revolutionary War, compelled them to reduce all expenditures, both public and private, to the lowest terms. As a consequence, the cause of education suffered with all other interests, and, so far as the records show, private or proprietor's schools were all that were sustained. Tuition was paid by the parents or guardians of the pupils to meet the expenses of the schools. In fact, the tuition plan continued long after town and state made annual appropriations for free schools, and it is only within thirty years that common school education has been absolutely free in all the towns of the state.

It is a well known fact that Rhode Island was tardy, com-

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pared with her sister states, in establishing a system of public schools, and even a Massachusetts-born town naturally and inevitably fell into the habits of towns of its own commonwealth, and from the date of its admission to Rhode Island its educational interests declined. In 1800 the legislature of Rhode Island passed a free school act, requiring each town to provide schools for the children of school age. By that act Barrington was required to maintain schools for four months in each year. The town voted, June 2, 1800, to adopt the act of the General Assembly in respect to free schools, and appointed a committee, consisting of William Allin, Ebenezer Peck, Nathaniel Smith, Amariah Lilley, Jeremiah Drown, and Benjamin Drown, to draw up a plan and report to the town. No report appears on the town records, and, as the free school act was repealed in 1803, we may assume that none was made, and there is no reference therein to free schools, until April 16, 1828, when it was voted that the following persons be a committee to superintend the free schools in the town, viz.: Sylvester Allin, Enoch Remington, Ebenezer Smith, Benjamin Medbury, Simon Smith, Samuel R. Martin, Jeremiah A. Drown, and John Kelley. Though there is silence in the town records as to schools for the period of twenty years from 1800 to 1828, the date of the adoption of the free school act, there is sufficient testimony from persons whose school days were embraced in that period, to prove that schools were kept at least three months in winter and two months in summer. The winter schools were kept by male teachers, usually college students, and the summer schools by the most competent young women that could be found. The wages paid to men was from \$12 to \$20 a month, with the privilege of "boarding around" the district, and to women \$8 to \$12 a month, with the same privilege as to board.

The following memoranda illustrate the business side of the tuition schools of that period:

Nov. 29, 1817. An agreement was made between Alva Carpenter of Seekonk, a member of the senior class of

Brown University, and the subscribers of the North District, Barrington, by which said Carpenter was to open and teach a school for the term of three months, at \$18 a month; to commence December 1; to teach the branches usually taught in Common English schools, viz.: reading, writing, arithmetic, English, grammar, geography, etc."; the subscribers to furnish, "at some convenient place, good and sufficient board, lodging, etc.," and to pay each his proportion of the expenses of said school, according to the number of pupils sent to said school. It appears that there were fifty-one scholars who attended, and the tuition was about \$1.75 a scholar for the full term of three months.

The first report of the school committee to the town, as to funds received from the state, was made April 21, 1830, and was as follows:

BARRINGTON, April 21st, 1830.

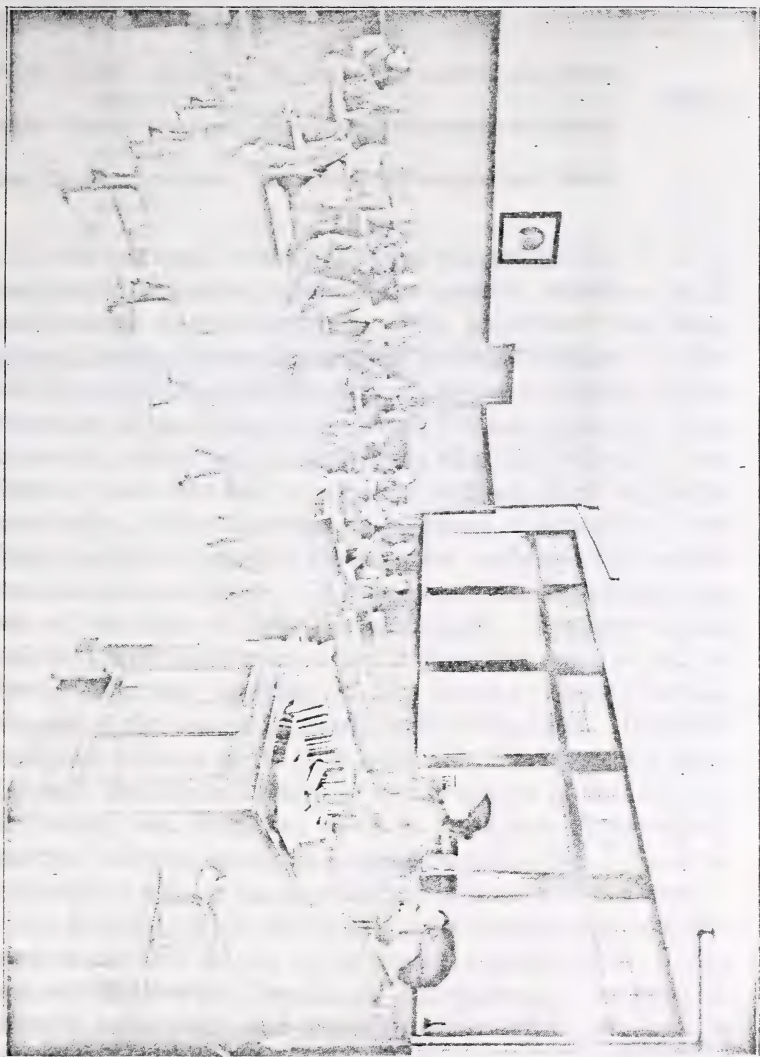
The Committee of the Town of Barrington under the Free School Act, report as follows as regards the public money appropriated by the State for said Town:

For the summer school in North District	.	.	\$9 50
For winter school	"	"	19 00
			<hr/>
			28 50
For summer school in South District	.	.	8 33
For winter school	"	"	17 13
			<hr/>
			25 46
For summer school in East District	.	.	21 50
For winter school	.	.	.
			<hr/>
		Amt.	\$75 46

BENJ. MEDBURY *for the Committee.*

From this date the school committee has made an annual report to the town covering financial and educational conditions.

It appears from a report made to the General Assembly in 1828, that Barrington had three schools, kept winter and summer, and in 1832, three schools 113 pupils, a male teacher three months in winter, a female teacher three months in summer.



INTERIOR BARRINGTON HIGH SCHOOL.



In 1840 the State Census showed the population of Barrington to be 549; under fifteen years, 193; between five and fifteen of school age, 128; the town appropriated \$50 for schools, the first made by the town; received from State \$160.30; total, \$210.30.

North District; children,	78; money for summer and winter	
schools		\$80 11
South District; children,	80; money for summer and winter	
schools		
East District; children,	42; money for summer and winter	
schools		\$47 55

It was not until what was called the awakening of 1843, that public education received the general attention at all proportioned to its importance. The movement then inaugurated in the State Legislature by Hon. Wilkins Updike, and the appointment of Hon. Henry Barnard as School Commissioner of the State, by Governor Fenner, lie at the foundation of nearly all, in the history of public schools in our State or town that can be reviewed with any high degree of satisfaction. Since that period no friend of education in our State need be ashamed of the progress made and the success that has been achieved. Of this movement, Barrington was one of the first to reap the advantage. Two new school buildings were soon erected, and a third was repaired and refitted. The new building in the South or Nayatt district, was one of the best of its grade in New England. Its furniture and fixtures were after the best models of the time. Through the efforts, chiefly, of two members of the district, the school was furnished with an excellent library of six hundred volumes, which, in connection with other influences, did much to elevate the standard of education in the town.

Mr. Barnard, in his report on school architecture, inserted a cut of the new Nayatt school house, and said of it, "The new schoolhouse in Dist. No. 2, Barrington, is the most attractive, convenient, and complete structure of the kind in any agricultural district in the state—and, it is believed, in New England."

The building was 40 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 12 feet high, and built after working plans by Tefft of Providence, and cost \$1,200. The desks, seats, ventilation and heating, maps, blackboards, globes, and other apparatus were the best then furnished, and the school furnishings reflected great credit on the district.

A comparison of a few items in the statistics of the town in 1844 with those of 1875 and 1895, will throw some light upon the progress of the cause of education during the intervening periods.

In 1844 the population of the town was 549; the number of children under fifteen years of age, 188; the aggregate value of property in the town, \$316,733; the amount expended for public schools, \$241.56, of which \$75 was raised by taxation, or \$1.29 per child.

In 1875 the population was 1,185; number of children under fifteen years, 332; the aggregate value of property in the town, \$1,494,805; number of pupils enrolled, 166; average number belonging, 124; average attendance, 109; number of graded schools, four; average length of schools, nine months and thirteen days; State appropriation, \$485.65; town and district appropriations, \$3,683.17; total appropriations, \$4,168.82; value of school property, \$11,000. In 1885 the population was 1,394; children between five and fifteen, 225; value of town property, \$1,917,750; number of pupils enrolled, 222; average number belonging, 164; average attendance, 136; length of schools, nine months, nineteen days; money from State, \$837.16; from town, \$2,300; from all sources, \$3,704.22; value of school property, \$9,500; cost per month for each pupil's instruction. \$1.95.

In 1895 the population was 1,668; number of children between 8 and 15, 240; value of town property, \$2,161,900; number of pupils enrolled, 262; average number belonging, 186; average attendance, 166; average length of schools, 10 months; money from State, \$1,019.98; money from town, \$4,700; from all sources, \$5,987; value of school property, \$11,000; cost per month for each pupil's instruction, \$2.43.

Barrington has elected a person as school superintendent for more than forty years. Rev. Francis Wood held the office in 1855, and his successors have been Rev. Francis Horton, Thomas W. Bicknell, Rev. S. Brenton Shaw, Isaac F. Cady, Mrs. George Lewis Smith, Fred P. Church, Rev. W. M. Chapin, and George Lewis Smith. Mrs. Smith was the first woman to occupy the office of superintendent in our town schools, and had prior to her marriage been one of the most successful teachers of the town.

One of the most important acts of the town in educational progress was the establishment of a public high school in 1884. This subject was first brought to the attention of the people as a much needed and practical measure, by the writer, while Superintendent of Schools, in his report made to the town, April, 1868. It was suggested that the establishment of a high school in Barrington would add another to the various advantages the town then possessed for attracting the best class of people to the town, as well as afford better opportunities to the boys and girls then seeking a better education than the common schools could give. It was also urged that a high school would elevate all the grades below it, and would aid in the preparation of teachers for our own and other towns. Two years later, in 1870, Mr. Isaac F. Cady, principal of the high school in Warren, for twenty-five years, at the earnest solicitation of the people, erected buildings for a school and a dwelling house, on land he had owned for several years at Prince's Hill, and opened the Prince's Hill Family and Day School, in Barrington. His idea was to have a few family or boarding pupils, living under his influence in his own family, — the balance of the school to be made up of day pupils from the town. This excellent school continued until 1880, when, on account of ill health Mr. Cady was obliged to give it up. Part of the time he had an assistant for the younger scholars. The largest number of pupils at one time was forty-seven. Several were fitted for college. The school year began with the first Monday in September, and consisted of four terms of

ten weeks each, with one week recess between terms. The tuition was ten dollars per term. The family or boarding scholars paid four hundred dollars per year for tuition, books, stationery, board, and washing. The building erected for the school cost, including fixtures, about \$3,000. After Mr. Cady closed his school, he with others, notably Mr. D. A. Waldron, started the Barrington Public Library, and Mr. Cady's schoolhouse was used as a library building until the erection of the town building. The town high school was also held in this building when first started. The Trustees of the library concluded it was not conducive to the best interest of the library to have the school in the same room, and requested the school committee to find other accommodations for the school, which they accordingly did. The value of a school of a higher grade than the district schools had been so clearly illustrated by Mr. Cady's school, that the people felt the need of a town high school, and the following resolution was presented to the town at the annual town meeting, April 2, 1884, by Mr. George Lewis Smith, one of the earliest and warmest advocates of the measure :

"Whereas, It appears to many of the taxpayers that the children in this town who are advanced in their studies can be educated to much better advantage if placed in a graded school by themselves ; and whereas, some of the schools are now filled to or beyond the capacity of the school-rooms, and many parents feel obliged to send their children to other towns for their common school education ;

Resolved, That the School Committee be and they hereby are instructed to secure a suitable room at an annual rental of not exceeding \$200, to properly fit and furnish the same, and to establish a school for such scholars, residing in this town, as shall pass such an examination as said committee may prescribe, and said committee shall employ a suitable male or female teacher in their discretion, at a proper compensation, and incur such other expenses as are right and proper to conduct said school, and that the same shall be paid for out of the appropriation for public schools.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 74 yeas to one nay vote.

The School Committee followed instructions, and the Barrington High School was opened in Mr. Cady's school building at Prince's Hill, with about thirty pupils, under the principalship of Mr. J. N. Eno, on the 30th of August, 1884. Mr. Eno taught a single term, until Nov. 21, 1884, and was followed by Mr. B. F. Thurston, whose services extended from Dec. 4, 1884, to March 6, 1886. Mr. S. M. Abbott took charge of the school March 29, 1886, and left Aug. 3, 1889. Mr. Walter H. Russell was principal from Aug. 29, 1889, to June 30, 1894. The present principal, Mr. R. F. Colwell, has had charge of the school since Sept. 3, 1894. The female assistants have been Miss Laura F. Parker, Miss Harriet L. Weeks, Miss Gertrude Walker, Miss Elizabeth Penny, and the present assistant, Miss Elizabeth Waite. When the town hall was erected, provision was made for the accommodation of the High School, and in 1888 the school was transferred to the new quarters, where it is supplied with valuable apparatus, a good reference library, and all the furnishings required for the comfort and advancement of the pupils. The High School has a graded course of studies, instructs in mathematics, the sciences, language, history, literature, etc., and prepares pupils for college, has accomplished all that its early advocates and friends claimed for it, and is now a permanent factor in the educational agencies of the town. One of the best evidences of its usefulness is the record of the graduating classes of the school. Several of these graduates have entered the State Normal School; others have entered college, and one, Miss Jessie G. Tiffany, is a graduate of Pembroke College, the women's department of Brown University. Under "College Students" and "Normal School Pupils" will be found the names of several graduates of the school.

GRADUATES OF THE BARRINGTON HIGH SCHOOL.

Class of 1888.

Ella M. Kirby,	Walter T. Anthony,	Willard A. Bourne,
Margaret Ellen Kirby,	Mary Elizabeth Smith,	Benjamin E. Martin.
	Edward D. Anthony,	Jennie B. Horton,

1889.

No graduates.

1890.

Jessie G. Tiffany,	Hannah Holmes.
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1891.

William Watson,	George A. Anthony,	Laura Smith.
Elliot Lewis,	Edward Holmes,	

1892.

Abby E. Holmes.

1893.

Sarah Smith.

1894.

Russell W. Baker,	Melvin F. Church,
Elizabeth C. Holmes,	Marion L. Read.

1895.

Wilmarth H. Colwell,	Lucinda M. Burke,
Arthur Covell,	Florence Martin,
John McEleny,	Clara E. Gardiner,
Marcie E. Burt.	

1896.

John S. Colwell,	Marion K. Smith,
George Smith,	Sybil E. Covell,
Alice Bates,	Mattie E. Bowden.

1897.

Floy Montrose Granger Lewis,	Charlotte Dunbar Field,
Helen Gertrude Medbury,	Alice Brown Gardiner,
Ruth Lathrop Anthony,	Ida Lizzie Gardiner,
Ina Everette Watson Maxfield,	Phanuel Bishop Covell.

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GRADUATES OF RHODE ISLAND NORMAL SCHOOL FROM
BARRINGTON.

	Entered.	Graduated.
Harriet A. Rea,	Sept., 1871	June 28, 1872
Taught ever since she graduated at Doyle Avenue Grammar School.		
Cornelia M. Goff,	Feb. 7, 1872	Jan. 22, 1874
240 Lockwood Street, Providence.		
Sarah Leonard Horton,	Sept., 1873	June 25, 1875
Married H. M. Williams in 1892. Mt. Vernon, Westchester County, New York.		
Mary Kellogg Cady, Barrington Center, .	Sept. 1, 1874	June 25, 1875
Mrs. G. H. Whitchee, 128 Broadway, Providence.		
Florence Nightingale Heath, Bar. Center, .	Feb. 7, 1877	Jan., 1881
Mrs. Fred P. Church.		
Mary A. Cornell, Grad. Warren High School, .	Sept., 1880	Jan. 27, 1882
Deceased. Mrs. Austin A. Darrah, Warren, R. I.		
Abbie M. Martin, Barrington Center, . . .	Sept., 1880	Jan., 1883
120 Hanover Street, Providence, R. I.		
Lillia M. Boyden,	Sept., 1884	June 28, 1889
Married Henry F. Keach, 1892. Greenville, R. I.		
Katherine F. Doran, Nayatt Point, . . .	Sept., 1884	July 1, 1887
14 Creighton Street, Providence. Teaching at Smith Street, Providence.		
Ella Margaret Kirby, Grad. Bar. H. S., . .	Sept., 1888	June 28, 1889
Jesse Goodwin Tiffany, Grad. Bar. H. S. .	Sept. 2, 1890	Jan. 15, 1892
Graduated at Brown University, Class of '97. Teaching at a school (boarding and day) of the Protestant Episcopal Church,		
Lucinda May Burke, Drownville,	Sept. 3, 1895	June 18, 1897
Teaching in Auburn.		

STUDENTS AT THE RHODE ISLAND NORMAL SCHOOL, FROM
BARRINGTON, NOT GRADUATES.

	Entered.
Rachel A. Tiffany,	Sept., 1871
Waitie Allen Matteson,	Sept., 1874
Hattie A. Bowen,	Feb., 1881
Ellen T. Tobin,	Feb., 1882
Joanna E. Godfrey,	Sept., 1882
Martha W. Miller,	Sept., 1882
Emma E. Staples,	Sept., 1882
Maggie Ellen Kirby	Sept., 1888

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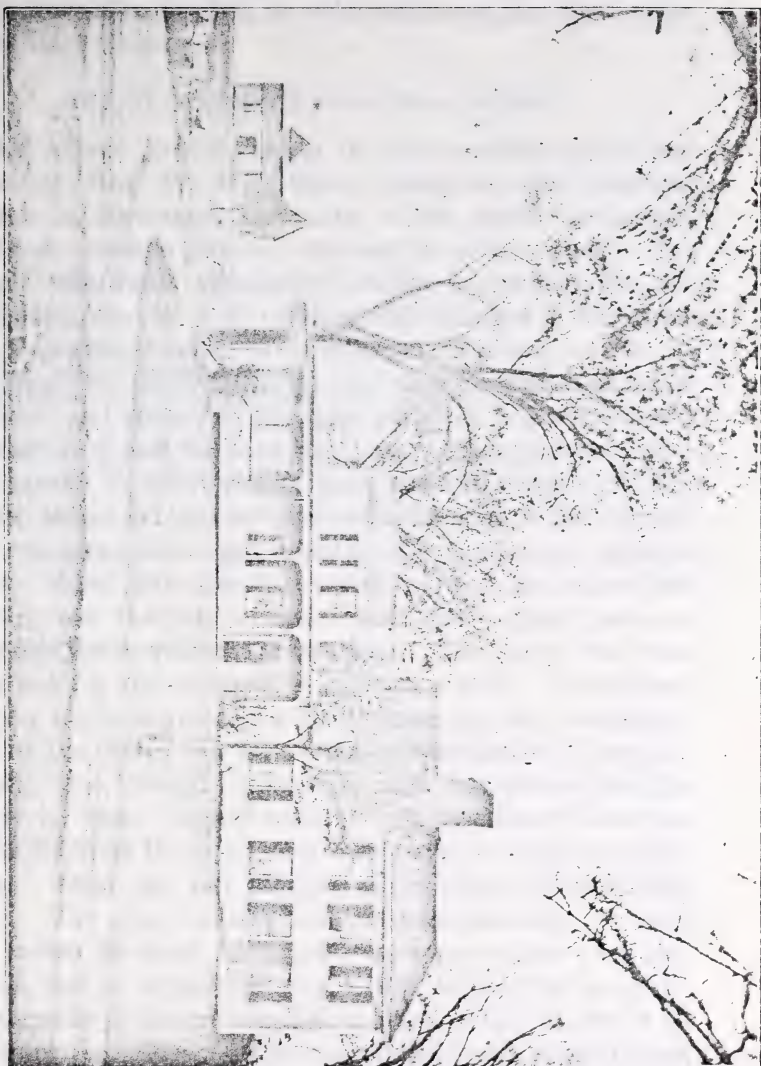
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The town is well provided with schoolhouses, with the best of modern equipments. The pictures of these houses and grounds, with the teachers and pupils in attendance, taken May 11, 1898, are the best description that can be given of the physical status of education in Barrington at the close of the nineteenth century. Barrington has a school committee of five members, elected by the town for a term of three years; a salaried superintendent; a male principal and a female assistant teacher of the High School, and six female teachers of the primary and grammar grades; the town owns school property to the value of about \$11,000; it expends between \$5,000 and \$6,000 annually to furnish a common school education to about 200 pupils. These with the statistics given above, furnish the facts by which to determine the progress of the town during a century of free schools, and the basis for calculating the advance that may be made during the century to come. The advantages for education for Barrington children have been supplemented by private tutors and private schools in and out of town. During the ministries of Rev. Solomon Townsend and Rev. Samuel Watson, students prepared for college and the ministry under their instruction.

In 1842, Miss Eliza C. Smith and Miss Judith R. Bowen opened a private school at the Forest Chapel, located on land on the east side of the main road and north of the railroad, at Barrington Centre. The school was an excellent one, but was discontinued at the end of two years. Rev. Francis Wood conducted a private school in his own house, about 1848. The writer bought and studied his first Latin grammar while at this school. Between 1853 and 1865, a private school, English and Classical, was conducted in the hall of the Remington tavern, by the brothers Clapp, and later by Rev. Mr. Walker. Between 1830 and 1840, a number of Barrington pupils attended a private academy at Washington Village, Coventry, R. I., and, in later years, the classical school at Seekonk; and the schools of Providence have been patronized by Barrington students. Several



ST. ANDREW'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

others, among whom was the writer, attended school at Thetford Academy, Thetford, Vt. The most successful private school of Barrington was conducted by Mr. Isaac F. Cady, from 1870 to 1880, to which reference has been made under High Schools.

THE ST. ANDREW'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school had its origin in the benevolent spirit and labors of Rev. W. M. Chapin, rector of the Episcopal Church in Barrington. At first a few pupils at his own residence satisfied him of the need of such a school. Mr. Chapin afterwards associated with him in the work, Mr. W. F. Keach, Mr. E. J. F. Coleman, Mr. Charles C. Gardiner, Mr. Zechariah Chafee, Mr. Charles A. Warland, Mr. W. O. Blanding, Mr. W. W. White, Mr. George Gordon King of Newport, and others, in sympathy with his plans to furnish a home and school for boys who needed the opportunity of a fair chance to develop into good and noble men. St. Andrew's Industrial School was begun in 1893 at Barrington, R. I., to give a home and training to homeless and helpless boys. When the first boy came in June, the school had nothing but the rent of some land and a good barn on Rumstick Point assured for one year. The boys' food was promised for the summer, in return for work. The second summer the boys lived in a little house they had themselves built on the farm. As time went on the number of boys increased, and, though no one to this day knows how, the money for their support came in. A permanent home was leased for them in 1895, after two years of temporary expedients. Then the full purpose of the school began to take shape. The gift of \$1,000 came without warning. In 1895 the Joshua Bicknell house and ten acres of land were purchased, and a corporation was formed to hold the property. Membership in the corporation is open to men of any or no denomination. The President is the Bishop of Rhode Island, and he appoints and removes the Chaplain of the school. School training, farming, gardening, carpentering, and other

industries occupy the pupils. "The Hardy Memorial Building," erected by Mrs. Hardy in memory of her husband and "The Andrews Cottage," and a barn, have been erected on the property, and seventeen acres of land have been added to the first purchase. Warden Chapin states the purposes of the school briefly as follows: "First of all, we want to give these boys a real home. This requires a woman's influence, and it necessitates that there shall not be a large number of boys in the house. So we plan for a series of cottages, each accommodating fifteen boys with a house mother. We now own one house and hire another. Secondly, this is a school. The boys are taught all the employments on a small farm, the planting and cultivation of the gardens and the fields, the care of the barn and of the live stock. They are also taught something of carpentry; and now, in the Sloyd room, will get a more scientific education. The study in books is to go on at the same time, while we hope to introduce the different trades, one by one, into the course. We are ready now for the gift of a good-sized carpenter's shop, and a greenhouse. Thirdly, the boys are trained with the idea of industry as a means of self-support. Every boy has a distinct work assigned him, for which he is held responsible."

OFFICERS.

President: Rt. Rev. THOMAS MARCH CLARK;

Warden: Rev. William M. Chapin; Secretary: E. J. F. Coleman;

Treasurer: W. F. Keach, No. 1, Custom House Street.

BOARD OF MANAGERS: Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark.....Providence,
 Rev. W. M. Chapin.....Barrington,
 E. J. F. Coleman.....Providence,
 W. F. Keach..... "
 Zechariah Chaffee..... "
 Charles C. Gardiner..... "
 W. W. White..... "
 W. O. Blanding..... "
 Charles A. Warland.....Pawtucket.

Chaplain: Rev. W. M. Chapin; Vice Warden: Arthur F. Shepard;
 House Mother: Mrs. Mary Parker.

COLLEGE STUDENTS AND GRADUATES FROM BARRINGTON.

ALLIN, WILLIAM, A. M. Son of Gen. Thomas Allin, entered B. U. 1786; grad. 1790; taught school; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised in R. I. Courts; was a Justice of the Peace for Barrington; member of the General Assembly; Town Clerk from 1816-1829; d. 1829; buried in Allen Land.

BABCOCK, CHARLES GIFFORD. Freshman, B. U.. 1896-97.

BICKNELL, THOMAS WILLIAMS, A. M., LL.D. Son of Allin and Harriet Byron (Kinnicutt) Bicknell; common schools of Barrington; grad. at Thetford Academy, Vt., March. 1850-July, 1853; Amherst Coll., Freshman year, 1853-4; teacher at Elgin, Ill., and Rehoboth, Mass., from 1854 to Feb., 1857; grad. B. U., 1860; teacher at Bristol High School and Providence, R. I., from May, 1860, to May, 1869; Commissioner of Public Schools, R. I., from June, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1875; editor and publisher, Boston, Mass., from Jan., 1875, to March, 1886; editorial and literary work from 1886 to the present time. Published works: *Life of William Lord Noyes*, 1863; *Brief History of Barrington*, 1870; *Reports of School Commissioner*, 1869-1875; *Educational Addresses*; *Historical Addresses*; *The History of Barrington*, 1898.

BOURNE, ALEXANDER PHENIX, A. B. Son of Rev. Shearjashub J. Bourne; grad. B. U., 1890; Andover Theo. Sem., 1894; School of Theol. Harvard Coll.; ordained Congregational minister, 1895; assistant pastor Cong. Church, Exeter, N. H., 1898.

CADY, HENRY NEWELL, A. B. Son of Isaac Foote Cady; grad. B. U. 1869; Artist; address, Germantown, Penn.

COLWELL, WILMARTH HOLT. Son of Rev. W. H. Colwell; Freshman year 1895-6, B. U.; entered business life, 1897.

CHAPIN, CHARLES VALUE, A. M., M. D. Son of Joshua Bicknell Chapin. grad. B. U. 1876; College of Physicians and Surgeons and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N. Y.; house physician, Bellevue Hospital, 1879-80; physician, Providence, R. I., Superintendent of Health, 1884-; Prof. Physiology, Brown University, 1886-; registrar births, marriages, and deaths, Providence, 1889-; author "Sympathetic Nerve: Its Relation to Disease," 1880; "Origin and Progress of the Malarial Fever now Prevalent in New England," 1884; "Present State of the Germ Theory of Disease," 1885; "Methods and Practical Results of the Treatment of the Malarial Diseases now Prevalent in New England"; "What Changes has the Germ Theory Made in the Means for the Prevention and Treatment of Consumption?" 1888; "Role of Ptomaines in Infectious Diseases," 1889; "Methods for the Prevention of Scarlet Fever," 1888; "Some Points in the Etiology of Typhoid Fever," 1889; "Disposal of Garbage in the City of Providence, R. I.," 1893; "Purification of Public Water Supplies," 1893; "Census of the City of Providence," 1893; "Reports of the Super-

intendent of Health," 1884; "Reports on Births, Marriages, and Deaths Recorded in Providence," 1888; "Index of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, Recorded in the City of Providence," vol. 5, 1894. Address, 84 Keene Street, Providence, R. I.

CHAPIN, JOSHUA BICKNELL. Son of Seth and Mary (Bicknell) Chapin; received his preparatory education at Wrentham Academy; grad. B. U. 1835; studied medicine at the Berkshire Medical School, with degree of M. D. in 1838; practised in Providence, and in 1843 entered the drug business with Geo. Thurber, as Chapin & Thurber; in 1855, entered the daguerreotype business with Henry Manchester; was always greatly interested in educational matters, and was Commissioner of Public Schools, R. I., 1859 to 1862, and 1863 to 1869. He resided in Providence, except from 1858 to 1866, when he lived in Barrington. His home in that town was immediately west of the Drownville station. Born, 1814; died, 1881.

CHAPIN, MOSES THOMPSON. Son of Seth and Mary (Bicknell) Chapin; entered Brown University with his brother, Joshua; afterwards went to Williams College, but did not graduate from either institution; studied law and entered into practice at Irvington, now Eufola, Ala., where, after a residence of a few months, he died of yellow fever, Sept. 4, 1838. He was a young man of brilliant talents, and had in this brief time so endeared himself to friends there that after his death they erected a stone to his memory.

DEXTER, GEORGE OWEN. B. U. F. 1883-84—Sr. 1886-87.

DEXTER, SMITH OWEN. B. U. F. 1889-90—S. 1890-91.

DORAN, JOHN. Son of James Doran; fitted for college under Isaac F. Cady; grad. of St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Md., 1879; admitted to R. I. Bar, July, 1882; member of law firm of McGuinness & Doran, Providence, R. I.

DORAN, THOMAS F., A. M. Son of James Doran, and brother of John; grad. St. Mary's Coll., Emmetsburg, Md.; admitted to holy orders in Roman Catholic Church; priest at Lonsdale; Vicar General Diocese of Rhode Island; Episcopal residence, Providence, R. I.

FISKE, WALTER EDWARD. Resident of Barrington from 1868; fitted for college under Isaac F. Cady, and entered B. U. 1875; left for business at end of Freshman year; secretary and bookkeeper of Howard & Son Corporation.

HOUSE, MORRIS WILLIAM, A. B. Son of Rev. William House; grad. B. U. 1888; director, Tilden, Thurber Co., dealers in silverware and jewelry, Providence, R. I.

KENDALL, HENRY LUCIEN. Son of Lucien B. Kendall; grad. B. U. 1871; Andover Theo. Semi., 1874; ordained Cong. minister, 1875; pastor, Walpole, Mass., 1874-75; First parish church, Charlestown,

- Mass., 1875-79; Jacksonville, Fla., 1879-80; Northfield, Minn., 1881-82; Walpole, Mass., 1882-83. Born, March 5, 1849; died, Walpole, Mass., Jan. 23, 1883.
- MAURAN, JOSEPH, A. M., M. D.** Son of Joseph Carlo and Olive (Bicknell) Mauran; was born in Barrington, R. I., Dec. 22, 1796; was fitted for college by Rev. William Williams, an alumnus of Brown University of the class of 1769; grad. B. U., 1816, degree of A. M., 1819; college of physicians and surgeons, 1819; physician, Providence, R. I., 1819-59; travelled abroad, 1856-58; medical attendant, Dexter Asylum, 1827-56; consulting physician, Butler Hospital for the insane; Fellow R. I. Med. Soc., Censor; president two terms; trustee college of physicians and surgeons; vice-president Nat. Assoc. of Phys. for revising the pharmacopœia, 1840; Mass. Med. Soc., Providence Franklin Soc., R. I. Soc. for Encour. of Dom. Ind., 1837-. Author, Remarks on the cholera, 2d. edition, 1832; Address Alumni Assoc. college of physicians and surgeons, 1864; anniversary address, 1869, before same, 1869, also numerous articles in medical journals. Died New York, N. Y., June 8, 1873. 1819. The same year, as its Commencement, Brown University conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts.
- MAURAN, ANTOINE JOSEPH, M.D.** Son of Joseph Mauran of Barrington; grad. B. U., 1851; college of physicians and surgeons, New York, N. Y., 1854; physician and surgeon. Address, Creston, Union Co., Iowa.
- MARTIN, LUTHER AMBROSE.** Son of Sterry Martin; grad. B. U., 1844.
- MUNROE, HENRY AUGUSTUS, Jr.** Nayatt, R. I. F., 1890-91.
- MEDBURY, SAMUEL VIAL.** Son of John and Abigail Vial Medbury; b. 1782; B. U., 1801. Was born at Wannamoisett within the limits of old Barrington.
- PECK, WALTER ASA.** Son of Asa; grad. B. U., 1877; wool merchant, Providence, R. I.
- POTTER, RALPH G.** Son of Earl C. and Esther Potter; entered B. U., 1882; left at end of Junior year; taught school two years; entered fire insurance business in New York City; is now adjuster for New York Fire Underwriters Assoc. Address, New York City.
- POTTER, WALTER ARMINGTON.** B. U. Spec., 1883-85.
- SMITH, GEORGE WARNER.** Nayatt Point, R. I. F., 1896-97.
- TIFFANY, JESSIE GOODWIN, A. B., A. M.** Daughter of Ebenezer Tiffany; grad. B. H. S., 1890; grad. B. U., 1897; teacher N. Y. City, 1898.
- THURSTON, WILMARTH HEATH,** Son of George S. Thurston and grand son of Wilmarth Heath; grad. B. U., 1877; lawyer, Providence, R. I.

TOBIN, JOHN F. Son of John Tobin; grad. of U. S. Naval School, Annapolis; entered U. S. service; Relieved from active duty on account of ill health; inventor of sheathing for vessels and of other useful naval appliances.

TOWNSEND, SHEARJASHUB BOURNE, A. M. Son of Solomon Townsend, Jr., entered B. U., 1810; grad. 1814; tutor B. U., 1815-16; ordained Congregational minister, 1817; pastor First Congregational Church, Sherburne, Mass., 1817-32; author oration before United Brothers Society, B. U., 1821; b. Barrington, April 14, 1795; d. July 20, 1832; buried at Princes Hill.

VIAL, WILLIAM ANGELL. Son of Richmond Vial; student in Chemical laboratory, B. U., 1880-1; diploma of R. I. Board of Pharmacy, 1882; studied in Leipsic and Tübingen, Germany, 1886-8; Prof. of Pharmacy, Cornell Univ., N. Y., 1888-90; Assist. Supt. at Brown and Sharpe's Mfg. Co., 1890; address, Providence, R. I.

WATSON, SAMUEL, A. M. Son of Matthew Watson, Jr.; entered B. U. 1790; grad. 1794; ordained Congregational minister, 1798; pastor Cong. Church, Barrington, 1798-1821; Town Clerk of Barrington, 1808 to 1816; b. Barrington, 1773; d. Jan. 16, 1821; buried in Watson Land.

WEEKS, EDWARD HENRY, A. B. Grad. B. U., 1893; governor Friends School, Prov., 1893-95; General Manager of Old Colony Co-op. Bank, Providence, R. I.

CHAPTER XXXIV

S. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

THE town of Barrington, from the time of its incorporation, in 1770, until 1858, contained but one religious Society, namely, the Congregational.

It is reasonable to suppose that a Society which, during so many years, held the exclusive privilege of moulding the creed and worship of the townspeople, must have exerted a controlling influence over those religiously disposed, and that all efforts to introduce forms and theories of a different complexion would meet with difficulties almost insurmountable.

A few Episcopalians, however, residing chiefly in the southern portions of the town, seemed resolved to encounter those difficulties, and to establish a church, Apostolic in its ministry, Scriptural in its mode of worship, and sound in the faith.

Among those thus inclined were, Henry Staples, Allen Brown, Sterry Martin, Josiah N. Martin, Watson Ingraham, James A. Smith, George W. Mowry, Rufus Higgins, and others.

Accordingly they met together, May 6, 1858, in the Barrington Railroad Station, to consider the expediency of forming an Episcopal Parish.

Many were favorable to this movement, and the services of the Church were first performed at the Forest Chapel, east of the present railroad station, May 16, 1858, by the Rev. Eaton W. Maxcy, Jr., rector of S. Mark's, Warren.

On the 25th of August the Church was organized, the constitution adopted, and Messrs. Nathaniel C. Smith, James A.

Smith, Luther Martin, Otis G. Harris, and William H. Cook were elected vestrymen.

Sept. 18, 1858, the ground was broken for the erection of a brick church, upon a lot bought of Mr. James Maxfield, and on the 25th of the same month, the Rev. George W. Hathaway was chosen rector.

Mr. Hathaway, however, declined the call.

On Dec. 16, 1858, the Rev. Francis J. Warner, a graduate of Union College, N. Y., was invited to fill that office, which offer he accepted.

On the same date Mr. Henry Staples was chosen Senior Warden, and Mr. William J. Bowen, Junior Warden.

The church edifice having been completed Jan. 5, 1859, the first service was held in it January 9, and on January 12, the consecration rites were performed by the Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D. D., LL. D., assisted by the Rev. Eaton W. Maxcy, Jr., of S. Mark's, Warren; the Rev. William Stow, of S. Michael's, Bristol; the Rev. William H. Mills, of the Church of the Messiah, Providence; the Rev. Henry Waterman, of S. Stephen's, Providence; the Rev. Edward Cowley, of Christ Church, Lonsdale; the Rev. B. P. Talbot, of S. James's, Woonsocket; the Rev. Benjamin B. Babbitt, formerly of the Church of the Messiah, Providence; the Rev. Daniel LeBaron Goodwin, city missionary of Providence, and the Rev. Frances J. Warner, rector of the parish.

It is recorded that although the weather was intensely cold, many strangers were present, and forty-five partook of the Holy Communion.

The cost of the church, exclusive of the grounds, sheds, fences, and fixtures, was about \$4,000, of which one-third was given in Providence, about one-fifth by friends in Barrington, and the remainder was collected in Warren, Newport, Bristol, North Providence, and Dorchester.

The first baptisms were those of Mrs. Ellen Augusta Martin, Mrs. Ann Eliza Higgins, Miss Sarah Bowen Smith, and Miss Laura Maria Gifford on Easter Day, 1859.

There is a great deal of truth in the saying that the history of the United States is the history of the struggle for the right of self-government.

The first step in the history of the United States is the struggle for the right of self-government. The second step is the struggle for the right of self-government. The third step is the struggle for the right of self-government.

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The fortieth step is the struggle for the right of self-government. The forty-first step is the struggle for the right of self-government.

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The forty-eighth step is the struggle for the right of self-government. The forty-ninth step is the struggle for the right of self-government.

The fiftieth step is the struggle for the right of self-government. The fifty-first step is the struggle for the right of self-government.

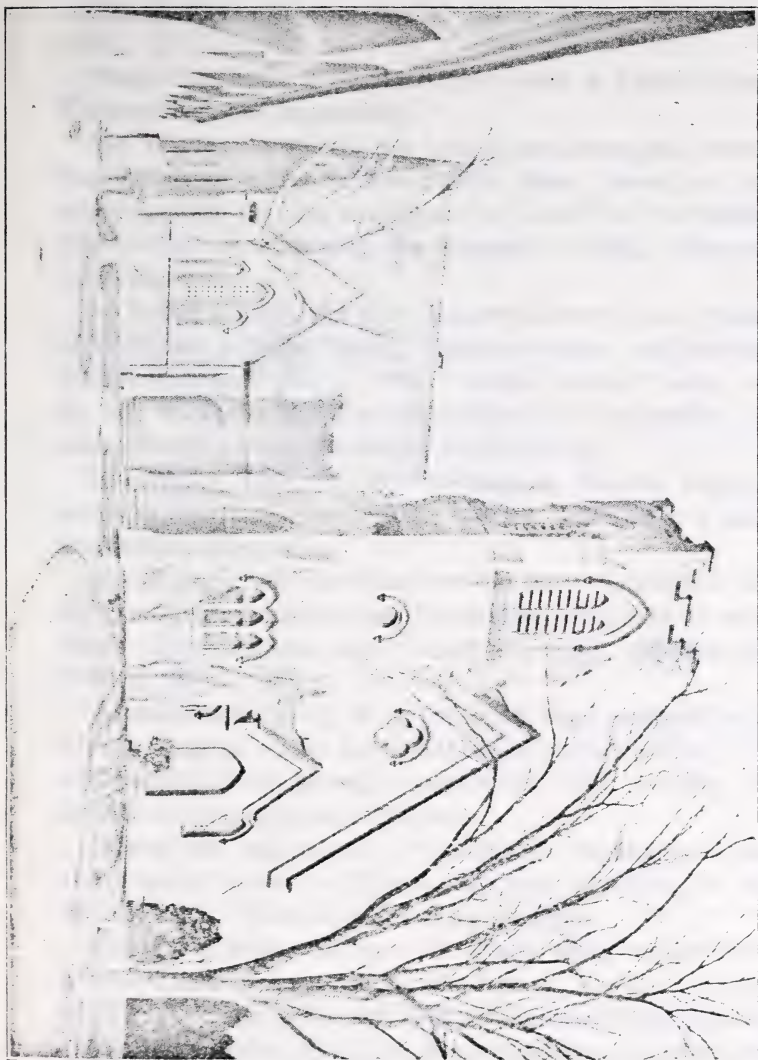
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The sixtieth step is the struggle for the right of self-government. The sixty-first step is the struggle for the right of self-government.



ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



The first confirmation was held May 22, 1859, when thirteen persons received the Laying on of Hands.

The first marriage was that of George G. Snow and Caroline J. Cooke, on Dec. 21, 1858.

The first funeral was that of Joseph M. Smith, Feb. 16, 1860.

There has been a Sunday School and a Ladies Sewing Society from the beginning.

Mr. Warner continued the faithful and energetic rector of the parish until September, 1862, three years and nine months, when he took charge of the Church of the Messiah, Olneyville, where, during the summer of 1864, he entered into rest.

In January, 1863, the Rev. Robert Murray, Jr., a graduate of Williams College, Mass., became rector, and continued his services until July 1, 1865, two and one-half years, when he left to assist the Rev. Mr. Talbot at Woonsocket, upon whose death he became rector of the parish.

In October, 1865, the Rev. Gilbert B. Hayden began his ministrations, and closed them August, 1866, after a pastorate of nine months.

Mr. Hayden was succeeded by the Rev. S. Brenton Shaw, D. D., a graduate of Brown University, who after at various times supplying the desk twenty Sundays, became rector Feb. 1, 1867.

A lot of land having been given for that purpose, by Mr. Henry Staples, a neat and substantial rectory of ten rooms was built thereon, between September, 1866, and May, 1867, at the unexpected cost of \$5,000.

During the Autumn of 1873, extensive repairs were necessarily made upon the Church, at a cost of \$1,200, of which Mr. Allen C. Mathewson kindly gave \$500.

On Jan. 5, 1879, the Rev. Dr. Shaw resigned the charge of this Church, to take effect at Easter, having discharged the duties of that office between twelve and thirteen years.

On Whitsunday, 1879, the Rectorship was assumed by the Rev. William Merrick Chapin, Deacon. On St. James's Day

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of the same year, Rev. Mr. Chapin was advanced to the priesthood by the Bishop of the Diocese, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Clark, this being the first ordination in the Parish.

On Oct. 20, 1880, the Rector began a Mission at Riverside, R. I.

In 1881 new pews were placed in the church, and the interior entirely remodelled. In 1883, the walls of the church were frescoed, and other improvements made both on the exterior and interior.

On January 12, 1884, occurred the 25th anniversary of the Consecration of the Church. The Holy Communion was celebrated by the Bishop, who also preached the sermon. The Rev. Dr. Shaw and the rector were present. The next day being Sunday, Dr. Shaw preached. A few weeks later Dr. Shaw was stricken with paralysis and died March 17, 1885, highly respected and esteemed.

On Sunday, July 19, 1885, Mr. John C. Burrington died. Mr. Burrington was senior warden of the parish and senator from the town at the time of his death, and was beloved and respected by all.

In the same year, on the Feast of S. Simon and S. Jude, ground was broken for the erection of the Burrington Memorial Chapel, and on All Saints Day the corner stone was laid. The building was completed early in 1886, and daily services were held in it during Lent.

On Easter Day, 1887, a bell of 1,000 pounds weight was first rung by Mrs. Benjamin Lynde and Mrs. Walter F. Thompson, who placed it as a memorial of their father, Allen C. Mathewson.

In 1887, the sum of \$1,200 was subscribed to erect a church tower in memory of Allen C. Mathewson. On S. Matthew's Day, 1888, ground was broken for the Mathewson Memorial tower, which was completed the same year at a cost of \$1,700.

On Easter Day, 1893, a Reredos, in memory of Mr. Henry J. Steere, was unveiled. Mr. Steere was a benefactor of the Church, and had promised to give a handsome altar

by the same year, the United States had become a free
 country, and the people were no longer slaves.

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and Reredos, but he died before his plans were accomplished.

Within the last ten years three Memorial windows have been placed in the Church,—the first in memory of Hon. John C. Burrington; the second in memory of Lena Edward and Annie Wood Norton, children of Benjamin and Paulina S. Norton; and the third in memory of Mrs. Abby (Martin) Grant.

Other Memorials placed in the Church at different times, are a font of Tennessee marble, in memory of Rev. Francis J. Warner, the first rector of the parish; a brass lectern in memory of Miss Mary Willard Congdon; an altar cross in memory of Brintnall Sabin; and a brass alms basin in memory of Mrs. Eliza B. Lewis.

During the year 1895, extensive repairs and improvements were made on the rectory.

Out of this parish has grown S. Mark's Parish, Riverside, S. Matthew's Mission, Drownville, S. Helena's Rest, a summer home for working women, and S. Andrew's Industrial School for needy and deserving boys.

S. MATTHEW'S MISSION, DROWNVILLE.

At nine o'clock on the evening of June 1, 1891, a number of persons were gathered in the open fields near the Drownville public schoolhouse, to break ground for the new Chapel of S. Matthew. Prayers were said, the Lord's Prayer in unison, and the first sod was turned by the Rector, Rev. William M. Chapin, "In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

On Sunday, July 26, the morrow of the Feast of S. James, the corner stone was laid, the Rector acting in behalf of the Bishop of Rhode Island. On Sunday, September 20th, being the Eve of S. Matthew's Day, the chapel was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, Bishop of Rhode Island.

The building was designed to serve the double purpose of a chapel for worship, and a Guild House for general uses.

A rolling partition of wood separates the chancel from the main part of the building, except at the times of Divine worship.

The chancel is built in memory of Mrs. Sarah (Warland) Davenport.

and, therefore, for the most part, the same time.

When the time for the presentation of the paper has come, the speaker should be ready to go to the front of the room and stand at the head of the table. He should then look at the audience and speak in a clear, distinct voice. He should not speak too fast, and he should not speak too slow. He should speak in a way that is easy to hear and understand. He should also be ready to answer questions that may be asked.

After the presentation of the paper, the speaker should remain at the front of the room and listen to the discussion. He should not leave the room until he has been asked to do so. He should also be ready to answer questions that may be asked.

The speaker should also be ready to answer questions that may be asked. He should not be afraid to ask questions of his own. He should be ready to listen to the answers and to discuss them with the audience. He should also be ready to answer questions that may be asked.

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The architects of the Chapel were W. R. Walker & Son.

The property stands in the name of the R. I. Episcopal State Convention.

Notwithstanding the Chapel, or Guild House, as it was then called, was not consecrated but only dedicated, and the rolling partition separated work and worship, a reverential feeling grew up, which led in a short time to the purchase of the adjoining lot for a Guild Hall, leaving the Chapel solely for worship.

This building was erected by degrees. First, only the floor was laid, having for a roof a large canvas owned by the Mission. Next the permanent sides and roof were added. Then the building was plastered. Finally, it was finished off, and, in a measure, furnished.

The organization is S. Matthew's Guild, consisting of all who are regular contributors to the Mission. Meetings are held monthly, and the annual meeting is held on S. Matthew's Day.

The spiritual charge devolves on the Rector of S. John's Parish, Barrington.

CHAPTER XXXV

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

THE Methodist Church in the town is located at Drownville. The Methodist Society was formed in 1869, by residents of Barrington, who held membership in Methodist churches in Warren and at Power Street, Providence. These persons, in the statement of the historical records, "desiring to enjoy the ordinances and privileges of the House of God in connection with the church of their choice and in the vicinity of their homes, opened a hall for a mission, Sunday School and preaching." These services were continued until June 18, 1871, at Nayatt Hall, when Presiding Elder Rev. M. J. Talbot, D. D., organized the church with the following membership: Jonathan Allen, Eliza Allen, George Noble, Mary Noble, and probationers Henrietta Allen, Ida E. Salisbury, Henry J. Vieth, Harriet M. Vieth, Edward L. Clark, William Jones, and Elizabeth Jones. Rev. Richard Low was appointed the first preacher in charge and served one year. Rev. C. Banning followed in 1872, when the meetings were held in the old Drown house at Drownville. Rev. E. S. Stanley was appointed minister in 1873, and Rev. M. Taylor in 1874. During the October following Rev. John E. Risley became pastor, and it is due to his labors that the church was built and dedicated in November, 1875, three lots of land for the church and parsonage having been donated by Mr. Thomas W. Bicknell. The building committee were the pastor, James Frankland, George Noble, Jonathan Allen, Henry J. Vieth, Jonas E. Buckingham, and Charles E. Drown. The following paragraph written by Rev. Mr. Risley in the church records states the results of his pastorate: "At the watch-night meeting, held Dec. 31, 1875, a revival commenced, resulting in the conversion of some fifteen souls. During the 27 months of my labors here I have baptised three infants and nine adults; received eighteen on probation, eight full and five by certificate. Brother A. F. Smith, an Exhorter, has

been my colleague in this work during the last 15 months, and his labors have been greatly blessed." From 1876 to 1885 the pulpit was supplied. In 1885 Rev. James Mather became pastor and remained four years, doing faithful, earnest work and left the church in good condition. In 1889 Rev. H. D. Adams was pastor of Drownville and Riverside churches and remained one year. In 1890 Rev. Frank L. Brooks assumed charge of the two pastorates. During his two years stay he built a church at Riverside, a parsonage in the rear of the Drownville Church, and finally remodelled the church outwardly and divided it into two rooms in place of one large one. Rev. John S. Ball became the pastor in 1892 and remained one year, by his devoted services preparing the way for the good work which was accomplished by his successor, Rev. Edwin E. Phillips, who was the type of a joyful Christian, and made a host of friends during his two years stay. Rev. E. G. Babcock was pastor during the two years 1895-6, and in 1897 was succeeded by Rev. M. R. Foster, the present incumbent. From the founding of the church to the present time the Sunday School has generally been in a flourishing condition, and has often if not usually contained many children whose parents were of other denominations. It now numbers upwards of seventy. The following persons have been superintendents of the Sunday School: George Noble, James Frankland, Albert F. Smith, Frank E. Arnold, Frederick T. Jenckes, Mrs. Henrietta Crossman, and Mrs. Weltha A. Buckingham; treasurers, Edward L. Clark, George A. Noble, James Frankland, Henry J. Vieth, and Albert F. Smith. Stewards since 1889, Henry J. Vieth, Sanford C. Hardy, Harriet E. Hardy, and Frederick T. Jenckes; librarian, George A. Noble.

The Drownville Musical Society was formed in 1888 and during the fifteen months it actively lived, gave several "old folks concerts" in this and neighboring towns, the proceeds aiding the church very substantially.

The Ladies' Aid Society has ever been a source of help financially.

CHAPTER XXXVI

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND SOCIETIES

Early Conditions — A Town Building — Its Erection in 1837-8 — The Rural Improvement Association — Arbor Day — The Library Society of 1806 — Public Library, 1880 — Antiquarian Society — The Grange — The Order of U. A. W.

BARRINGTON is well provided with public buildings, and the town hall is the ornament and pride of the town, and the best of its kind in Rhode Island, outside of her cities. In the early and later days, town meetings were held in private houses, at the public tavern, and at the Congregational meeting-house. When the Nayatt hall was built, about 1836, this was used for all municipal and political gatherings. The business of the town clerk, the town treasurer, and other town officers was transacted at the houses of the persons who held the offices, or at places provided by them. The first agitation for a town hall began in 1854, and at the April town meeting a committee was appointed to take the matter under consideration and report. The committee, consisting of Benjamin Martin, William H. Allin, and William H. Smith, reported in favor of erecting a town building, but the report was rejected by a vote, 23 yeas and 45 nays. In 1863 the subject was again brought before the town, to be voted down by a decisive majority. Efforts were made in 1880 and in 1882, all resulting, as before, in the defeat of the measure.

In 1837 a committee of the town reported in favor of the purchase of a tract of land at Prince's Hill, between the main road and Barrington River, for town purposes. The town voted to buy the land, and also voted to appropriate \$15,000 for the erection of a suitable building for town purposes. Lewis B. Smith, Charles H. Merriman, and George B. Allen were elected the building committee.

The corner stone was laid Sept. 24, 1837, by the Grand Lodge of Masons of Rhode Island, and the work proceeded so promptly and successfully, that the building was ready for public uses in the autumn of 1838, and was immediately occupied by the Town Council, the Town Clerk, the High School, the Public Library, and the Antiquarian Society. In the report of the Building Committee, made by Hon. Lewis B. Smith, its Chairman, it was shown that the Committee had expended \$2,000 for the land, \$14,997.05 in the construction of the building, and \$5,000 in its furnishings, leaving a balance of \$2.95 in the hands of the Committee, at the close of their labors, to be returned to the town.

The town building was dedicated with appropriate exercises, on December 12, 1838, in the presence of a large audience, with many distinguished guests, including the Governor of the State. Addresses were made by

CHRYSLER 7740

1960-1961 Chrysler 7740

Chrysler 7740 is a four-door sedan with a 260 cubic inch engine. It is a mid-range model in the Chrysler line, offering a balance of performance and economy. The car is known for its reliable V8 engine and comfortable ride.

Chrysler 7740 is a four-door sedan with a 260 cubic inch engine. It is a mid-range model in the Chrysler line, offering a balance of performance and economy. The car is known for its reliable V8 engine and comfortable ride. The exterior features a classic 1960s design with chrome accents and a distinctive grille. The interior is equipped with vinyl upholstery and a dashboard with analog gauges. The car is available in several colors, including black, white, and silver. The 7740 is a popular choice for those looking for a reliable and stylish sedan.

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Hon. Lewis B. Smith, Col. Charles H. Merriman, Mr. Alfred Stone, of the firm of Stone, Carpenter & Wilson, architects of the building, and an historical address by Thomas W. Bicknell.

The building is mediæval in its structure, and in the collection of the boulders in the first story of the building, are memorials of the glacial period referred to in the first chapter, as well as memorial stones contributed by many donors, from all the farms and smaller estates of the town.

The cemented stone work in the foundation of the structure where the diverse figures and colors blend in a symmetrical whole, is an emblem of a true civil society, into which the town may grow more readily and perfectly, by means of such a building.

THE BARRINGTON RURAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

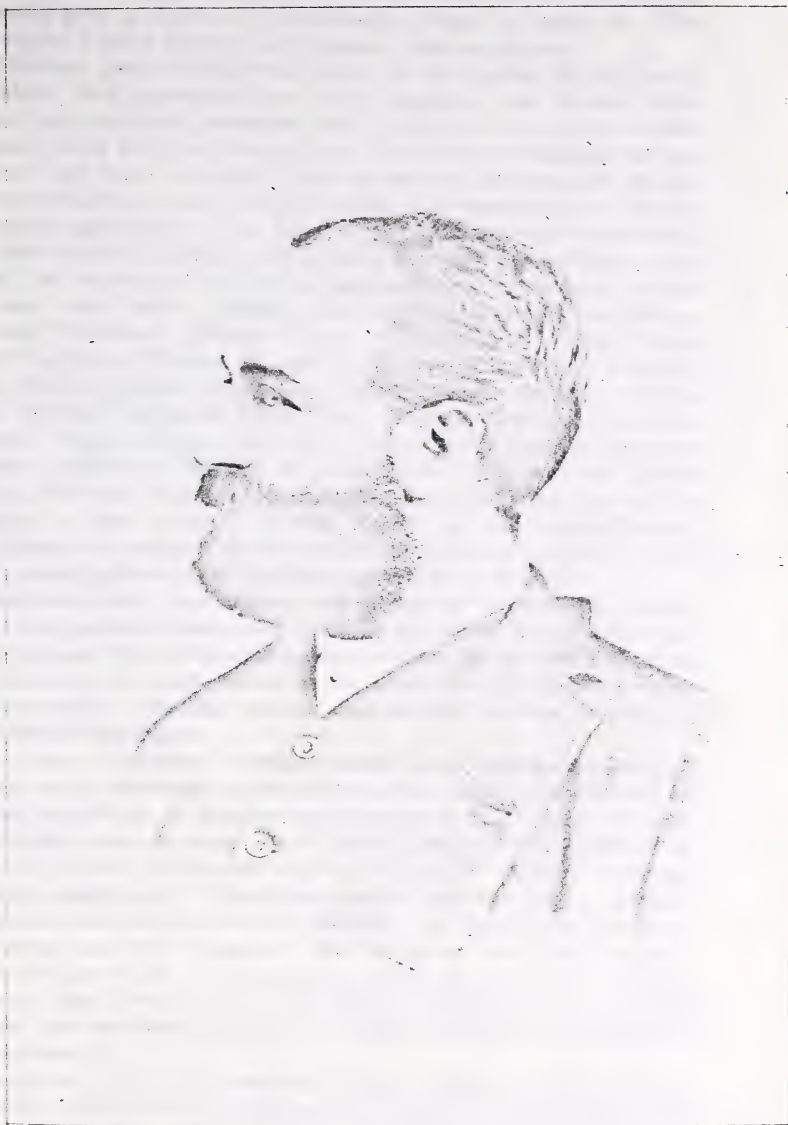
This useful society, the pioneer of all similar associations in the state, was organized in 1881, having for its objects the discussion and encouragement of all matters which may advance the public interests of Barrington. Its membership includes the leading citizens of the town, and its influence on the progress of the town during the last twenty years has been efficient and salutary. Its special labors have been exerted in behalf of good roads, the planting of shade trees along the highways, the culture of fruits and flowers, public drainage, public health, public schools, a town hall, care of cemeteries, small parks, etc., etc. This society proposed and secured legislation making Arbor Day a state holiday, and the first public celebration of Arbor Day was held at Drownville, in 1886, when an elm tree was planted to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. The celebration of Arbor Day is an annual event of the association, at which trees are planted to the memory of useful citizens of the town and distinguished citizens of the state and nation.

At its monthly meetings, committees report on, and the members discuss, various subjects and proposals relating to local and general needs of the town, whereby an intelligent understanding of facts and arguments is obtained, which enables the members and towns-people to act more prudently on matters coming before the town. It is safe to state that most of the important town legislation the last two decades has passed the ordeal of debate and received the endorsement of this association before being adopted by the town.

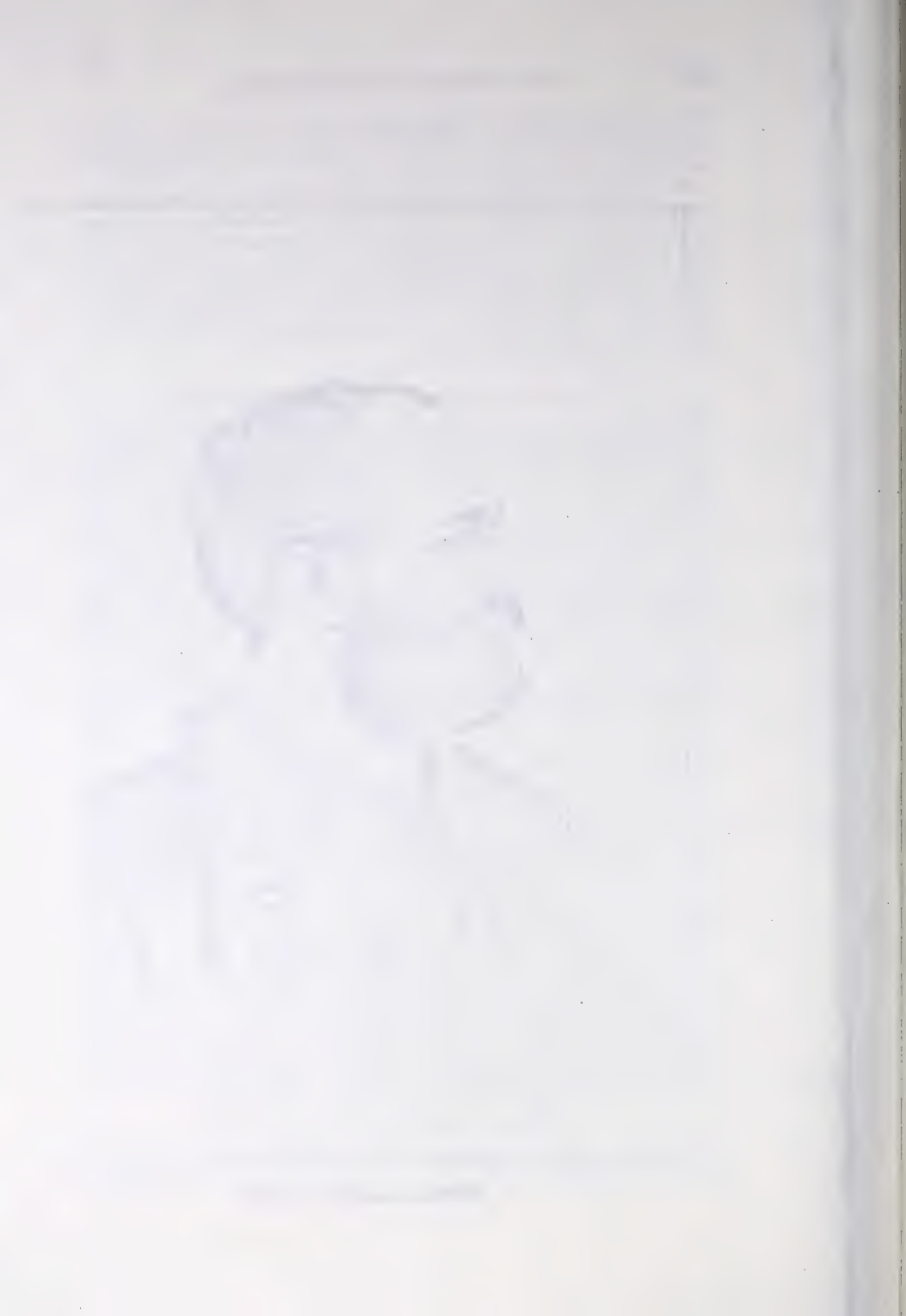
The presidents have been: John C. Burrington, John L. Draper, Charles F. Anthony, Erastus L. Walcott, J. U. Starkweather, David A. Waldron, Irving M. Smith, Royal D. Horton, John F. Richmond, Harry M. Smith, Irving M. Smith, George Lewis Smith, Orrin S. Anthony, Wm. E. Colley, and Frank O. Field; the secretaries: Charles F. Anthony, Harry M. Smith, William T. Lewis, Erastus L. Walcott, Orrin S. Anthony, James H. Griffith, W. T. Lewis, Jr., Irving M. Smith, and Edward H. Weeks.

BARRINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The history of the new Public Library may be prefaced with a brief account of the Library Society organized in Barrington at the beginning



IRVING MAURAN SMITH.



of the century, by that loyal and devout son of Barrington, Rev. Samuel Watson. He was quick to see that an educated ministry must aid in making an intelligent people, and one of the outcomes of his useful labors was the organization of a Library Society to which the General Assembly gave a charter of incorporation under the name of "The Barrington Library Society," in February, 1806, as follows:

"Whereas, Josiah Humphreys, Junior, of Barrington, in the County of Bristol, hath represented unto this Assembly, that he and thirty others have associated themselves into a Society, in the town of Barrington, which they have denominated The Barrington Library Society, and that they have subscribed a considerable sum of money for the purpose of procuring a library of useful books; and whereas the said Society have made application to this Assembly for a Charter of Incorporation, and this Assembly approving so laudable a design, and willing to give it all the assistance and encouragement which it so justly merits, Do enact that Samuel Watson, Joshua Bicknell, Josiah Humphreys, Solomon Townsend, Amariah Lilley, Nathaniel Smith, John Short, John Humphreys, Elkanah Humphreys, Nathaniel A. Martin, Ebenezer Peck, Nathaniel Heath, Kent Brown, Samuel Barnes, Benjamin Martin, Jabez Bullock, Nathaniel Smith, Jun., Ebenezer Tiffany, Joseph C. Mauran, Frances Adams, Matthew Watson, Josiah Kinnicutt, Rebecca Bosworth, Elizabeth Bicknell, Comfort Stanley, William Allin, Calvin Martin, Sylvester Viall, and Samuel Allen, and all others who shall be admitted by them members of their Society, be and are constituted a body politic and corporate subsisting at all times forever hereafter in deed and in name by the name of The Barrington Library Society."

This Society could hold property not exceeding six thousand dollars. Power was granted to assess each share in said library not to exceed one dollar a year. The officers recognized by the Charter were a librarian and treasurer, and such others as the Society might determine, to be elected annually. The first election was held on the first Monday of May, 1806, in Barrington.

This library contained a valuable collection of the standard works of the day, and its catalogue, in the solidity if not in the readability of its volumes, would put to blush many catalogues of a later date. History and theology were the body of the library, and into it were allowed no books of fiction, which the fathers believed "worketh abomination and maketh a lie." The library was at one time kept at the parsonage, and the minister was the librarian, but later it fell into complete disuse and its volumes, if they have not been sold for junk, cumber the garrets of the older houses of the town. If I am rightly informed, Rev. Francis Wood was the last librarian, and it is quite possible that his former roof shelters some volumes of the first Barrington library.

The present public library owes its existence primarily and mainly to the efforts of Mr. David A. Waldron, who labored in season and out of season, among his friends in town, out of town, and everywhere, to

secure the nucleus for the library. The first public meeting for a library organization was held at the schoolroom of Isaac F. Cady, on the evening of Jan. 1, 1880. As liberal donations of books had been secured, the meeting decided to prosecute the work, and a board of trustees was elected, consisting of David A. Waldron, Lewis B. Smith, Isaac F. Cady, Erastus L. Walcott, and Royal D. Horton. Later, on the 27th of January, the board organized by electing D. A. Waldron, President, and Isaac F. Cady, Secretary and Treasurer. On the 2d of March, the trustees voted to transfer the books and other property of the library to the town, whenever the town by vote should accept it. This the town did at the annual meeting, April 7, 1880. Mr. Cady's school building was hired for the uses of the trustees, and the library was dedicated March 30, 1880. Mr. Cady was the first librarian, and the library of 2,000 volumes was opened to the public on May 8, 1880. In the construction of the town hall, rooms were set apart for the library, and it was removed to the new quarters on the completion of the new building. The library now contains 8,606 volumes. Its annual circulation is 5,253 volumes. About 250 volumes are added annually from town and state funds. The trustees are: George T. Baker, Howard J. Weeks, F. O. Field, R. D. Horton, Ebenezer Tiffany, Jr., and Miss E. S. Bradford is the present librarian. F. O. Field is president of the trustees.

THE BARRINGTON ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

was organized in May, 1885, for the purposes of cultivating the historic spirit in the town, and for the collection of various ancient articles which represent the character and conditions of our earlier and colonial life. Dedicatory addresses were made by Prof. William Gammell, LL. D., President of the R. I. Historical Society, and by Thomas W. Bicknell, and a poem was read by Hezekiah Butterworth, on "The Flag of Taunton Green." Rooms were set apart in the town building for the uses of the society, and an interesting and valuable collection of material has already been made. Generous donations have been and will continue to be made by persons who desire to place in safe keeping and for the public benefit such articles of various kinds as tell of the honorable past, and inspire respect for ancestry. The society owes much of its success to Mr. David A. Waldron, its first president, who devoted much time and zeal in securing contributions to its shelves and show-cases. The object lessons of the collection will increase in value with the years, as the silent teachers multiply in number and value.

THE BARRINGTON GRANGE,

No. 16, Patrons of Industry, was organized May 31, 1888, and erected a Grange Hall at Drownville.

THE BARRINGTON COUNCIL,

No. 30, Order of United American Workmen, has its headquarters at the Grange Hall at Drownville. Secretary, Theodore G. Darby.

CHAPTER XXXVII

BARRINGTON INDUSTRIES

A Farming Town—Seafaring—Shipbuilding—Brickmaking—Salt-making—Fisheries—Gardening—City Business—Horticulture and Floriculture—Stores—Barrington Water Company—Drownville Water Company—The Annawomscutt Mills—Electric Telegraph—Electric Lighting—Telephones—The Barrington, Warren, and Bristol Street Railway Company, etc., etc.

FARMING.

BARRINGTON was well adapted to farming, the chosen occupation of most of its people prior to the middle of the present century. The fertility of the soil, the climate made genial by the nearness of the waters of the bay and the ocean, tempered as they are by the Gulf Stream, which courses the Northern Atlantic near our shores, made this town an Eden for farmers. The sandy loam soil, usually free from boulders, fitted it to be the natural home and garden of the aborigines, and to these attractive fields came the yeomen of England, who had been accustomed to similar conditions of soil and climate in their native land. Born to conditions of constant toil on the other side of the Atlantic, we find our ancestors and their descendants, industrious, skillful, frugal. The plough was their representative instrument of husbandry and they illustrated Franklin's maxim,

"He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself, must either hold or drive."

The farm was the mine of wealth in which they delved and found the materials which brought them many home comforts, with but few of the luxuries of life. At the beginning of the present century the labors of a century and a half had created less than \$200,000 in house and land values, by a population of over 500 people.

SEAFARING.

The attractions of a sea faring life have led many of our boys and young men in the past "to go down to the sea in ships and to do business on the mighty waters." Many of these sailors have become accomplished seamen, and attained positions as officers and masters of the largest ships. The title of captain was once as common among Barrington men as was the title of colonel in the South, before the war. The

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inscriptions on the monuments in our cemeteries show the marine rank of a number of our citizens within the last century.

SHIPBUILDING.

Ship building was engaged in at an early date in the town, although the first vessels built were probably only small coasters. Nathaniel Brown had a shipyard on the west bank of what is now known as Bullock's Cove and here were probably built the first vessels in the old town. Mr. Brown removed his old shipyard to Providence near India Point and became a prominent shipbuilder of his day. This was in the early part of the last century, but dates cannot be obtained. Later in the century, vessels small and large from sloops to brigs and ships were built on both banks of the Barrington River. The Martin shipyard was located near the east end of Ferry Lane, opposite Warren. The wharves are still in a good state of preservation. Moses Tyler built ships on the east bank of Barrington River, above the railroad bridge. The Eddys, Bowens, and Martins also had shipyards in that neighborhood and the ruins of the old ways and wharves still remain. The brig *Agenora*, commanded by Capt. James Bowen, was built at the Bowen shipyard. Small craft were also built by the Allens on the same river, near the residence of Mr. Benson Bean. Tradition also has it that vessels were also built on the east side of the river near Nochun Hill. There are also evidences that large vessels were built on the east bank of the river south of the Barrington Bridge on land and shore now owned by Mr. Barton.

BRICKMAKING.

Brickmaking, so the oldest people say, was carried on on land now included in the George H. West farm, west of Nockum Hill. The most extensive brick manufacturer of this part of Rhode Island, however, was Matthew Watson, who came to Barrington about the year 1712, then sixteen years of age, and began brickmaking probably about 1720, instructed either at Leicester or by his employer and future father-in-law, Mr. John Read. His works were located on the clay beds, north of the present Watson house on Mouscouchuck Creek. Mr. Watson supplied Bristol County and Newport with the product of his brick kilns at Nayatt. From Newport the Watson brick found their way to a market in New York, and the brick mansions of some of the old families of Manhattan were probably made of Barrington clay. It is stated that wood for burning the Watson brick cost two shillings sixpence a load, and that the lime used in the construction of his brick mansion house, built in 1745 and now standing, was made by the burning of clam and other shells by the Indians. Mr. Watson amassed a fortune for his day, some say \$80,000, in brickmaking and farming, and left a large estate to his children.

The Barrington clay-pits lay idle, the land became overgrown with a young forest, when in 1848, The Nayatt Brick Company, under the

management of Nathaniel F. Potter, its President, purchased a large tract of land on both branches of the Mouscochuck and began the manufacture of brick by machinery and steam power. This Company made a canal of the creek, with locks at its mouth, and freighted the brick to Providence and other markets on large scows, propelled by steamboats and tugs. French Canadians were employed as laborers, who came to Barrington in the spring and left for their homes in the autumn. In the course of the business the Nayatt Brick Company was reincorporated as the Narragansett Brick Company, with a capital stock of \$225,000. Mr. Earl C. Potter, son of N. F. Potter, was superintendent of the works, and Hon. L. B. Smith was purchasing agent of the Company. Mr. Potter estimates that the two companies made and sold fifteen hundred millions of brick between 1848 and 1890.

The New England Steam Brick Company was organized in 1890, and purchased a large tract of land at Barrington Centre, at first, for their works, and later the property of the Narragansett Brick Company. This company now owns the whole body of clay beds between Nayatt and Barrington Centre, and makes brick at both the old and new locations. The manufactories of the Company are presented in a picture on another page, giving as it does a more complete idea than words can, of the extent of this great industry. This Company reached a maximum of sixty-seven millions of brick a year in 1897, a product three times larger than any other factory of its kind in England. The quality of brick ranges from common to the best pressed brick, selling in the market from \$7 to \$15 a thousand. The kilns are burned by the use of coal and oil. Boston capital is employed and Boston men conduct the business with a main office in Providence, R. I., and branch offices in the large cities. Mr. William G. Titcomb is President, and J. H. Collier, Treasurer. Among the directors are John Shepard, Albert A. Pope, and A. C. Titcomb of Boston. The Company pays taxes in Barrington on an assessed valuation of \$180,000. A wonderful surprise would greet the veteran brick-maker, Matthew Watson, could he return to see the growth of an industry, started by him in the early years of the 18th century, and now carried on after methods so unlike the hand processes of 1725, and increased to a magnitude almost incredible to the people of the modern era and ideas.

SALT WORKS.

During the Revolution salt works were established on land now owned by Mr. John Jenckes, north of Mouscochuck Creek. A pond was excavated on Little Island, on the shore of the Bay, which filled at spring tides, and from it the water was pumped to evaporating vats on the land south of Mr. Jenckes' house. The business was probably carried on by Capt. Matthew Allin, as the works were on his farm. How long the manufacture of salt was continued after the war is not known, but probably not long, as salt could be obtained from Turk's Island much cheaper than it could be produced here.

FISHERIES.

The fin and shell fisheries have always been a source of income to our town. Clams, quahaugs, scallops, and oysters, have been obtained from time immemorial on all our long shore line, from Bullock's Cove to Barneysville, and while no estimate has ever been made of the value of these fisheries to the people, it may be estimated at thousands of dollars annually. In 1865 the census reported 7,510 pounds of fish caught, and 962 bushels of clams, 457 of quahaugs, and 1,000 of oysters. The total value of the shell fisheries was \$2,313, but this was a low estimate of the value of the fisheries to the townspeople. Herring were caught in Barrington River at the fish ditch connecting the river with Prince's Pond, by Joshua Bicknell in the last century, and the regulation of prices is referred to under town legislation prior to 1800. Shad were and are obtained in large quantities in Barrington and Palmer's Rivers, and scup, tautog, and blue-fish, are plentiful in the waters of the Bay, and have been a source of food supply for generations.

About 1860, the oyster industry was started in Barrington by Mr. Bowden in Barrington River, and is continued by his sons, Charles H., Wheaton, and Samuel Bowden, at the present time. About 1870, William H. Allin planted oysters in Narragansett Bay, and, later, Higgins & Co., and others of Boston, and Blount & Hunt established oyster plants at Bullock's Cove. Later, the Buckinghams, J. E. and J. B., established oyster plants at Annawomscutt, and the flats between Bullock's and Nayatt Points have been made to yield large returns for the labor and capital invested. The fresh water food supplies to these oyster beds produce the best oysters, and in Boston and other markets, the Narragansett Bay oysters are at a premium over all others. A capital of at least \$50,000 is now invested in the business.

INDUSTRIAL CHANGES.

Fifty years ago the chief occupation of the people was farming. At the present time very few cultivate the land except in the raising of vegetables and fruits for family consumption. A few notable exceptions exist in the cases of Mr. George H. West, who carries on extensive market gardening and milk producing, at Nochun Hill; Mr. Charles J. Smith; the Gardners, father and sons, who have profitable farms at Rumstick; Mr. John F. Richmond, on the old Richmond farm; the Pecks,—Edwin F., William H., and Leander R.; Joseph R. Martin, and a few others.

With the city influences and residents in Barrington, it has become a suburban town, and most of the business people of the town transact their various enterprises in Providence. The industrial change has been a very striking one, and marks the new era on which the town has entered. Easy communication with the city, to be greatly increased during the present year by the construction of the Electric Railroad from Providence to Bristol and Fall River, has made our younger population practically business

people of Providence, with homes in Barrington. Our lighter taxes encourage and invite wealth and its possessors to the town, and the annual increase of valuation is due not to the profits of agriculture as aforetime, but to the gains from business and professional occupations, carried on, in, and from Providence as the centre of activities.

HORTICULTURE AND FLORICULTURE.

Horticulture and floriculture engages the attention of the people to a commorable degree. The culture of pinks and other hot-house flowers is now an established business in the town, and the Maxfield Brothers, at Barrington Centre, and Walter S. Nichols, at Hampden Meadows, have shown their taste and enterprise in this business, and have met with good financial results.

KELLEY'S MILL.

A tide mill for grinding grain was owned and run by John Kelley, at Kelley's Bridge, as late as 1870. This was the only water power ever utilized in the town.

STORES.

Stores. One of the first grocery stores in town stood near the Samuel Low house, near Maxfield's Corners at Barrington Centre. Bowen's Tavern, as we have already noticed, had a variety store as a part of its outfit, and the proprietor sold everything the people used, from a knitting needle to a glass of grog.

Captain James Bowen carried on the grocery business in a building that stood near the east end of the Barrington Bridge. At one time he had a license from the town to sell liquors and gunpowder.

A variety store was opened by Mr. Colby, in a small building near the residence of Benson Bean, about 1848, and was continued for some years after by Mr. Joseph Bean and his son Benson. The Barrington P. O. was kept in the same building for many years.

About the year 1856, a store was opened in the brick building known as Nayatt Hall, near the Nayatt Station, and has been continued to the present time. Noel Mathewson, George K. Viall, William Winslow, William B. Viall, and Mr. Reynolds have been among the proprietors of this store. The Nayatt P. O. has always been kept in this store.

A grocery and variety store was opened at Barrington Centre, by Mr. Higgins, in the sixties, and is now kept by the Martin Brothers, of Barrington stock. Mr. Leonard S. Bosworth established a branch of his coal and lumber business, originally and still carried on at the Ferry, at Barrington Centre. He also built a building for residence and store, which is now occupied by his son, Mr. Leonard P. Bosworth. The son is now at the head of the several departments of trade, established and successfully conducted by his father.

Grocery stores were established by Jonathan Allen and William Allin, at Drownville, about twenty years ago, and are still supported.

PRINCE'S POND ICE.

Prince's Pond has been turned to most valuable uses during the last twenty-five years, in its supplies of ice for Barrington and Warren people. Mr. Ebenezer Tiffany has conducted the business with excellent success, and the purity of the water is a guarantee of health as well as coolness to the patrons.

WATER COMPANIES.

The Barrington Water Company was formed in 1886, for the purpose of supplying the town with pure running water, deriving its supply from the Kickemuit River and reservoir in Warren. It was originally intended to supply the residents at Nayatt Point, but its franchise and supplies allowed it to be carried to any part of the town. Drinking fountains have been established, one at Barrington Centre, supplied by this company, and one at Drownville, supplied by the Drownville Company. Others will eventually be erected in other parts of the town. As a plentiful supply of pure water is one of the most important elements in the healthy growth of a town, it is a matter of great consequence that the town is so well provided for. The president of the Barrington Water Company is Mr. J. U. Starkweather, to whose enterprise the introduction of this supply is largely due. Associated with him are Mr. Lucian Sharpe, Charles H. Merriman, and other prominent citizens of Nayatt.

The Drownville Water Company was incorporated in 1887, for the purpose of supplying the village at Drownville with pure water, taken from springs near Annawomscutt Brook, near which the pumping station is located. A tank of 53,000 gallons capacity is located on a ledge at the east, 105 feet above the brook, and supplies the pressure and distributes the water. The authorized capital of the company is \$20,000; the annual operating expenses about \$800; sales of water have increased from \$349.34 in 1888, to about \$1,000 at the present time. The minimum cost of water from a single stop is \$10. David A. Waldron was the first president, until his death; present officers: John Jenckes, president; Charles F. Anthony, secretary; George T. Baker, Treasurer.

ANNAWOMSCUTT MILLS.

The Annawomscutt Mills, located near Annawomscutt Brook, at Drownville, was incorporated in 1897, with an authorized capital of \$100,000. Its principal business is the coloring and finishing of cotton goods. The cloth used in the covers of "The History of Barrington" was finished at "The Annawomscutt Mills."

TELEGRAPH LINE.

In 1844 the Morse telegraph line carried the first message to the people, announcing that James K. Polk had been elected the President of the United States. The telegraph line was constructed between Providence



JOSEPH U. STARKWEATHER.

1871

1872

1873

1874

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1900



1871

and Newport within the next four years, along the main road and the stage route through Barrington. On the building of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad the line was changed to follow the railroad. Telegraph offices have been established at Drownville, Nayatt, and Barrington Centre by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

THE BARRINGTON, WARREN, AND BRISTOL STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Barrington, Warren, and Bristol Street Railway Company was chartered in May, 1898, for the purpose of constructing an electric railway from Bristol, through Warren and Barrington, to connect with the Union Electric Railroad, in East Providence, thereby making a continuous electric route from Bristol to Providence. The capital stock of the company is \$500,000. Among the incorporators are Orrin S. Anthony of Barrington, Charles H. Handy of Warren, and Charles B. Rockwell of Bristol. The road will be built through the central section of Barrington during the coming summer, and it is probable that in the early autumn of 1898 a person can ride from Providence to Bristol and Fall River, through "Good Old Barrington," on the "Broomstick Train."

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

A telephone exchange was established with the town in 1881, and has been a valuable aid to the social and business interests of the people. The central office is at Warren.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

BARRINGTON CENTENNIALS.

Five Important Memorial Days — Celebration of 1870 — Centennial Committee — Arrangements — Successful Event — Centennial Fund.

BARRINGTON has good reason to celebrate five memorial days, commemorative of special epochs in her history. The first and most important event without which the others could not have occurred, was the discovery of Sowams and Massasoit by Edward Winslow, in March, 1621. The next significant date was March 20, 1653, when Thomas Prince, Thomas Willett, Myles Standish, and Josiah Winslow purchased "*Sowams and Parts Adjacent*" of the great and good Chief Massasoit and his son Wamsetto, who confirmed the sale by a solemn deed. The next great event was the establishment of a town government over Barrington in 1667, under the corporate name of Swansea. Then our charter rights from Plymouth Colony began, and from thence we develop our municipal character as a New England township. November 18, 1717 was the date when Massachusetts Bay Colony passed the bill which incorporated "Good old Barrington" as a separate township in the Bay Commonwealth, "and the inhabitants thereof are vested with all powers, rights, and privileges that other towns within this Colony have or by law ought to have and enjoy." Thirty years later, in February, 1747, the old town lost its name, and a valuable part of its original territory, in an alliance for twenty-three years with the people on the east banks of the Sowams River, under the name of the patriotic Warren of Louisburg fame. This date also marks our transfer as a town from Massachusetts Bay to Rhode Island Colony, by which our loss to and of our mother colony became Rhode Island's gain. From this civil eclipse, only in name, our town emerged in 1770, in its re-incorporation under the name its people loved in Old England and will continue to the latest day to love in New England,—Barrington. These are our historic days, one of which was celebrated in New Barrington on the Centennial of our new birth, June, 1870. During the autumn and winter of 1869-70, the minds of the people were refreshed with historic facts, and an interest was awakened in the plan of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the last incorporation of the town, by suitable public ceremonies and festivities. As the annual Town Meeting approached it was proposed by various prominent citizens of the town that the matter should be presented for the consideration of the people

THE 2000 ELECTION

THE 2000 ELECTION

THE 2000 ELECTION

THE 2000 ELECTION

and for the decision of the taxpayers as to the expediency of making an appropriation for defraying a portion of the expenses connected with such a celebration. The expressions of the people had previously been so strong and hearty that the School Committee in their annual report to the town, said: "As this year is the hundredth of the town's history, and may therefore secure some public observance, it has seemed to us suitable that our schools should participate in whatever advantages such a civic celebration should afford. In the absence of other imposing organizations, we have material of just the sort to form a pleasing part of the procession. The pupils can march, and they can sing, and otherwise mingle in the festivities of the occasion, with as lively an interest as others, at least; and will remember the year and the day long after, to speak of it as a proud one for the good old town. As Barrington is just entering upon its second century, let it be with a harmonious face to the front, forgetting all local feuds and rivalries, and aiming mutually to improve the future. Inasmuch as the youth and children of to-day are to be the men and women of a period not far future, let us incite them as far as possible to exalted aims, and welcome them to the privileges right at hand. As they shall listen to the chronicles of former times, and hear good report of their fathers who subdued the wilderness, and laid the foundations for popular intelligence and prosperity, will they not be inspired with dispositions and purposes to leave as fair a record for themselves?"

"Whatever, indeed, of healthful influence, either moral or mental, the faithful historian may have to impart, the young in years will be likely to remember as incentives to a noble life."

The town, at its April meeting, unanimously voted to celebrate the One Hundredth Anniversary of its second incorporation, and appropriated \$500 for the expense. The following Committee was elected to carry out the wishes of the people:

CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE, 1870.

Lewis B. Smith,	Rev. Francis Horton,
Rev. S. Brenton Shaw, D. D.,	Nathaniel C. Smith,
John B. Humphreys,	Benjamin Martin,
Asa Peck,	Nathaniel Peck,
Lewis T. Fisher,	David A. Waldron,
Allen Brown,	*Allen C. Mathewson,
Earl C. Potter,	Charles C. Smith,
Joseph Bowen,	H. H. Richardson,
Leonard S. Bosworth,	George R. Kinnicutt,
Benjamin F. Drown,	Rev. Francis Wood.

The Centennial Committee organized by the election of Rev. Francis Horton as Chairman, John B. Humphreys, Esq., as Secretary, and Hon.

* Thomas W. Bicknell was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Mathewson's inability to serve.

Lewis B. Smith, as Treasurer. The Committee decided to celebrate the town's Anniversary on the 17th of June, Bunker Hill day, and invited Thomas W. Bicknell to prepare an historical Oration, and Hezekiah Butterworth a Poem for the occasion. Both gentlemen consented to perform the parts assigned them.

The Committee on Invitations sent, "Greeting to the Sons and Daughters of Barrington, their children and children's children, to meet with us to commemorate the One Hundredth Birthday of our town, and extend a cordial invitation to all those connected by ties of consanguinity, friendship, or local attachment, to unite with us in this reunion of hearts and hands."

The features of the celebration were a Procession, an Historical Address, a Poem, Music, a Dinner, and after dinner speaking by distinguished guests and citizens. The dinner consisted of a Rhode Island clambake, fish and clam chowder, and a meat dinner to those preferring it.

Invitations were sent to officials of State, County, and Town, to which flattering answers were received. Hon. Lewis B. Smith was chosen as President of the day, with several Vice-Presidents; David A. Waldron was chosen Chief Marshal; Isaac F. Cady, Esq., Toastmaster, and Hiram D. Maxfield, Caterer. A military company was organized of young townsmen, to do escort duty, under the command of Capt. George Lewis Smith. The great tent, provided for the shelter of the company, was raised on the top of Prince's Hill, between the main road and Prince's Pond, and its capacity was fully tested by the great procession headed by a cavalry escort and a band of music, which marched from Drownville, on the road by the historic meeting-house. The bountiful program was carried out with more than anticipated interest and success, participated in and enjoyed by a great concourse of people, bating the discomforts of a heavy thunder shower, with brilliant electric effects, which came up and passed away during the exercises in the tent. A full account of the celebration may be found in "Historical Sketches of Barrington, 1870," and in the Providence and Boston papers of June 18, 1870.

CENTENNIAL FUND.

The members of the Centennial Committee, wishing to establish a memento of their harmonious relations and successful celebration, created a fund to be bequeathed with its earnings to the town of Barrington for a celebration of its two hundredth anniversary, in 1970. Each member of the committee contributed one dollar, and the whole amount was deposited at compound interest with the Hospital Trust Company, to be invested for the committee, their successors and assigns, by a board of trustees of five persons. The first trustees elected were H. H. Richardson, B. F. Drown, C. E. Smith, N. C. Smith and Asa Peck. On the death of any one of the trustees, the surviving members are required to fill the vacancy. The present trustees are H. H. Richardson, Charles E. Smith, George Lewis Smith, John Jenckes, and Ebenezer Tiffany. The amount of the fund June 1, 1898, is about seventy dollars.

CHAPTER XXXIX

CENSUS RETURNS

POPULATION.

1774, 601.	1820, 634.	1870, 1,111.
1776, 538.	1830, 612.	1875, 1,185.
1782, 534.	1840, 549.	1880, 1,359.
1790, 683.	1850, 795.	1885, 1,394.
1800, 650.	1860, 1,000.	1890, 1,461.
1810, 604.	1865, 1,028.	1895, 1,668.

Area in square miles, 9.3. *Population* to square mile: 1885, 149.9; 1895, 179.4.

Sex. Males, 903; females, 765; total, 1,668.

Families, 375; heads of families, males, 332; females, 43; average number of persons to a family, 4.45.

Dwellings, 397; wood, 386; brick, 11; single dwellings, 311.

Birth. Native born, males, 662; females, 615; total, 1,277; foreign born, males, 241; females, 150; total, 391. Colored population: Males, 18; females, 14; total, 32.

Age Periods.

Under 1 year, 27.	20-29 years, 331.
1- 4 years, 106.	30-39 " 270.
5- 9 " 117.	40-49 " 230.
10-14 " 131.	50-59 " 134.
15-19 " 150.	60-79 " 153.

80 and over, 19.

Conjugal Condition by Sex. Percentage of each class to total population: Single, total, 864; males, 485; females, 379. Married, total, 700; males, 380; females, 320. Widowed, total, 103; males, 38; females, 65; Divorced, total, 1; males, 0; females, 1. Percentages, single, 51.80; married, 41.97; widowed, 6.17; total males, 903; total females, 765; total population, 1,668.

Male Population, Military Ages. Males 18-44 years inclusive, 1885, total, 357; 1895, total, 427; 1885, native born, 208; 1895, native born, 247; 1885, foreign born, 149; 1895, foreign born, 180. Increase from 1885-1895 No. + 70; per cent. +19.61.

The author is indebted to Hon. Henry E. Tiepke, Superintendent of Industrial Statistics, for statistics in advance of his report.

CHAPTER XL

BIOGRAPHIES OF LEADING CITIZENS

SAMUEL BOSWORTH. Son of Joseph, Jr., and Anne (Low) Bosworth; b. May 19, 1744; d. May 4, 1824; cooper by trade; residence at The Ferry; m. Elizabeth Joy; children, Anna, Joseph, Samuel, Pearce, Mary, Elizabeth, Lydia, Pearce; Mr. Bosworth was an active patriot, and was captain of the battery manned by townsmen, in the defence of the town and colony. His descendants have been among the most useful citizens of the town, and are the best evidence of a worthy ancestor.

KENT BROWN. Son of William and Alathea Brown, in the fifth generation from John of Plymouth; b. Dec. 27, 1765; d. Aug. 10, 1822; shoemaker by trade; was a man of large influence in the town; town treasurer from 1814 to 1822; Deacon of the Cong. Church for many years; lived at the Brown house, (see picture on another page); m. (1) Betsy Cole; children, Polly and Nathaniel; m. (2) Eunice Allen; children, Asa, Allen, William, Lyman and Samuel.

JONATHAN ALLEN, b. North Swansea, Nov. 16, 1815; made home in B. in 1858; in 1872 helped to organize the Methodist Church at Drownville, and, with his family, was an earnest supporter of its interests; was Overseer of the Poor for twenty years, and postmaster at Drownville sixteen years; was a blacksmith by trade, but kept a store the last years of his life. Mr. Allen was a warm hearted, public spirited citizen.

GEORGE T. BAKER, son of George and Mary Ann Baker, was born in Providence, June 25, 1842; received his education in Providence public schools; married Harriet Carpenter Wightman, Oct. 8, 1873; children, Osgood Carney, Emma Lester, Russell Wightman, and Louis Forrester; Mr. Baker moved from Providence to Drownville, Dec. 1878, his present residence; former business, grain and flour merchant; present business, real estate; Mr. Baker and his wife are members of the Cong. Church, Barrington; he has been treasurer of the Cong. Society since 1892; was a member of the School Committee; has been a trustee of the Public Library; was a senator to the General Assembly from 1890 to 1894; is a member of the State Board of Education for Bristol County; his record as a soldier is as follows: Sgt. Co. B, 10th Reg. R. I. V.; res., Providence, R. I.; May 26, 1862, enrolled; May 26, 1862, mustered in; Aug. 11, 1862, promoted to Sgt. from Corp.; Sept., 1862, mustered out.

Mr. Baker is one of the most useful, respected, and honored citizens of the town. Mrs. Baker is of good Barrington stock.

NATHANIEL BROWN, son of Kent and Betsey (Cole) Brown; b. Aug. 20, 1796; d. March 3, 1868; shoemaker and farmer; m. Martha T. Kinnicutt, April 12, 1821; children: Mary E., William R., Albert C., William R., Henry C., Helen M., Julia F., Harriet A. Mr. Brown was a member of the school committee, and a delegate to the Convention to form a State Constitution. He was an intelligent and an active man, and helped to promote all good enterprises in the town and church.

JOHN L. DRAPER, b. in Attleboro, Mass., in 1833; common school education; clerk in the firm of Earl P. Mason & Company, drugs, chemicals and dye-stuffs, of which he became a member. The firm was succeeded by that of Snow, Claflin & Co., and finally the business was done under the name of Rice, Draper & Company. Mr. Draper was connected with the business up to his death. Mr. Draper m. daughter of Nathaniel F. Potter, of Nayatt, by whom he had one child, Harriett. He was possessed of a sterling character, and his upright manner and honorable way of doing business won him many admirers. His disposition was sunny and cheerful and his benevolence was marked.

ALFRED DROWN, son of—Jeremiah Scott Drown and Betsey (Kent) Drown, b. August 7, 1797; m. Frances Humphrey, November 8, 1818; children: Almira Scott, Benjamin Franklin, Frances Elizabeth, Julia Ann, Mary Jane, Sarah Maria, Helen Almira, and William Henry. Mr. Drown was a farmer and bought a farm at Drownville, a part of the land of the Allin estate. By his industry and prudence he earned and saved a handsome property, and by his honesty of life, and excellences of character won the highest respect of all who know him. Mrs. Drown was a noble woman, and a devoted wife and mother and their long and useful lives illustrated the methods of temperate and Godly living. Both were members of the Congregational Church; of both it may be said they had "That which should accompany old age, As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends."

HIRAM DROWN, son of Jeremiah S. Drown; b. Dec. 13, 1799; d. Nov. 27, 1866; farmer; m. Emeline Drown; children: Samuel M., Ann Frances, Charles E., Adeline E., William A. Mr. Drown was an honest and upright man and a faithful citizen.

WILMARTH HEATH. Son of Nathaniel and Rebecca (Brown) Heath; b. Aug. 31, 1787; d. Oct. 3, 1862; common school education; farmer; m. Mary Humphrey, Sept. 18, 1814; children, Diana Brown, m. William Carter; Jerusha Wilmarth, m. George S. Thurston; Eliza Ashley. Mr. Heath was a highly respected and useful citizen. Third generation from Rev. Peleg Heath.

REV. SETH CHAPIN. Grad. of B. U., 1808; m. Mary Bicknell, dau. of Joshua and Amy; studied theology at Andover, grad in 1811. Jan. 1, 1812, ordained a Congregational minister; was settled as pastor at Hillsboro, N. H., where his two sons were born, removed to Rowley, Mass., where he occupied the pulpit from 1816 to 1819; pastorate Hanover,

Mass., from 1819 to 1824; acting pastor at Hunter, N. Y., 1825 to 1827 and afterwards at Attleboro, Mass., and preached at West Greenville, Mass., 1833 to 1835. He resided in Providence during the latter part of his life.

JOSEPH PECK BICKNELL. Son of Joshua and Amy; b. April 19, 1801; d. Nov. 18, 1885; farmer; m. Louisa Allen. Children: Henry; George F., and Louisa A. His life was that of a true friend, an upright citizen, and an honest man.

REV. NORMAN PLASS. Came to the pastorate of the Barrington Congregational Church September the 18th, 1896; prepared for college at Hudson Academy, and entered Williams College 1878; grad. of B. A. 1882; studied theology at Yale University and in 1886 received the degree of B. D. from Yale, and M. A. from Williams. Mr. Plass has held pastorates at Lincoln, Neb., at Detroit, Mich., and at Medina and Cincinnati, O. He has also been general missionary of the Congregational Churches of Ohio, with residence at Cleveland. Mr. Plass is a frequent contributor in prose and poetry in the leading religious journals, east and west. He has recently published a book of his poems, entitled "Buds that Bloom on Bonnie Banks."

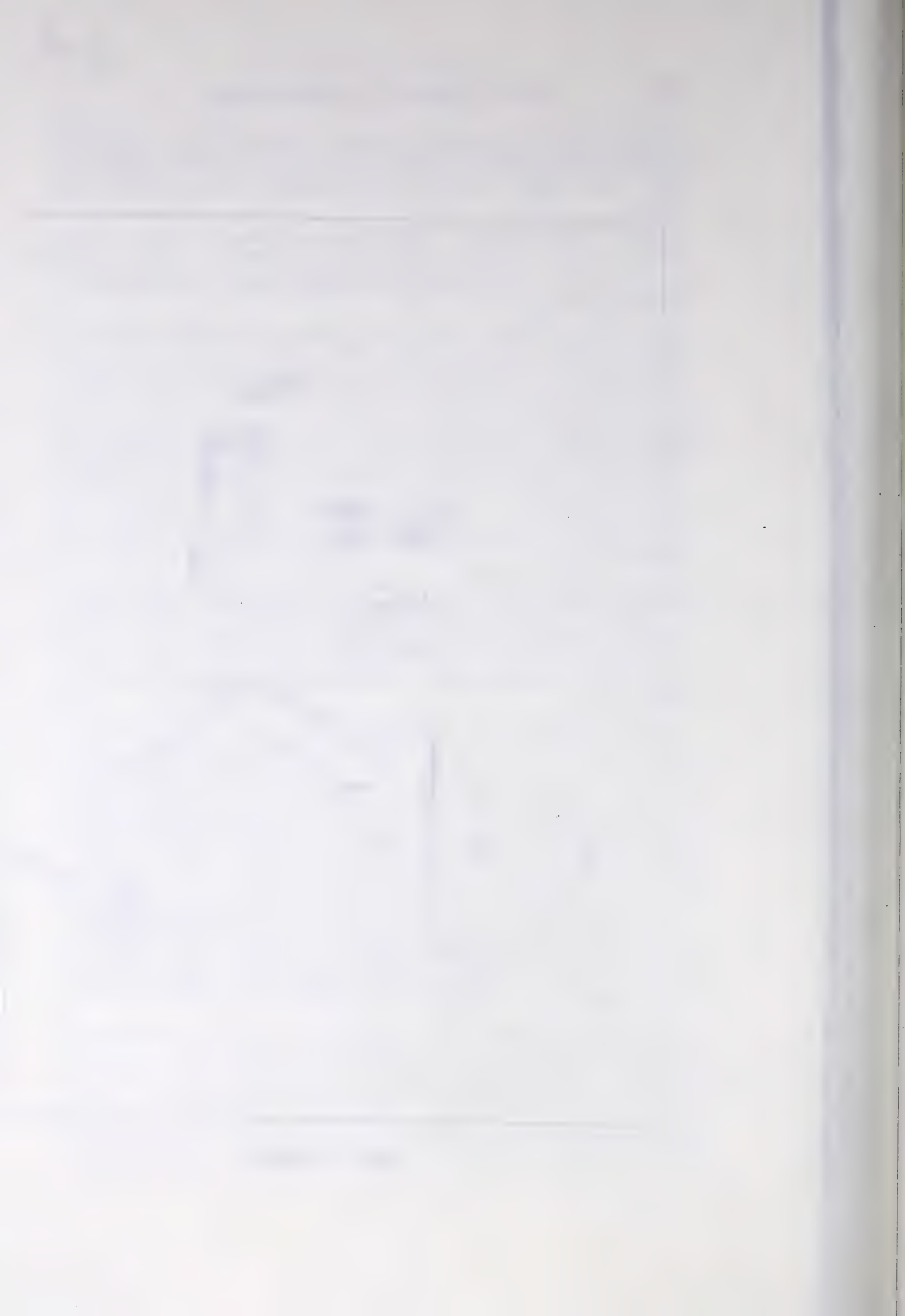
CHARLES JOSEPH MAURAN SMITH. Son of Joseph Smith; was a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Barrington, who greatly endeared himself to a large circle of friends by the kindness of his nature and the cheerfulness which was so marked a feature of his character; he was a consistent member of the Warren Methodist Episcopal Church for over 40 years.

RUFUS BABCOCK, D. D. Born in Colebrook, Ct., Sept. 18, 1878; grad. at B. U., 1821; was a tutor in Columbian University, Washington, D. C.; in 1823 was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; m. Olive Bicknell Smith, 1824. Children: Eveline, Emily, and Harriet. Emily m. Horatio Gates Jones, of Philadelphia; Harriet m. James H. Weeks of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; was pastor of the First Baptist Church in Salem, Mass., from 1826 to 1833, resigning the latter year to accept the presidency of Waterville College, (now Colby University), Maine, which he retained nearly four years. Subsequently he had pastorates in Philadelphia, New Bedford, and a second time in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. After he retired from active duties in the ministry, he devoted much of his time to benevolent and literary work. Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1834, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

ADAM ALLIN (colored), was a descendant of one of the slave families of the Allins, probably the son of Pero Allin. His early life was spent at sea, where his feet were frozen and his legs amputated below the knees. He married "Becky," and lived in a small house on the west side of Annawomscutt Brook. He earned a living by the sale of tautog and scup caught in the Bay, and by the cultivation of his garden. Adam kept his boats in Bullock's Cove, and walked to and from the Cove, every day,



GEO. T. BAKER.



trundling a small wagon with his fishing tackle, bait, lunch, etc. He knew where to find the big tautog on the ledge at Nayatt, and it was a lonesome day to the old fisherman when he did not haul a six to ten pound fish. Adam and "Becky" were the last of the Allin family in Barrington. They lived honest, industrious lives, were useful and respected in the neighborhood, and sleep in the Allin Burial Ground. This simple story is told to perpetuate the memories of these true friends of my boyhood.

"Ritty," or Henrietta Allin, was Adam's sister and lived in a little cottage on the east bank of Bullock's Cove. She was a useful washer-woman and died suddenly, alone in her humble home. She also sleeps near the families of her ancestors and their owners, and in the resurrection whose souls will be the whitest?

JOHN B. ALLEN, son of John, of Swansea, and a descendant of the first John, of Swansea; b. Nov. 24, 1830; occupation, merchantman, Providence; m. Ann Eliza S. Humphrey, Oct. 18, 1855; children: Annie Martin, Albert Humphrey, John Emerson; was a member of City Council from First Ward prior to 1898; was Councilman-elect at date of death, Dec., 1897. Mr. Allen was an active and successful business man, and bore an honorable part of the duties of public life.

GEORGE F. BICKNELL. Son of Joseph P. and Louisa (Allen) Bicknell; b. May 4, 1830; m. Angenette Wilmarth, Dec. 31, 1854; child: Emily; business, gold-plater, and insurance; was in Civil War. See record, with the following facts to be added: Served in defences of Baltimore in 1863, during battle of Gettysburg; recruiting officer for 3d R. I. Cavalry; served in camp at Canonicut Island, and at New Orleans; was in Red River campaign in command of a detachment which advanced Gen. Franklin's lines to the extreme point on the Texas road; guerilla hunting at Bayou La Fourche to end of war; was on court-martial duty at New Orleans, and Provost Marshal in Louisiana until his resignation from the army, June 29, 1865.

ZECHARIAH BICKNELL. Son of John and Mary (Porter) Bicknell; born at Weymouth, Mass., Feb. 7, 1668; m. Hannah Smith, of Swansea, Nov. 24, 1692; moved to Swansea about 1705, and bought the lands on the west bank of Barrington River, north of Prince's Hill. Mr. Bicknell's house stood on land north of the present parsonage, fronting on the river; was influential in the establishment of the Congregational Church and in the separation of Barrington from Swansea; town meetings were often held at his house, and the records show him to have been a valuable citizen. His children were Joshua, Hannah, James, Mary, Peter.

CHARLES F. ANTHONY. A descendant of the distinguished Anthony family of western R. I.; cousin of Hon. Henry B. Anthony, and son of Charles Anthony; was born at Richmond, R. I., 1841; moved to Providence in 1851; attended Grammar School, and two years at the High

School; has been in the employ of the Pomroy and Hopkins Coal Co. since leaving school; has resided in Barrington, at Drownville, since 1877; married Harriet A. Davis of Providence, 1864; children, Walter F., Edward and George; was elected to the Town Council of the town, 1896, '97, and '98, of which body he was elected to the presidency, April, 1898.

ORRIN S. ANTHONY. B. in Providence, Nov. 1, 1852; son of Charles and Hannah A. (Tillinghast) Anthony; educated in Public Schools, and at Mowry and Goff's Private School, Providence; entered business at the Providence Custom House, 1868; 1870-1875 was with the Providence and New York Steamship Co., as Receiving Clerk, and as Freight Clerk on one of the passenger propellers, and was one of the fortunate survivors of the Steamer *Metis*, lost off Watch Hill, August 30, 1872; was Passenger Agent of the New England Railroad Co., at Providence, 1878-1879; 1880 engaged with the American Screw Co, Providence, where he is its Purchasing Agent; removed to Drownville, 1886; was member of Barrington Town Council during years 1890-1891; took an active interest in the Rural Improvement Association, and was its Secretary, Treasurer, and President, 1895-6.

LEONARD S. BOSWORTH. Mr. Bosworth was one of the best representatives of the New England type of character that Barrington has produced. He was a thorough going American, both parents being of the old Plymouth stock. His father was Pearce Bosworth, and his mother was Celinda Martin. He was born June 20, 1821, and died March 15, 1888, at the age of 67 years. His public education was limited to the common schools of the early day, but his active mind gained strength and discipline throughout his busy and useful life. He established himself in business as a lumber and coal merchant, and his success was secured by strictly honest dealing, genial manners, and a Christian character. He was a member of the Cong. Church, and interested in all its home and missionary work. In town affairs he was always true to principles and convictions, and was honored by election to the School Committee and the Town Council. He also collected the town taxes several years.

Mr. Bosworth married Laura Dunn, Aug. 10, 1848; children, Caroline S., and Leonard P. Bosworth. Mr. Bosworth left a well established and growing business at the Ferry, at Barrington Centre Depot, to be promoted by his son who has worthily succeeded him.

OTIS G. HARRIS. Son of Edwin H. Harris; b. Aug. 21, 1828; high school education in Providence; m. Louisa Allen Bicknell, Nov. 21, 1855; children, Charles F., Annie Louise, Mary Dexter, Caroline Allen; he was a vestryman of St. John's Church a member of the School Committee, and a good citizen. He died Jan. 6, 1895.

JABEZ HEATH. Son of Maj. Peleg Heath and grandson of Rev. Peleg Heath; was born in Barrington March 14, 1781. Was a farmer by occupation. Married Mrs. Elizabeth Champlin, to whom two children were born, Elizabeth and Thomas. Mr. Heath was a man of strong individ-

uality, clear convictions, and unflinching courage. He had the Puritan qualities of character and might easily have been taken for one, in his simplicity of dress and manners and his uncompromising devotion to conscience. He studied the Bible as a daily textbook and his austere habits of thought and life seem to have been copied from the old prophets. He read the Bible through forty times in course, as well as the general reading of it. He joined the Congregational Church in Barrington with six others in 1813, and was never absent, from choice, from church services and prayer meetings, until deafness and other infirmities prevented in his old age. When sleepy in the church services, he would stand erect as an arrow in his pew until the drowsiness had passed off, when he would resume his seat. He died in June, 1870, at the good age of 90 years. He was a man whose public and private character were above fear and reproach.

MRS. AMY HORN. Dau. of Gen. Thomas and Amy (Bicknell) Allin; b. in Barrington Nov. 7, 1773; m. Capt. John Horn Feb. 20, 1796. He died Dec. 18, 1796. One child, John, born 1796, died Dec. 26, 1800. Mrs. Horn died Jan 25, 1816. Mrs. Horn had an accomplished education for a woman of that day and was preceptress of Bristol Academy after her husband's death. Her pastor, Rev. Samuel Watson, wrote the following obituary:

"On the 27th ult., died at Barrington, Mrs. Amy Horn aged 42 years, widow of the late Capt. John Horn, and one of the daughters of the late General Thomas Allin. Without panegyric, Mrs. Horn claims a tribute grateful to her memory. She was sincere in her attachments, faithful in her principles and undisguised in her affections. She early professed the Christian Faith and verity, pursued the paths of righteousness and peace, and by a life devoted to God and to the honour of her sacred engagements, evidenced the reality of the religion she professed. She met her last enemy, death, with a becoming fortitude, under the strongest assurance that her 'Redeemer liveth.'"

"At the moment of her departure, with a pious resignation, she called on her surrounding friends to join with her in singing a parting hymn which was religiously performed."

" Her soul has bid adieu, life's scene is o'er;
But hark! what music on the happy shore."

The picture of Mrs. Horn is from a portrait from life, painted soon after her marriage, at the probable age of 24 years, and represents her in the usual bride's cap and dress of that early day.

DAVID HOWELL. A distinguished scholar, lawyer, and judge; was a resident of Barrington for several years from 1799. He purchased the estate of the heirs of Matthew Allin, since known as the Drown estate at Drownville, and lived in the old house, built by William Allin before 1670. Judge Howell set out many elm and cherry trees, built a very heavy wall along the road, east of his house, and otherwise improved the property.

JOHN B. HUMPHREYS. Son of Emerson and Huldah; born Feb. 9, 1824; received, as he says, "the commonest of common school education"; spent seven years in California from 1849 to 1856; m. (1) Mary A. Reed of Pawtucket, 1848; one child, Mary E., born May, 1853; she m. Prof. Skidmore of Philadelphia, 1878, and d. 1879. Mr. H. m. (2) Ellen F. Richmond, 1873; no children. Since 1871 Mr. H. has been engaged as harness manufacturer at Providence, his present residence; was a member of Barrington Town Council from 1864 to 1872, and its president five years; was senator for B. in 1871; was an efficient moderator of town meetings several years, a member of the Centennial Committee in 1870, and in all points an honorable and useful citizen.

WILLIAM ALLIN. Son of Gen. Thomas and Amy Allen, was born 1768; graduated from B. U. in 1790, in a class of twenty-two members, of which Moses Brown and Asa Messer were members. After graduation, Mr. Allin went to Alexandria, Virginia, and, on recommendation of President Manning, "for his sobriety and good abilities in the line of business," obtained a private school at Falls Church, Fairfax Co., Va., which he taught till November, 1791, when he engaged in surveying for the winter. In a letter to his father he writes for "Webster's Spelling Books, and English Grammars," three of each, and, if the season has been fruitful, "1 or 2 barrels of your best late made cyder and a barrel of apples." Mr. Allin returned to Barrington, studied law, and was admitted to the Rhode Island Bar as counsellor at law. He practised law and attended to business affairs of the farm, taking an influential and honorable position in town affairs. On the death of his father, in the year 1800, he succeeded him as associate manager with Joshua Bicknell of the Barrington Meeting House Lottery, to which he gave much time and energy. He was chairman of the committee for carrying the free school act into operation in the year 1800. He was elected as a Representative to the General Assembly for the years 1805,-6,-7,-8,-9,-10, 16,-17,-19,-20,-21. He was also town clerk of the town during the years 1816,-17,-18,-19,-20,-21,-22,-23,-24,-25,-26, 29. Mr. Allin was also a justice of the peace and held other minor town offices. He was a capable and faithful public officer, and sought in all his relations to serve his townsmen and state honestly and efficiently. He was a good surveyor, and many of the lines of farms and highways in the town were located by him. He died Jan. 4, 1827, in the 59th year of his age, and was buried at Drownville, in the Allin yard.

MATTHEW ALLIN. Son of Matthew and Ruth Allin, and brother of Gen. Thomas Allin, was born in Barrington, in 1745, and, like his brother, Thomas, was an active and energetic man, interested in public affairs; was a member of the Barrington Militia Company, with so good a military training that, at the opening of the Revolution, he was chosen Captain Lieutenant (the rank of Captain) in Gen. Nathaniel Greene's brigade, Col. Church's regiment of the Army of Observation. He marched to Boston, and was in camp and service at Roxbury and Cam-

bridge until the evacuation of Boston. His letters breathe the spirit and devotion of the most heroic men of 1776. Captain Allin continued in the militia service for a considerable part of the war, but was occupied principally with personal and public business. He represented the town in the General Assembly in the year 1788. Captain Allin died May 10, 1794, in the 50th year of his age. His widow, Bathsheba, died Sept. 19, 1789. Both are buried in the Allin yard.

WILLIAM EDGAR COLLEY. Son of Thomas and Mary E. Colley; b. Providence, Aug. 16, 1839; on father's side from Thomas, of the War of 1812; and Thomas, of the Revolution; on mother's side from Gov. John Cranston; educated in public schools and at Mr. Cady's; engaged in Y. M. C. A. work at age of nineteen; attended training school at Harrisburg, Penn.; Gen. Sec. of Y. M. C. A. at Worcester; and at Salem, Mass., 1880; while there, m. Ruth W. Smith, dau. of W. H. and Martha Smith of Barrington; in 1883, was made Secy. of Y. M. C. A. of Bridgeport, Conn.; while there, raised \$200,000 for a building for the society; was made State Y. M. C. A. Secy. for Conn., and over \$500,000 was added to the Y. M. C. A. property of the State Associations while he held office, showing his ability and fitness for that work. He has spoken in the interests of young men in all the large cities of the country. Mr. Colley resigned Y. M. C. A. work to engage in banking business at Bridgeport, and later came to Providence, where he is doing a successful business. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, of the I. O. O. F., and the A. O. U. W.; is connected with several business associations, and is an able agent of financial corporations. Children, Richard Sayford, Robert House, and Dwight Townsend. Address, Providence, R. I.

JOSIAH KINNICUTT. Son of Daniel and Hannah (Kent) Kinnicutt, was born in Barrington, April 2, 1765; occupation, farmer and tavern keeper; married Rebecca Townsend, dau. of Solomon and Martha (Bourne) Townsend, by Rev. Solomon Townsend, Nov. 8, 1787; Daniel Kinnicutt, Josiah's father, built and lived in a house at Happy Hollow, north and east of the present Town Hall. Josiah Kinnicutt bought the house and land near the Barrington River, about one-fourth of a mile north of the Cong. meeting-house, and made it a house for public entertainment. After the Revolution, the sign on the tavern post bore the picture of an American eagle with outstretched wings. The first post-office in Barrington was opened in this house, with Mr. Kinnicutt as postmaster, who held that office until his death, March 25, 1838. Mr. Kinnicutt brought the first anthracite coal into the town from Providence. It was called "stone coal," and was placed on top of a wood fire to burn. The chunk was so large, however, that it would not ignite, and the neighbors decided that hickory wood was good enough for them, and that they would not adopt "stone coal" for their fuel. This was in 1827. In 1825 Mr. Kinnicutt was chosen by the town to have charge of the hearse and house, a duty that was performed by him and his son George, as long as the town owned such a car-

riage. He was chosen to represent the town in the General Assembly for the years 1834, '35, and '36.

NELSON A. MILES. Soldier; b. Westminster, Mass., August 8, 1839; academic education; mercantile pursuits in Boston; enlisted for the war, Sept. 9, 1861, as lieutenant in the 22d Mass. infantry; was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the 61st New York Vols., May 31, 1862; made Colonel Sept. 30; was made Brevet Brigadier-General for gallantry at Chancellorsville; was advanced to full rank May 12, 1864; was made Major-Gen. Oct. 11, 1865; General Miles fought in all the battles of the army of the Potomac, save one, until the surrender of Lee. From 1869 to 1887 he was engaged in the West against hostile Indian tribes, with remarkable success. He now holds the highest rank as Major-General of the U. S. Army, and is in command of the land forces in the war with Spain. Gen. Miles is a direct descendant of Rev. John Myles, the founder of the Baptist Church of Swansea, in Barrington.

HUGH COLE. Born about 1627; son of James and Mary Cole, Plymouth; was registered at Plymouth in 1643 among "the males that are able to beare Armes from XVI Yeares old to 60 Yeares;" was admitted a freeman of the town of Plymouth in 1657, and of Swansea in 1670; married (1) Mary Foxwell of Scituate, Jan. 8, 1654.

Children:

James Cole, b. Nov. 3, 1655,	Hugh, Jr., b. March 8, 1658,
John, b. May 15, 1660,	Martha, b. April 16, 1662,
Anna, b. Oct. 14, 1664,	Ruth, b. Jan. 8, 1666,
Joseph, b. May 15, 1668,	Ebenezer, b. 1671,
Mary,	Benjamin, b. 1678.

Married (2) widow, Elizabeth Cooke, Jan. 1, 1693; m. (3) widow Morton, 1698; held offices as selectman, deputy, jurymen for several years; was an accomplished land surveyor and a ship builder, and a large land owner.

In 1669 Philip sold to Hugh Cole and others, 500 acres of land in Swansea. This tract was on the west side of Cole's River, which took its name from Mr. Hugh Cole, who resided thereon previous to 1675. At the breaking out of the Indian war, two sons of Hugh Cole were made prisoners by the Indians and taken to Philip at Mount Hope. Philip, from his friendship for their father, sent them back with a message to Mr. Cole that he did not wish to injure him, but, as his younger warriors might disobey his orders, advised him to repair to Rhode Island for safety. Mr. Cole immediately made ready and started with all his family in a boat, when he beheld his house in flames. After the war, 1677, Mr. Cole returned and located on the east side of Touisset Neck, on Kicke-muit River in Warren. The farm he owned and the well he dug in 1677 are yet in possession of his lineal descendants. Mr. Cole was a member of John Myles's Church and was an influential man in town and church. He died Jan. 26, 1699, leaving a large descent to perpetuate the name and

good qualities of their distinguished ancestor. Miss Asenath W. Cole, a descendant, lives on the ancestral land, and is loyal to the Cole history. I am indebted to her for other valuable historic material, which may be used later.

HORATIO GATES JONES. Son of Rev. Horatio Gates Jones and Deborah (Levering) Jones, was born Jan. 9, 1822; graduated from Univ. of Pennsylvania in 1841; was a lawyer by profession; married Caroline V. Babcock, May 27, 1852; no children; was deacon of a Baptist Church in Philadelphia; trustee of Crozer Theolog. Seminary; manager of Baptist Publication Society; was chosen senator to State Senate (Penn.) in 1874, and re-elected in 1876 and 1878; he died March 14, 1893, in the room in which he was born, in the house in which he had lived all his life at Roxborough, Philadelphia, Penn. Mr. Jones was a man of rare natural gifts, which received excellent training and were consecrated to the noblest uses. In his profession, in social and church life, in politics, in business, and in official relations he was an active, benevolent, manly, Christian citizen. As Mr. Jones spent a considerable time of each year in Barrington, was deeply interested in all the interests of the people, and as he married a lady of Barrington descent, this brief biographical note is appropriately inserted.

SYLVESTER ALLEN. Son of Samuel and Ruth Allen; b. Sept. 16, 1778; m. Nancy Luther Feb. 15, 1807. Lived at the Allen homestead until 1830, when he moved to Providence, where he died Nov. 15, 1832, at the age of 54. Children: Martha Watson, b. 1809; Samuel, b. 1811; Joseph L., b. 1813; Cyrus; Ezra Stiles, b. 1819; Nancy.

SAMUEL ALLEN. While Gen. Thomas Allin was the most distinguished military character that Barrington produced in the Revolutionary period, Samuel Allen was the most prominent and useful to town and state in civil life. He was born in Barrington in 1739 and lived in the house near Barrington River, now occupied by Mr. Benson Bean. He belonged to one of the most influential families of the town, and early took an active interest in public affairs. In March, 1774, Mr. Allen was appointed on the Committee of Correspondence, and was in constant responsible service for his town and country during the war. In 1778 he was elected as a deputy from Barrington to the General Assembly, continuing in office until 1790. He was also elected as one of the five justices of the Court of Common Pleas for Bristol County, serving in that office 1778-1782, and as chief justice of the County Court of Common Pleas in 1790-1792. In 1790 Mr. Allen and Gen. Thomas Allin were members of the Convention which adopted the Federal Constitution. The two votes of Samuel and Thomas Allin made the majority of two by which this state became one of the United States. The vote stood 34 in favor to 32 against. Had either voted "no" the Constitution would not have been adopted. Mr. Allen continued to serve the town as one of its most useful citizens and was the town clerk from 1794 to 1808. His tombstone at Prince's Hill bears the record that Mr. Allen "passed a life of

useful labors both in public and private vocations." He died Oct. 22, 1808, in the 70th year of his age. His widow, Ruth (Viall) Allen, died Nov. 7, 1811, aged 74 years. Children: Asa Allen, b. 1760, d. 1803; Joseph Viall Allen, b. 1762, lost at sea in a hurricane Oct. 8, 1780; Rachel Allen, b. 1765, d. 1847; Samuel Allen, b. 1768, d. 1827; Sylvester Allen, b. 1770, d. 1776; James Allen, b. 1772, d. 1774; Eunice Allen, b. 1775; Sylvester Allen, b. 1778, d. 1832; James Allen, Jr., b. 1780, d. 1789.

BROWN, JOHN. The ancestors of the Brown families lived in the south and west of England, and emigrated to Boston and Plymouth between the years 1620 and 1692. Peter Brown, the first comer, was of Puritan stock, and came in the Mayflower, in 1620. He was young and unmarried at the time of his arrival, but before 1633, the date of his death, had married two wives, and two children had been born of each. Peter settled in Duxbury.

John Brown became acquainted with the Pilgrims at Leyden, prior to 1620. The year of his arrival in America is unknown, probably about 1630, as we find him elected a freeman in 1634, and in 1636 an assistant, an office which he held by annual election for seventeen years. He was at this time between forty and fifty years of age, as we find his son, James Brown, admitted as a freeman in 1636. Mr. Brown was a man of large intelligence, great energy of character, and deep and earnest piety.

He was a grand pioneer in the settlement of the towns on the west of old Plymouth. In 1636 he was a resident of Duxbury. We find his name among the purchasers of the tract of land called Cohannett, or Taunton, in 1637, and he with Miles Standish erected bounds around the purchase in 1640. Thither he had probably removed with his family before 1643, for among the fifty-four males subject to military duty in that year, his name stands first, followed by those of his two sons, John, Jr., and James.

During the same year he was one of the company to purchase Rehoboth, and his interest in that township was the largest of any, amounting to £600.

Prior to June 9, 1645, he had removed to Rehoboth, for we find his name first, with six others, who were chosen to order the prudential affairs of that town for six months. His son James removed from Taunton with him, and his son John followed in 1647. In December, 1645, Mr. Brown, Sr., became sole proprietor of the section known by the Indians as Wannamoisett, and Wannamoisett Neck, (now Bullock's Point and Riverside), which originally included a portion of the present towns of Rehoboth and Swansea, with a large portion of Barrington, and the south part of Seekonk and East Providence. His name appears on all of the important committees of the town. Now he was chosen to carry on a suit at the Court,—afterwards "to make diligent search to find out the most convenient way between Rehoboth and Dedham,"—then he, with Mr. Peter Hunt, were ordered to go to Plymouth, "to make agreement about the Indian complaints," and various other records of public duties, which



WILLIAM EDGAR COLLEY.



indicate his prominence and ability as a citizen of the town and of the colony.

His liberal sentiments on religious affairs were positive, and as a colonial magistrate, he expressed his scruples as to the propriety of coercing the people to support the minister, and offered to pay all delinquencies from his own estates.

In 1643 the colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Haven united in a confederacy, styled the United Colonies of New England, for their common defence and welfare. Each colony sent two commissioners to the meetings of this body. Mr. John Brown represented Plymouth colony for twelve years, and was associated in these deliberations with such men as John Winthrop, Gov. Haynes, Mr. Eaton, Mr. Bradstreet, and Gov. Winslow. In this body he exercised a large influence, and served the colony wisely and faithfully.

Mr. Brown died at Wampanoag, April 10th, 1662. An obituary notice is given of him by Morton, in his *New England Memorial*, pp. 295, 296, 297:

His burial place is probably in what is now known as the "Viall Burial Ground," on the Little Neck, in Wampanoag, at the head of Bullock's Cove. My reasons for this belief are these: The locality is within the limits of Wampanoag, which he purchased of the Indians, and also within the bounds of Ancient Swansea, which included a large portion of that purchase. It was upon his own estate, where family burial grounds were often located.

His widow, Dorothy Brown, was buried there; she died at Swansea, January 27, 1674, aged ninety years.

His daughter Mary and her husband, Capt. Thomas Willett, with other descendants, were buried in this ground, and the locality was formerly known as the "Brown Burial Ground."

Mr. Brown left three children — Mary, who married Capt. Thomas Willett, John, Jr., who settled with his father in Rehoboth, and James Brown, who was one of the most influential men in the founding of Swansea, as well as one of the leading members of Mr. Myles's church.

THOMAS WILLIAMS BICKNELL. Son of Allin and Harriet Byron (Kinnicutt) Bicknell; b. Sept. 6, 1834; named for Rev. Thomas Williams; Barrington schools till 1850; grad. Thetford Academy, Thetford, Vt., July, 1853; Amherst College, Freshman year 1853-4; grad. B. U. 1860, degree A. M.

Teacher. Seekonk, 1852-3; Rehoboth, 1853, 1855, and 1856-7; principal public schools Elgin, Ill., 1855-6; principal Bristol High School, 1860-Feb., 1864, and May, 1867 to May, 1869; principal Arnold St. Grammar School, Prov. R. I., from February, 1864, to May, 1867; Commissioner of Public Schools for Rhode Island June, 1869, to Jan., 1875; editor and publisher, Boston, from Jan. 1875, to 1893.

Editor. R. I. Schoolmaster, 1865 to 1875; founder and editor of *The Journal of Education*, New England and National; of the *Primary*

Teacher, of Good Times, and the magazine, Education; editor and owner of The Dorchester Beacon, 1875-1893.

Presidencies. R. I. Institute of Instruction, 1866-68; New England Pub. Co., 1875 to 1886; American Institute of Instruction, 1878-79; organizer of National Council of Education in 1880, and its president 1880, 81, 82, 83; National Educational Association, 1884; Interstate Commission on Federal Aid to Education; R. I. Cong. S. S. Ass'n, 1872-75; Boston Sunday School Supts. Ass'n., 1880-82; Mass. Cong. S. S. Ass'n, 1882-86; International S. S. Conventiop, 1884; Bicknell Family Association, and various other bodies.

Representative. Elected from Barrington to the General Assembly of R. I., 1859-60; elected from the 24th Suffolk District, Boston, to the General Court of Massachusetts, Nov., 1888, and Nov., 1889, serving two years.

Published Works. Life of William Lord Noyes, 1863; six annual reports as Commissioner of Public Schools, 1869-1875; editorial and other matter in R. I. Schoolmaster, Bristol Phenix, The Journal of Education, Primary Teacher, The Magazine Education, The Dorchester Beacon; educational addresses on School Supervision, Federal Aid to Education, Civil Service Reform in Education, School Journalism, National System of Education, etc., etc.; historical addresses on John Myles and Religious Toleration, dedication of Town Hall at Rehoboth, also of Barrington, Historical Notes of Barrington, 1870; addresses at Bicknell Association, at Rehoboth, 250th anniversary celebration, 1894, etc., etc.; The History of Barrington, 1898.

Travels. The United States, Alaska, Asia Minor, Austria, Bulgaria, Canadas, England, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Switzerland, Turkey.

Titles. A. M., from Brown University, 1860; A. M. honorary, Amherst, Mass., 1878; LL. D., Drury College, Mo.

ALLIN BICKNELL. Oldest son of Joshua and Amy Bicknell; born in Barrington April 3, 1787; farmer; joined the Congregational Church in Barrington, with about 70 others, 1820, and maintained a consistent Christian character for more than fifty years; succeeded his honored father, Judge Bicknell, as a deacon of the Congregational Church; was Captain of the Barrington Infantry and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Bristol County Reg.; was a member of the town council for several years; was a representative of the town in the General Assembly for the years 1842, 46, 49, and a senator from 1850 to 1854; m. (1) Harriet Byron Kinnicutt, daughter of Josiah and Rebecca Kinnicutt; m. (2) Elizabeth W. Allen, daughter of Gen. Thomas and Amy Allen; was industrious, generous, died Aug. 22, 1870, aged 83 years, 4 months, and 7 days. Children: Joshua, George Augustus, Daniel Kinnicutt, and Thomas Williams. His biographer, Dr. Babcock, thus speaks of him:

"For several years he was chosen to represent the people in both branches of Legislature, and performed these duties in a manner highly

acceptable and useful. But public life was by no means his choice. His honest integrity, and his quiet, unobtrusive, healthy tone of life rendered him the admiration and delight of the private circle where, without ostentatious parade or pretentiousness of any kind, he won the full confidence and esteem of those most intimate with him. His prudent and temperate care in the exercise of godly virtues, bore him on the even tenor of his way, and carried him beyond the bounds of fourscore years."

PAUL MUMFORD. Was the most distinguished citizen of Barrington, not of native stock. He came from Newport with his family and purchased the Hooker Low estate, in 1774, at B. Centre. His services in town and state are given in the chapter on the Revolution. He held the offices of town deputy, Colonial Commissioner, Justice and Chief Justice of the Sup. Court, Governor's Assistant, a delegate to the Colonial Congress, and lieutenant governor from 1803 to 1805.

Two members of the Mumford family were buried at Prince's Hill, a son, William, b. Feb. 3, 1770, and d. Nov. 24, 1776, and Mrs. Mary Mumford, his wife, b. Aug. 12, 1737; d. June 22, 1779. She was the daughter of Rev. John and Ann Mayclean, and was a woman of fine social qualities and great executive ability, conducting the affairs of the farm and dairy as well as her large household during her husband's absence. Judge Mumford sold his property in Barrington and returned to Newport about 1800.

IRVING M. SMITH. Son of Nathaniel C. and Sally (Bowen) Smith; b. July 15, 1852; drug business; m. Caroline W. Ketchum; children, Kenneth Valentine, Nathalie Church; d. Dec. 1, 1895.

Mr. Smith was one of the most active, useful, and unselfish men Barrington has produced, and his early death may be traced to excessive labors in local affairs, added to the cares of family and business. He was a natural leader and reformer and engaged in new projects with unbounded zeal and faith in their success. He counted difficulties and opposition as naught compared with the gains of successful plans. The town of Barrington was his idol, and he worshipped its history and traditions, and worked without stint for its advancement. He led in the organization of the Barrington Rural Improvement Association, and was its leading spirit until his death. Through this association he led the way in securing the recognition of Arbor Day as a state holiday. The Rhode Island Business Men's Association owes its life to him and he was chosen its first president in recognition of his labors. The same is true of the R. I. Rural Improvement Association. His example was contagious and inspired all to larger efforts, and there is scarcely a feature of the physical features of the town that has not in these busy years of his life felt some benefit therefrom. The present History of Barrington was undertaken at his urgent suggestion, endorsed by the town Improvement Association. His life work may be said to have been suggestive, administrative, and inspirational. His ambitions lay along the line of public service, and his name and reputation are secure.

JOSHUA BICKNELL, (Zachary,¹ John,² Zechariah,³ Joshua,⁴ Joshua,⁵) son of Joshua and Jerusha (Heath) Bicknell, was born at the house known as The Kinnicutt Tavern, in Barrington, Jan. 14, 1759. Amy Brown, his wife, was born at "The Ferry House," Aug. 1, 1762. Married April 18, 1782.

He entered public life when but a youth; was a soldier in the Revolution. During a long life served the town, county, and State in various official positions. He was a senator or a representative in the General Assembly of Rhode Island from 1787 to 1799; 1802 to 1805; 1807, '08; 1823 to 1826. He served as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island from 1794 to 1837. The purity of his life, the integrity of his motives, and the justice of his opinions and decisions gave him the merited soubriquet of "Old Aristides." He was plain in his domestic habits, and, when unoccupied with public affairs, devoted himself to his farm, and especially to fruit culture, in which he took great pleasure. He united with the Congregational Church in Barrington, Nov. 5, 1805, and held the office of deacon for many years. He was also Treasurer of the United Congregational Society from its formation in 1797, until his death in 1837, a period of forty years.

His biographer says of him: "But very few men have been better known throughout the State, and perhaps none survived him who possess more historical and statistical knowledge of the State, from the commencement of the Revolution to the present time. Of no man may it be more justly said, he has lived devoted to the best interests of Rhode Island. No man more ardently loved his country."

JAMES BROWN. Son of John, Sen., and Dorothy; admitted freeman at Plymouth, 1636, at Taunton, 1643, and at Rehoboth, 1658; m. Lydia Howland, daughter of John Howland, of the Mayflower; was liberal in civil and religious matters, and an ardent friend of Rev. John Myles; was fined £5, with Mr. Myles, for setting up a Baptist meeting in Rehoboth, in 1667; was one of the seven constituent members of the Myles Church; opposed the union of church and state, as did his father, John, and believed in individual freedom as to church support and religious belief; was Assistant to the Governor, 1665, 1666, and from 1673 to 1683, when he refused to serve longer; was a deputy from Swansea, 1666, 1669, 1671, 1672; was allowed £20 for cattle killed in the Narragansett country in Philip's War; went twice, on June 14 and 15, 1675, to Philip to persuade him to be quiet, but at both times found his men in arms, and "Philip very high, and not perswadable to peace;" his son, James, was admitted a freeman in 1681; he probably lived at Wannamoisett, on his father's large estate, and is buried at Little Neck.

CHAFFEE, THOMAS. Son of Nathaniel and Experience Chaffee; his father was freeman in Plymouth in 1658, and in Rehoboth in 1681; Thomas was born in Swansea; from Nathaniel has sprung a large descent of families, bearing the name and the honorable character of the ancestor, who was an influential citizen, and a large land holder in this section; Thomas

was one of the Sowams proprietors, and owned lands in Barrington. The family lived in the Peck neighborhood, near Barrington River, and burials were made near the river.

DESIRE KENT. One of the oldest monuments in the Tyler's Point Cemetery stands in memory of Desire Kent, wife of Samuel Kent, of Barrington. The inscription says she "was the first English woman's grand-daughter on New England." This statement has been interpreted to mean that Mrs. Kent was the grand daughter of Mary Chilton, to whom tradition gives the honor of being the first woman of the Mayflower band to land on Plymouth Rock. The genealogical history of Mary Chilton and her descendants disproves this theory, however pleasing it may be to Mrs. Kent's descendants, of whom the writer is one.

A more probable theory is that Desire Kent's maiden name was Desire Cushman, daughter of Thomas Cushman and Ruth Howland, and grand-daughter of John Howland and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, both of whom came in the Mayflower. If this theory is true, the lithographic statement may mean that Desire was the grand-daughter of one of the Mayflower Company, in the first immigration "on New England." There is a probable error on the tombstone as to her age. The stone says, "Aged about 94 years." A MSS. book of Genealogical notes, made by Dr. Turner, an able and accurate historian and genealogist, has the following record: "Kent, Desire, died Feby. 8, 1763, aged 89, on Tuesday. Would have been 90 next day." This date makes Desire's birth to occur in 1673.

SAMUEL BOSWORTH. M. Elizabeth Joy of Joseph and Mary Joy¹, (Pearce²) (Low³), about 1767 or 8; children, Anna, 1769; Joseph, 1771;

Samuel Bosworth

Samuel, 1773; Mary, 1779; Elizabeth, 1782. For his military record see chapter on the Revolution.

JOHN ROGERS, "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church" is the pith of an old truth and familiar to all, but the people of Barrington may not be acquainted with the fact that possibly the blood of the martyrs lies buried in the sacred soil of Prince's Hill. In the old part of "God's Acre," south of the ravine, is an old tombstone, bearing the name of John Rogers. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Rogers, came in the Mayflower, in 1620, and died at Plymouth the first winter of the arrival. This Thomas is said to be a lineal descendant of the celebrated martyr, John Rogers, of Smithfield, England, of Mary's time. John 3rd, son of John 2nd, the grandson of Thomas,¹ married Elizabeth Pabodie, daughter

of William and Elizabeth Alden Pabodie, and Elizabeth Alden Pabodie was the daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullens) Alden, both passengers on the Mayflower.

John 3rd was a merchant, lived in Duxbury, Boston, and Barrington, successively, and died in our town in 1732, at the ripe old age of 92 years. The blood of John Rogers runs in the veins of the Richmond and other families of Barrington.

THOMAS ROGERS,¹ was a passenger in the Mayflower; children, Joseph,² John,² Thomas,² William,² George,² Sylvanus.² — JOHN,² Thomas,¹ m. Frances Watson; children, John,³ Joseph,³ Timothy,³ Ann,³ Mary,³ Abigail.³ — JOHN,³ John,² Thomas,¹ m. (1) Elizabeth Pabodie, b. 1647; children, Hannah,⁴ 1668; John,⁴ 1670; Ruth,⁴ 1675; Sarah,⁴ 1677; Elizabeth,⁴ m. Sylvester Richmond. JOHN,³ m. (2) Marah, a widow, who d. 1739. John,³ d. in Barrington, 1732, as above.

ABIGAIL SALISBURY. Barrington had heroines as well as heroes during the Revolutionary period. The women of the town must have encouraged and nursed the patriotic spirit with true devotion, or the husbands, fathers, and sons could not and would not have made so heroic a record. In addition to the ordinary work of the women of the household, which was very arduous and exacting in the early day, the care of the farm, the stock, and the business of the exchange of farm produce for household needs, were added. We must also add the making of blankets and clothing for the soldiers, and the care of men, sick and wounded in the service.

Among the most distinguished of the number, among Barrington housewives, was Abigail Salisbury, wife of George Salisbury, who was a sergeant of a guard stationed at Rumstick, and who saw other service during the war. Benjamin Cowell, author of "The Spirit of '76 in Rhode Island," says of Mrs. Salisbury, "She was another choice specimen of female patriotism. She was one hundred years old when she applied for a pension, was married fifteen years before the war, and she too took an active part in the struggle for Independence, and knit stockings for the whole guard. Indeed she was so fond of knitting, that she continued it until her death. She showed the writer a pair of stockings she knit after she was one hundred years old."

Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury lived on the west highway in Barrington, on land now owned by E. F. Richmond. It is related of Mrs. Salisbury that she read the Bible through each year, during the last thirty years of her life. One who knew her says, "She had a fair complexion, a full, bright eye, and was short and thickset in body. Her mind was active to the close of life."

She was born May 26, 1738, died Aug 30, 1839, at the age of 101 years and three months, and with her husband was buried at Prince's Hill Cemetery.

NATHANIEL F. POTTER. Son of Earl C. and Hannah Potter; contracting builder, and brick maker; at the age of twenty-one he built the Groton monument in Conn., the Unitarian Church on Mathewson St., and many brick residences on High St. After the great fire in Charleston, S. C., he, together with his brothers, engaged in the reconstruction of much of the burnt district, including the Charleston hotel. In the year 1847 he started the Brick Works in Barrington, which grew into a large business through his energies. Nayatt Point at that time attracted his attention, and he became the owner of the original farmhouse with many acres of land, to which he added, establishing the Hotel known for many years as the Bay House. He beautified the place by planting hundreds of trees, which have now grown, and stand as a monument to his efforts, and also did much in making roads in the town of Barrington. [See p. 515.]

N. J. SMITH. B. Prov. R. I., March 31, 1838; grad. of H. S.; banking and jewelry from 1855 to 1875; Junior partner in H. M. Coombs & Co.; had valuable military experience in connection with the F. L. I. and other bodies; resides at Barrington Centre; is Treas. of the B. R. Improv. Association, and is deeply interested in all town matters.

REV. LUTHER WRIGHT. Born at Acton, Mass, April 19, 1770; was ordained a Congregational minister at Medway, Mass, 1798; m. Anna, dau. of Rev. Josiah Bridges; preached at Medway seventeen years, and was installed at Barrington, Jan. 29, 1817, where he labored in the gospel ministry four and one-half years. "The Great Revival" occurred during his pastorate, and more than eighty persons united with the church. The Congregational Sunday School was established during Mr. Wright's ministry, and the Church Creed was adopted. The last generation of Barrington people remembered Mr. Wright's work with great satisfaction. He died at the ripe age of eighty-eight years, at Woburn, Mass., June 1858.

GEORGE W. WIGHTMAN. Son of Daniel and Charlotte Wightman; b. May 10, 1821; m. Lydia Bosworth Smith, May 10, 1843; children, Harriet Chace, Annie Wilson, Walter Russell, George Henry; d. Feb. 24, 1893; Mr. Wightman spent his early years on a farm in Barrington, but the most of his active life was devoted to the development of system and proper organization in benevolent, charitable, and correctional institutions, for which he had remarkable fitness and adaptability. His first experience as an executive officer over charitable work, was in the office of Overseer of the Poor of Providence, where he made a wise administration from 1857 to 1889. In June, 1869, at the organization of "The Board of State Charities and Corrections," Mr. Wightman was chosen the Agent and Acting Superintendent of the Board, continuing in office until his death. As Overseer of the Poor of the City, and Agent of the Board for many years, Mr. Wightman had the fullest opportunity to exercise his remarkable talent for the work, and in the study of the needs and care of the dependent classes, he learned and applied wiser and more humane methods of treatment. His large acquaintance with men and institutions

outside the State, made him an authority in charity and correction management. His tender sympathies, good judgment, and wise counsels brought him into close contact with the people he was called on to aid, and the officials, responsible for their care. The unfortunate of all classes and conditions found in Mr. Wightman a true friend as well as a faithful officer, who was in touch with their infirmities and sorrows. He had the strength of will and magnetic energy that gave strength and courage to the weak and erring, and cheered the hopeless to hopefulness. At his death, the Board, whose Agent he had been for twenty-four years, said :

"During this long period, Mr. Wightman had the fullest confidence and esteem of the Board, and they desire to record here their appreciation of him, as a true and an able man, and an honest and efficient officer.

"Mr. Wightman was a man of marked and masterful individuality, and it was not at first interchange of relations with him that he was always estimated at his true value; but when the relations became closer few failed to find him a man of strong intellect, excellent judgment, and kindly and sympathetic feeling."

MOSES TYLER. Was a prominent citizen of the town of Barrington, and was descended from an honorable English ancestry.

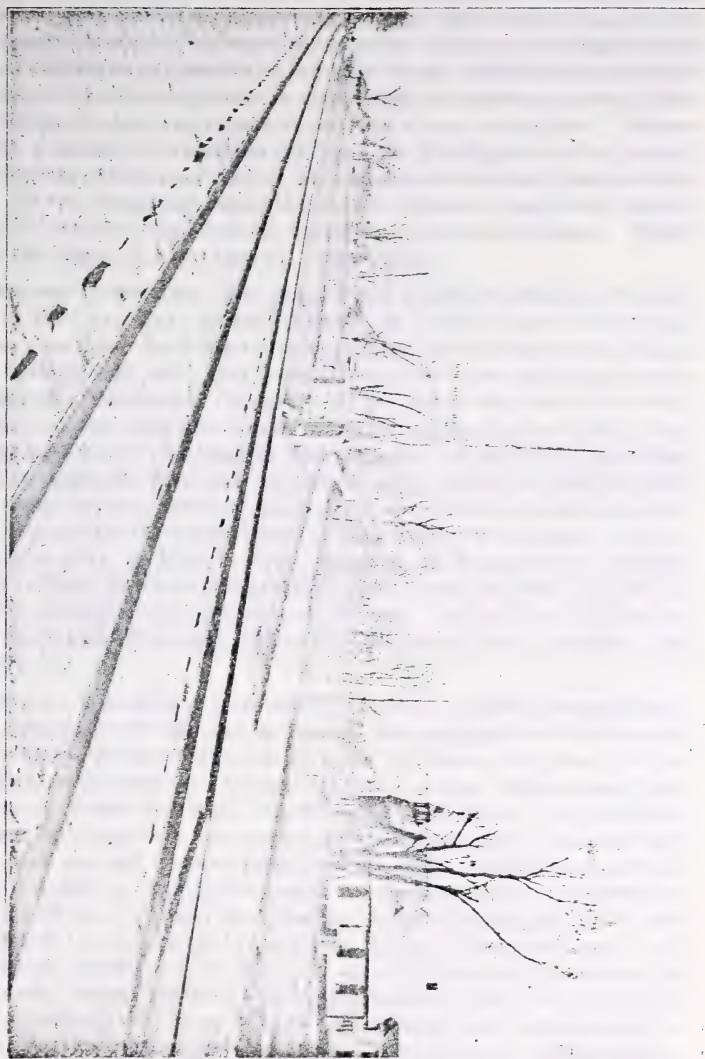
His great grandfather was Thomas Tyler, who came from England soon after the Pilgrims and settled in Boston. His great grandmother was Miriam Simpkins, daughter of Pilgrim Simpkins of the Mayflower party.

He was the son of Moses Tyler and Hannah (Luther) Tyler of Boston. He was born Nov. 26, 1734, and in early manhood came to Rhode Island. He married Elizabeth Adams and settled in Barrington near Duncan Kelley's ferry, the place of crossing the main or post road between the towns of Bristol and Providence.

Inheriting the thrifty habits of his Tyler ancestry, he became in early manhood a freeholder and at middle life was one of the largest owners of real property in the town.

The tract of land on which he resided extended between Palmer's River on the east to Barrington River on the west and has ever since been known as "Tyler's Point." On the upland of this land is one of the old burying grounds of the town and is known as the "Tyler Burial Ground."

The sturdy virtues and independence of character of his Pilgrim ancestors were prominent in Moses Tyler's life, and while yet a young man he took an active interest in the affairs of the town, and was always to be found in favor of all measures that had for their object the general welfare of the people. He noted with concern and anxiety the disposition of the British Parliament to enact measures of oppression towards the American Colonies, and was among the first to raise his voice and exert his influence in resisting them. He never hesitated to affirm that "the instincts of freedom are inherited from the Creator, and the oppressive



VIEW AT BROWNVILLE, LOOKING NORTH.—METHODIST CHURCH ON THE RIGHT.

edicts of a tyrant King and his Parliament must be resisted even to the sacrifice of life and fortune." At a town meeting called by the people of Barrington on March 14, 1774, to consider the action of Parliament in placing a duty upon all tea exported to the American Colonies, he took an active part, and at a subsequent meeting held March 21st, he was appointed a member of a committee of seven citizens to correspond with similar committees appointed by the other towns in the different colonies to arrange for concerted action in opposition to receiving or using from any source or under any circumstances any of the "dutied tea." He was elected a deputy to represent the town of Barrington in the General Assembly in 1776-77, and served his constituents faithfully and acceptably. He was also a member of the town militia and appointed a lieutenant, and elected by the General Assembly a justice of the peace. Moses Tyler died Sept. 16, 1811, aged 77. [See p. 396].

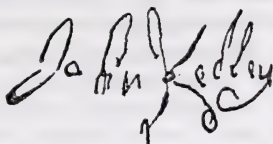
EMERSON HUMPHREY. Son of John and Elizabeth (Bullock) Humphrey; b. Oct. 24, 1792; farmer; member of Town Council 1826, 1834, 1838-45; president for 8 years; moderator of town meetings from 1839 to 1856, lacking one year; was a captain in the town militia and commanded the Barrington Company of 32 men in the Dorr War; was a member of the state convention to frame a Constitution in 1841; was elected Senator to the General Assembly for the years 1845 and 1846; while through his long life he took a deep interest in local and state affairs, and was ever ready by his example and with his means to promote all enterprises for the improvement of the interests of this town. He was married in 1819 to Huldah Peck, daughter of Ebenezer and Huldah (Brown) Peck, who survived him four years, dying in 1869. By her he had six children, five of whom survive him. He died in 1865, after a most painful and distressing illness of more than a year's duration, aged 72 years.

DAVID A. WALDRON. B. Bristol, R. I., May 10, 1828; learned tailor's trade and conducted business in Bristol, then engaged in clothing business in Ohio; purchased the Chapin estate at Drownville about 1870; m. (1) Mary A. Simmons of Bristol; children, a son, Walter, and Mary Marcia, m. Walter A. Potter; Mr. W. m. (2) Mrs. Mary J. D. Bowen of Warren; he conducted a real estate business for twenty-five years in Providence and was well known throughout the state. He held many offices, civil and military, among which were the presidencies of the trustees of the town library, of the Antiq. Society, of the United Cong. Soc; was the efficient superintendent of the Cong. Sunday School for many years, was actively interested in Y. M. C. A. work, in church work, and was devoted to the various matters, which promoted the growth of Barrington. His ministries to the sick and needy were constant and generous, and in all his social and benevolent work he had a sympathetic and wise counsellor in Mrs. Waldron, both of whom were very useful members of the religious society and community.

REV. CHARLES PEABODY. B. July 1, 1810; grad. Williams College 1838; pastorates, Biddeford, Me., Barrington, 1843-46, Ashford, Conn., Windsor, Mass., and Pownal, Vt.

Mr. Peabody's pastorate was a useful one, but was disturbed by a division in the church over matters relating to the parsonage, which was a bone of contention for many years. He was a genial, peacemaking man, earnest and devoted in his ministerial work, and had it not been for troubles in the church and community, his labors would have been richly blessed.

JOHN KELLEY. Son of Dunkin and Abigail Kelley; b. Dec. 3, 1799; miller and toll-keeper; m. (1) Lois Martin; children, John Edward, George Henry, Esek Bowen, Anna C., Charles D.; m. (2) Sarah



Jones; children, Sarah, William Winslow. He was of a family of ferry keepers and managed the affairs of the ferry and mill well, and left the reputation of a kind husband, a good neighbor, and an honest man. He died Nov. 22, 1860. Autograph of his ancestor.

REV. WILLIAM HOUSE. B. Dec. 24, 1826, in New York; grad. Princeton College, 1854, and Seminary 1858; m. Frances Savage, 1859; pastorates at Londonderry, N. H., 1858-1873, and Barrington, 1873, 1886. Among the results of a successful ministry, over 90 were added to the church, benevolences were increased, and the life of the church elevated and quickened; later labors in Providence in the Union and Beneficent Churches. Mr. House was a true, pure, sincere, unselfish, conscientious, courageous man and minister. He died in 1898, leaving a widow and four children in life.

REV. FRANCIS HORTON. B. in Boston; grad. B. U. 1828; pastor of churches at West Brookfield, Mass., 1832-1841; West Cambridge, 1842 to 1856; Barrington, 1856-1872. During his ministry in B. 136 were added to the church. His work and influence are referred to in the chapter on New Barrington.

JOEL PECK. Son of David and Sarah (Humphrey) Peck; b. Aug. 28, 1759; m. Lucy Fish; children, Horatio, Elnathan, Bela, Wealthy, Seba, Fanny, Bethiah, Clarissa; occupation, farmer; was a soldier of the Revolution. Mr. Peck was a respected citizen of the town. The house in which he lived is still a landmark of the early architecture of the town.

NATHANIEL PECK. Son of Nathaniel and Cynthia (Heath) Peck; b. April 24, 1809; unmarried; farmer; was a member of the Town Council of Barrington, and the tax collector for many years. Mr. Peck had a

thorough knowledge of town affairs, was possessed of sound sense and an excellent judgment, which made him one of the most useful and respected citizens of the town. His counsel and action were always those of a safe and conservative man. Genial and hearty in disposition, he was the friend of all, and so just, upright and conscientious was his character that he had the full confidence of a great body of acquaintances and friends beyond his town limits. He was one of the few men of whom it can be said, "He had not an enemy."

SEBA PECK. Son of Joel and Lucy (Fish) Peck; b. Jan 25, 1803; m. Rebecca Cooper of Boston Sept. 14, 1834; children, Ann Eliza, Emily, Seraphine, Nelson, Laura; was a member of the Town Council and of the school committee, a lieutenant in the Barrington Infantry in 1827; occupation, farmer; d. April 9, 1884. Mr. Peck was an honest and an upright man and a member of the Congregational Church.

NATHANIEL CHURCH SMITH. Son of Nathaniel and Wait (Mauran) Smith; b. Oct. 12, 1811; m. Sally Bowen April 8, 1835; children, Antoinette Sharp, James Antoine, Albert, Nathaniel H., Nathaniel W., Louise Bowen, Emily Eddy, Walter Parker, Irving Mauran, Ralph Antoine, Harry Martin. Mr. Smith was a member of the school committee and also of the Town Council nearly every year from 1855 to 1869; was captain of the Barrington militia. Mr. Smith was a man devoted to the interests and growth of the town; was public spirited, firm in his adherence to conscientious beliefs, possessed a genial, social nature, looked at men and events from the hopeful standpoint, spoke evil of none, and was respected by all and beloved by those who knew him best. His family, parents, and children have been ornaments to society and the town.

LEARNED PECK. Son of Ebenezer and Huldah (Brown) Peck; b. Oct. 15, 1795; m. Harriet C. Short, Nov. 27, 1817; children, Harriet N., William H., Betsy S., Sarah D., Julia M., Charles C., Rebecca D. K., Amanda C., Anna C., Tristram B., James D., Sarah U., Milton L., and George L.; occupation, farmer; was a member of the Congregational Church and a useful citizen.

NOEL MATHEWSON. Son of Noel and Susannah (Martin) Mathewson; b. 1810; ed. at Warren H. S. and Phillips Academy; m. (1) Hannah Bourne Smith July, 1841; children, Martha Smith, John Bourne, George Kingsley; Mrs. Mathewson d. Nov. 21, 1843; m. (2) Mary Ann Webb; no children; occupation, storekeeper and postmaster at Nayatt; d. May 7, 1869. Mr. Mathewson was a public spirited and generous man and well respected by all.

JOHN JAY ALLIN. B. Dec. 26, 1814; d. Feb. 20, 1890; a lineal descendant of William Allin, who settled in Barrington prior to 1670; m. Mary Tyler Bowen; children, John Jay Allin, m. Josephine Starkey; Florence Haile Allin; Charles Irving Allin, b. June 12, 1855, m. Ella Nichols; m. (2) Mary Leete Varley; children, Florence Shores Allin, b. Dec. 25, 1862; Howard Everett Allin, b. July 2, 1864, m. Jessie M. Horton; Mary Milton

Allin, b. Nov. 8, 1866, m. David C. Black; Annie Gertrude Allin, b. Dec. 9, 1869, d. Feb. 4, 1874; Ida Louise Allin, b. Jan. 23, 1872.

NATHANIEL SMITH. Son of James and Sarah (Kent) Smith m. Lillis Humphrey, Dec. 6, 1770; children, Josiah, Nathaniel, Bicknell, Ebenezer, Simon, James, Sarah and Asa; farmer; owned large farm at Rumstick; for services in the Revolution see p. 393.

REV. FRANCIS WOOD. B. Uxbridge, Mass., April 8, 1798; grad. B. U. 1819; m. Lydia Tiffany, Sept. 9, 1823; pastorate, Barrington, 1823-1826; Willington, Conn., Prescott and Holland, Mass., and returned to Barrington, where he closed a useful life in teaching a select school several years, and in the duties of Town Clerk, from 1865-1875. He died Oct. 28, 1845, leaving a widow, and one son, Mark H., who succeeded his father as town clerk, from 1875 to 1898.

THE RICHMONDS, a noted New England family, are descended from John and Edward, his son, of Newport and Little Compton, 1633. Peleg Richmond, b. 1732, moved to Barrington from Little Compton about 1732; bought large tracts of land of the Allens and Vialls. In March, 1759, Peleg deeded to his son, John Rogers Richmond, "for love, goodwill and affection," sixty acres of land, "together with ye mantion house thereon standing and being." The land is now owned by Edward F. Richmond, son of Ichabod, and grandson of John, and the old house is now standing, south of the eight-rod way.

John F. Richmond,⁵ (Edward F.,⁷ Ichabod,⁶ John Rogers,⁵ Peleg,⁴ Sylvester,³ Edward,² John,¹) lives on the Richmond estate with his father; farmer; has been in both branches of the General Assembly from Barrington, and was an appraiser in the Custom House in Harrison's administration; Mr. Richmond preserves the history and traditions of his family with a proper pride, and is one of the most useful and respected citizens of the town.

SULLIVAN MARTIN. Son of Luther and Elizabeth (Humphreys) Martin; b. Jan. 31, 1789; m. (1) Belinda Peck, in 1814; children, Anna D., Edwin L., George Sullivan, Stephen B., Nathaniel F.; m. (2) Lydia Rogerson; m. (3) Esther V. Tiffany; d. May 27, 1863.

GEORGE S. MARTIN. Son of Sullivan; b. Jan. 3, 1822; m. Betsey S. Peck, Oct. 21, 1845; farmer; resides in Norfolk, Nebraska, and retains a lively interest in and a retentive memory of the older Barrington of which he was a resident for many years; children, George L., Charles F., Hattie N., Emma D., William, Ida, Ida B.

O. H. P. CLELAND has been a resident of Barrington for nearly forty years, and his name frequently appears on the town records as an officer of the town. His good judgment and conservative spirit render him a valuable tax assessor, and appraiser of property values.

LEWIS T. FISHER is one of the reliable and valuable adopted citizens of Barrington; m. Jane Drown, dau. of Alfred; has been a Representative and Senator for several terms, high sheriff of Bristol County, a member of the Centennial Committee, and other town offices.

CHARLES H. BOWDEN. B. in Providence, Feb. 5, 1846; was educated in the public schools of that city; moved to Barrington with his father's family in the spring of 1864; enlisted in Bat. B. R. I. 1st L. A., Aug 24, 1864, and received an honorable discharge June 13, 1865; m. Sarah E. Tiffany, dau. of Ebenezer Tiffany, Jan. 1, 1867; no children; lived in the State of Washington, from 1889 to 1892; has served as town surveyor of highways; is a Deacon of the Cong. Church; his father was born in Marblehead, Mass., in 1815, and his mother in Rehoboth, the same year; both died in Barrington in 1893. They left nine children, all of whom are living. Mr. Bowden stands for the highest interests of society, and is a useful and valuable citizen.

WHEATON B. BOWDEN, bro. of Charles and Samuel, is one of our most intelligent citizens, and has been elected as a member of the Town Council, of the School Committee, and other town offices.

SAMUEL BOWDEN has filled various town offices, and is now the efficient town Sergeant and Chief of Police.

THE KINNICUTTS are from Roger Kinnicutt, who settled in Malden, Mass., and who was made a freeman in 1670; m. Joanna Shepardson of Charlestown, Mass, Nov., 1661, and moved to Swansea in 1679; the ancestry of Daniel Kinnicutt are: John,¹ John,² b. 1669, m. Elizabeth Luther; John,³ b. 1700, m. (1) Anne Eddy; Daniel,⁴ b. 1735, m. Hannah Kent; Josiah,⁵ b. 1765, m. Rebecca Bourne Townsend; children, Hannah B., m. Benjamin Viall; Harriet Byron, m. Allin Bicknell, Benjamin Townsend, Martha Townsend, m. Nathaniel Brown, Nancy, m. George Smith, George R., m. Hannah Drown.

F. O. FIELD, Esq., of the firm of Brownell & Field, is a valuable accession to the citizenship of the town; has been a member of the Town Council, and its President in 1897-8; is an active member of the B. R. I. Association, and has served as its President; his residence is at New Meadow Neck.

JOHN WHEATON. Son of Job Wheaton; farmer and teacher; was an intelligent and active partner in the affairs of the town, and his voice and vote were for good men and measures for the community.

ERASTUS L. WALCOTT was one of the most useful and respected of the adopted sons of Barrington. He represented the town in both branches of the General Assembly, was an influential member of St. John's Church, and always labored for the building up of the social and civil interests.

WILLIAM T. LEWIS, and William T. Jr., father and son, have resided at Drownville for nearly thirty years, and have been identified with the growth and improvement of the town. Both have held public office, the father as an Assessor of Taxes, and the son as a Representative in the General Assembly, 1897-8, and also as a member of the Town Council, and its President in 1896. Mr. Lewis, Sen., is a prominent member of St. John's Church, and a supporter of the Mission at Drownville.

ROBERT FESSENDEN has been a resident of the town for several years, and has contributed to its recent development in many ways. He is progressive in spirit, liberal in policy, and resolute in action. His record in the Civil War is as follows: Private Co. E, First Reg. Infantry; res., North Providence; April 17, 1861, enrolled; May 2, 1861, mustered in; Aug. 2, 1862, mustered out. Mr. Fessenden is an active member of the B. R. I. Association, and is devoted to the best interests of the town. He is connected with the Hope Electric Appliance Co., of Providence.

REV. THOMAS WILLIAMS was a native of Pomfret, Conn., and a graduate of Yale College, in 1800; taught school four years; was an evangelist from 1804 to 1807; was pastor at Foxboro from 1816-21; at Attleboro. 1823-7; at Hebronville, 1827-30; and at Barrington, 1835-38. He was a man of strong intellect and marked individuality. He was a Hopkinsian in theology, and a warm personal friend of Dr. Emmons, whose funeral sermon he preached. His preaching was marked by great honesty, earnestness, and scriptural authority, as the Bible was his constant study. Wit, satire, and invective, accompanied his arguments, and made his weapons of warfare sharp and effective. His last years were spent as an evangelist in Rhode Island, and in the publication of tracts and sermons, of which he printed several volumes. He was born in 1779, and died at Providence in 1876, aged ninety-seven years.

LEWIS B. SMITH. Son of Simon and Lydia Bosworth Smith; b. Sept. 14, 1817; occupation, farmer; m. (1) Anna D. Martin; children, George L., Frederic P., Albert H.; m. (2) Judith R. Parker, Nov. 2, 1862; offices held: Overseer of the Poor, member and President of the Town Council, member of State Board of Charities and Corrections, Representative and Senator in the General Assembly, Deacon of Cong. Church, Treasurer of Cong. Society, Trustee of Public Library, etc., etc., Died May 19, 1892; for more extended notices see pp. 240, 241, 518, 519, etc., etc.

THOMAS ALLIN. Son of Matthew and Ruth Allin, b. April 15, 1742. He entered public life early, and was elected first to the General Assembly in the year 1767, at the age of twenty-five. He was honored by re-election to the same office in 1772-6 1781-1791-8. He was a member of the town militia prior to the Revolution. His services during that war will be found in the chapter on War of the Revolution. Gen. Allin was a leader in civil affairs as well as military, and his pen was as active as his sword in defense of human rights. As a member of the Convention to adopt the Federal Constitution, his action is related on p. 361. His further record will be found in the pages of the Revolutionary and succeeding periods. The residence he built and occupied before 1800, still stands at Drownville, and the picture appears on another page. His wife, Amy (Bicknell) Allin, was as true a patriot as her husband, and conducted the affairs of the household and farm, with a large family of boys and girls to care for, during her husband's absence, with a prudence, judgment, and success that entitled her to honorable mention among the mothers of

the Revolution. In a letter to her husband, Aug. 19, 1778, Mrs. Allin writes: "I hope you will put your trust in God and not in man, for it is He alone that is able to keep and preserve you from all harm, and to cover your head in the day of battle." General Allin died May 30, 1800, and was buried at Drownville, in the Allin Burial Lot, on the ancestral farm. He ranks first among the Revolutionary heroes of Barrington.

MATTHEW WATSON was born in County Colrairie, Province of Ulster, Ireland, March, 1696. His parents immigrated to Boston from Londonderry, Ireland, with six children, 1712. Presbyterians in belief, they were severely persecuted by the Catholics and were forced to escape from fanatical mobs by flight to America. From Boston, the family removed to a farm in Leicester, Mass., where the father, Robert Watson, was killed by the falling of a tree. Matthew, the second of seven children, left home and lived with a family near Boston. His employer proved an excellent friend, and taught Matthew arithmetic, and other branches, and probably instructed him in the art of brick-making. He came to Barrington at the age of twenty-two, and at the age of twenty-five we find him engaged in making brick upon the farm of Mr. John Read of Barrington. He had examined the clay, and had found it to be of excellent quality, and wood could be procured at two and sixpence per load. At that time Newport was the market for all the brick not needed in Barrington, Warren, and Bristol. In 1733 Mr. Watson married Bethia Read, only daughter of Mr. John Read. The father was opposed to the union, because Bethia was about to throw herself away upon a "little poor Irishman." The parents and friends lived long enough to change their minds on this subject. He was soon able to purchase the farm of his father-in-law, and continued the manufacture of brick by the hand process, until he had amassed a fortune of over \$80,000. He built a brick mansion, the first in the town, and set out many shade and fruit trees, the fruits of which his children and children's children have enjoyed. [See picture of old mansion.]

The story is told that Mrs. Watson, from the wool of the flock of the Watson farm, cleaned, carded, spun, colored, warped, wove, made up, and laid down in the parlor of the old house, now standing at Nayatt, the first woolen carpet in the town. It was deemed so great a curiosity and luxury, that people came long distances to see it, and ventured to walk upon it only upon tiptoe. On the walls of the same room it is said that the first wall paper was hung in Barrington. Tradition adds that Mr. Watson introduced the first potatoes into the State from Ireland. When the first crop was ripe and ready for digging, a neighbor, ignorant and incredulous of the good qualities of the vegetable, was present, and picking up a potato, rubbed off the dirt, cut off a slice, and tasting it, threw it down with disgust, remarking, "I'd rather have a turnip."

His life was one of great energy, activity and usefulness, and worthy of imitation. He sustained the office of Justice of the Peace for many years, and was one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Bristol County. He was always a friend to the friendless, and assisted the young

who were virtuous and frugal. His wealth and hospitality were alike proverbial. His integrity he held fast throughout his life, and in a great and good old age descended to his grave in peace, "like a shock of corn fully ripe." Mr. Watson was born in 1696, and died in 1803, and of but few men can it be related as of him, that he was born in the seventeenth, lived through the eighteenth, and died in the nineteenth century, at the remarkable age of one hundred and seven years. He was a member of the Congregational Church of Barrington upwards of fifty-six years, and his record on his tombstone says, "He was a shining ornament in his profession, and died in full prospect of a blessed immortality."

NATHANIEL MARTIN. Son of Ebenezer and Abigail Wheeler Martin; b. Jan. 1723; farmer and ship-builder; established a ferry across the river to Warren; was in War of the Revolution, and held the office of Colonel; see p. 388; his sons, Anthony and Luther, were also in the Revolution, see pp. 387 and 388. In truth, Mr. Martin's family was one of the most loyal and self-sacrificing of patriotic Barrington.

BENJAMIN DROWN. Son of Alfred and Frances Drown; b. March 20, 1822; farmer; lived at Drownville; m. Amy Ann Allin, dau. of Thomas and Sarah Allin; was a member of the Town Council, and a Representative to the General Assembly from Barrington, 1862-63, and '64. He d. Feb. 1894. Mr. Drown led a quiet but industrious life, and was a respected and an exemplary citizen.

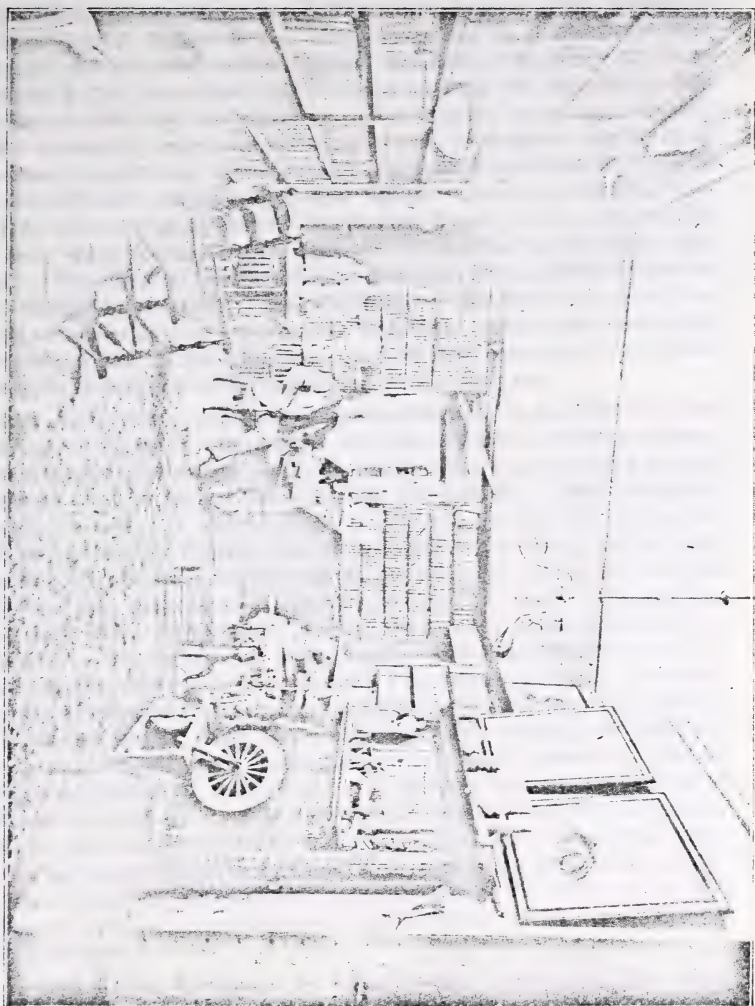
HEZEKIAH WILLETT. Son of Thomas and Mary (Brown) Willett; b. at Plymouth, 1653; m. Andia Brown, of Swansea, Jan. 7, 1675; was murdered by the Indians in Philips War at Wannamoisett, July 1, 1675.

HIRAM DROWN. Son of Jeremiah S. Drown; b. Dec. 13, 1799; d. Nov. 27, 1866; farmer; m. Emeline Drown; children, Samuel M., Ann Frances, Charles E., Adeline E., William A. Mr. Drown was an honest and upright man and a faithful citizen.

ENOCH REMINGTON. Son of Enoch and Ruth (Armington) Remington; was born in Barrington, May 2, 1792; attended school for a short time and then followed the sea; m. Phebe Short, dau. of John and Betsy Short, Nov. 13, 1814; farmer and trader; kept store and tavern at the old Bicknell-Bowen tavern; was postmaster for many years, succeeding Josiah Kinnicutt; was a very active business man and saved a large property; children, Samuel, Lucretia S., William H., George A., Jeremiah S., Daniel S., Phebe A., George A.

ROYAL D. HORTON. Son of Royal and Eunice Horton; b. Bristol, R. I., June 28, 1835; m. Helen M. Brown, Dec. 1, 1857; children, Walter, Martha Dexter and Jennie Bucklin; member Cong. Church; member of school committee 25 years; a trustee of Public Library; chairman of Com. on Central bridge; member of Rep. Town Com., and State Central Com.; business, manufacturing jeweler.

CHARLES H. MERRIMAN. Manufacturer, firm Henry Lippitt & Co.; has been a resident of Barrington since 1866, and is a valuable citizen; his



MR. BICKNELL IN HIS LIBRARY.



experience in financial affairs has been of good service to the town and his judgment is seldom questioned on matters of public expenditure; was a member of the building committee of the town hall, which finished the building with the appropriation, with a balance in the town's favor.

JOSEPH U. STARKWEATHER. B. Pawtucket, Sept. 19, 1848; member of firm of Earl P. Mason & Co., 1865; afterwards associated with Rice, Draper, and Willams, dealers in drugs, chemicals, etc., now J. U. Starkweather & Co., in the same line of trade; took up his residence in Barrington in 1881, and has taken an active interest in all town matters; aided in securing telephone connections with Barrington, also the introduction of water from the Kickemuit reservoir, also electric lighting, as a result of which Barrington is now lighted in its streets and the town hall by electricity, furnished by the Bristol County Gas and Electric Co. It uses about 25 incandescent lights at an annual cost of \$25 for each light. The churches, public buildings and most of the private houses are now lighted by electricity. Mr. Starkweather has been among the foremost advocates of good roads, public buildings, schools, etc.; was president of the B. R. I. Association; a member and president of the Town Council; is treasurer of the Barrington Water Company.

REV. BENJAMIN R. ALLEN was born in Newport, of good Rhode Island stock, June 27, 1805. His mother was left a widow, with five children, when Benjamin was eight years old, and the boy was compelled to make a manly struggle for an education for the ministry. With Arnold of Rugby, he said, "It is not enough for a boy to go through college, but the college must go through him, if he would be a scholar," and he made the discipline of study the purpose of his life. Mr. Allen was installed pastor of the Congregational Church, Barrington, Sept., 1838, and was dismissed at his own request in 1842, on account of inadequate salary. He writes: "I became very much attached to the beautiful town and the noble people, whose generous kindness I so richly enjoyed." President Lord of Dartmouth College gives the following just tribute to his abilities: "I entertain for Mr. Allen very great respect as a true-hearted Christian, a sound theologian, and a judicious and an effective minister. He has remarkable habits of study, and leaves nothing undone that is fitted to advance his ministry. He is a consistent, faithful, and thorough man, and the good impression taken of him will not be easily diminished. Mr. Allen is thought to stand at the head of his profession in his own vicinity, if not in the state, and deservedly ranks among the first ministers in New England, and is a very excellent representative of its remaining old school divines."

JOSEPH CARLO MAURAN. B. Villa Franca, Province of Nice, Italy, June 3, 1748; kidnapped, 1760; cabin boy on board transport ship hospital; came to United States and in 1768 made his home with Joshua Bicknell of Barrington; m. Olive Bicknell (b. 1754), daughter of Joshua and Ruth Bicknell, in April, 1772. Olive received at her marriage a lot of

land on Barrington River, and later more of her father's farm, on which the Mauran residence was built. During the Revolution Mr. Mauran was an ardent patriot, and his naval services are related on pp. 389, 90, 91. After the war Captain Mauran continued his seafaring life. From July, 1789, to December, 1790, his name is mentioned in the newspapers as captain of the brig *Polly*, eighty-four tons, trading in the West Indies. He spent his last years at his pleasant home in Barrington, which was always the seat of a generous and abounding hospitality. Here he died May 1, 1813, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. His widow outlived him less than one year, her death taking place Feb. 12, 1814. Joseph Carlo Mauran is described as having been a person of tall, commanding appearance. His eldest son, Carlo, whose likeness has been preserved, and is given in this volume, bore a striking resemblance to his father. Their figures were alike and they had the same noble, frank and open countenance, florid complexion, and black, curling hair. It is said that when Joseph Carlo came from his rural home to Providence and walked the streets of the town, every one would turn round to look at him, so attractive was his personal appearance. His biographer says of him: "In his public and private life he was

‘A man resolved and steady to his trust,
Inflexible to ill and obstinately just.’

In remembrance of such a character what breast does not glow with veneration and respect? And who amongst his numerous friends and acquaintances does not experience the liveliest pangs of sorrow and affliction, when the idea of his loss enters their minds. Yesterday his funeral obsequies were solemnized in this town (Barrington) by the General Lodge (Masonic) of the state of Rhode Island, of which he was an honorary and highly beloved member, attended by subordinate lodges, an afflicted consort, and by a long train of relatives and friends."

THE MARTINS hold a high rank among the families of Barrington, and descended from John Martin, son of Richard, who settled at Swansea in 1668, and was a member of the John Myles Church; in 1673 he bought land on New Meadow Neck, near "Hundred Acre Cove," and built a house, which stood on the high land north of the Central Bridge; he died March, 1713, aged 80; he had nine children, among whom were Melatiah, John, Ephraim, Manassah and Ebenezer. The youngest son, Ebenezer, lived on the homestead in Barrington; m. Abigail Wheeler, 1716; children, Jemima, John, Ebenezer, Nathaniel and Abigail. John, son of Ebenezer, m. Mary Reed; children, Abigail, Samuel, Benjamin; John, born 1718, was a captain of the militia in the Revolution, see p. 388; bought the interests of his brothers in the homestead and built a new house which is now standing near the east end of the Central Bridge; his sons, Samuel and Benjamin, were in the Revolution, see pp. 337 and 389.

SAMUEL R. MARTIN, only son of Capt. Benjamin and Sarah Martin; was born in Barrington Nov. 15, 1782, m. Sally Bowen, dau. of Jeremiah

Bowen. Like his father he was captain of a militia company in Barrington. He was a man very much respected and held many offices in town, being a representative and a member of the Town Council. He died Aug. 28, 1840, aged 58 years; children, Benjamin, Sarah A., Joseph B.

BENJAMIN MARTIN. Oldest son of Capt. Samuel R. Martin; was born in Barrington, Aug. 28, 1815; m. Julia R. Drown, dau. of Jeremiah S. Drown. Mr. Martin was captain of a militia company, and like his ancestors for three generations was known as Captain Martin. He was a member of the Congregational Church for over 39 years, having joined with his wife in May, 1856, and was for many years deacon of the church. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1854 and senator in 1855 and 1862; at the age of twenty-five he was elected a member of the Town Council, and when he retired from office had been a councillor over 30 years. He was for a number of years Assessor of taxes and member of the school committee. He died Dec. 12, 1895, aged 80 years and four months; his wife died Dec. 26, 1885, aged 73 years; children, Charles E., Samuel R., Sarah E., Jeremiah D., Julia M.

JOSEPH B. MARTIN. Son of Samuel R. and Sally (Bowen) Martin; b. at the Martin homestead, April 28, 1823; m. Mary A. Drown, dau. of Solomon, April 15, 1847. Mr. Martin was a member of the Town Council in 1860 and '61 and assessor of taxes for some years; he has also held the office of highway surveyor; children, Mary E., William R., John E., Harry A., Clara A. Mrs. Martin died April 22, 1894, aged 70 years and 3 months. In 1842 Mr. Martin went to the Dorr War in the Barrington Company.

WILLIAM R. MARTIN. Oldest son of Joseph B. and Mary A. Martin, b. April 25, 1852; occupation, mason and contractor; m. Ella A. Baggs of Hopkinton, R. I. In May, 1867, he joined the Congregational Church. His only military experience was in 1870, when for a few weeks he was a member of the Barrington Centennial Escort under command of Capt. George L. Smith. He was elected a member of the Town Council in 1888 to 1892, and 1898, and has served the town on various committees, and minor offices. He is a member of Sowamset Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W. of Warren, and Barrington Council, No. 3, O. U. A. M.

THE BARNES FAMILY, from Thomas and Prudence Barnes, who were in Swansea as early as 1669; was ordained as a minister in 1693, and died in 1706. Children, Lydia, Thomas, Sarah, Elizabeth; Anne, m. Thomas Allin; John, m. Mercy Allin; Peter, Samuel, Hannah. For full record see Austin's Gen. Dictionary and Arnold's Vital Records of Bristol County.

THE VIALLS are from John Viall, born in England about 1619; was in Boston, 1639, and joined the first church of that town, 1641; was a vintner and kept the "Ship Tavern" from 1662 to 1679; m. (1) Mary —; m. (2) Elizabeth Smith; moved to Wahnamoisset (Swansea) 1619, and bought 600 acres of land of Thomas Willett. In his will he names

wife Elizabeth, and children, John Nathaniel, Mary, Hopestill, Sarah, Abigail, but the Boston records give the Baptism of eleven children, one of whom was Benjamin, the ancestor of the Barrington Vials.

THE TIFFANYS are from Humphrey and Elizabeth Tiffany, who were at Rehoboth in 1663-4. The account of the tragic death of Humphrey Tiffany is given in the diary of the celebrated jurist, Samuel Sewall. "Wednesday, P. M., July 15. Very dark and great Thunder and Lightning. One Humphrey Tiffany and Frances Low, Daughter of Antony Low, are slain with the Lightning and Thunder about a mile or half a mile beyond Billingses Farm, the Horse also slain, that they rode on, and another Horse in Company slain, and his rider who held the garment on to steady it at the time of the Stroke, a coat or cloak, stounded but not killed. Were coming to Boston. Antony Low being in Town the sad Bill was put up with (regard) of that Solemn judgment of God; Fast day Forenoon. July 15, 1685. 2 Persons 2 Horses." On Oct. 27, 1685, Elizabeth, widow of Humphrey Tiffany was appointed administratrix on his estate by the General Court of Plymouth. His son, Ebenezer, b. 1663, owned a large tract of land eastward from Mouscouchuck Creek, and his house stood near the site of the R. R. station at Nayatt. The name Ebenezer has been retained in the family to the present time when there are two of the name, father and son.

THE LOW FAMILY is from John and Elizabeth Low of Boston; wheelwright; d. 1653; son Anthony, of Boston, Warwick and Swansea; m. Frances —. John Winthrop wrote to Roger Williams that he had a report that the Indians "had burnt about twelve houses, one new great

Anthony Low

one, Anthonie Loes," in Swansea; was captain of the sloop *Dolphin*, which he owned and gave to his son Samuel; also gave to Samuel his house after his widow's death; will bears date Aug. 6, 1692; his widow, Frances, d. 1702, aged about 70, and was buried at Tyler's Point Burial Ground. Children, John, Samuel, Elizabeth Ann, Anthony Low, 1678.

SAMUEL LOW, of Anthony; m. (1) Ann; m. (2) Rachel. Children, Samuel, b. 1701, Anne, Rachel. Samuel and second wife, Rachel, died 1718; Samuel owned 400 acres of land, 300 sheep, 50 head of cattle, 4 negroes, val. £130, etc., etc.

SAMUEL LOW, of Samuel, of Anthony, b. Mar. 29, 1701; m. Isabel Greene; children, Ann, m. Joseph Bosworth, Jr., Dec. 10, 1743, Hooker, and John Wilson, m. (1) Lydia; children, Lydia, b. 1754; Rachel, 1756; John Wilson, Oct. 25, 1757; m. (2) Judith Gladding of Rehoboth, Sept. 28, 1762; m. (3) Mary Pearce; child Elizabeth; mother, Mary d. Oct., 1816, in her 96th year. John W., Sen., d. 1813.

HOOKE LOW,⁵ of Samuel,⁴ of Samuel,³ of Anthony,² of John¹; m. Elizabeth Kinnicut; children, Wilson, b. 1751; Wilson, 2d, 1753; Sarah, 1754; Hooker, 1756; Wilson, 3d, 1758; Anstress, 1759; Amy, 1761, John Wilson, 1764. Hooker sold the farm and brick mansion house under the great elms at the corners at B. Centre to Hon. Paul Mumford.

JOSEPH RAWSON. Second son of Edward; was born in Mendon, Aug. 18, 1768; grad. at Rhode Island College A. D. 1794; was rector of the Academy at Bristol, R. I., a number of years. He married Mrs. Rebecca Bullock of Providence, widow of Capt. William Bullock, and eldest dau. of Gen. Thomas Allen, Dec. 21, 1797; settled in Bristol and was for several years the first cashier of the Bank of Bristol, and his reason for leaving the bank was "in consequence of the Rev. Abraham L. Clark, the Episcopal minister, offering to be its cashier for one hundred dollars less than he had been paid. It was quite a ministerial move for the bread and fishes." He afterwards removed to Barrington, and was a representative in the General Assembly in 1808. He also held other responsible offices such as justice of the peace, chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Bristol County, etc., etc.

GEORGE LEWIS SMITH. Oldest son of Lewis B. Smith; farmer, soldier, Captain in the Civil War, officer of Customs, Representative, Senator, member of Board of State Charities and Correction, member of school committee and superintendent of schools, Assessor of taxes, President of B. R. I. Society, etc., etc. Mr. Smith enlisted as a private in the Second R. I. V. Reg. in 1861, served throughout the war and received an honorable discharge in 1865. For army record see page 509. Mr. Smith is a man of practical business ability, liberal in views, generous, public spirited, conservative in action. His army record is one of which he is justly proud and in it he rendered the longest service, and attained the highest rank of the Barrington soldiers, the captaincy. In the autumn of 1891 Mr. Smith, wife, and daughter, started with others on a trip around the world, returning in 1892. They crossed the continent to California, thence across the Pacific, visiting Japan, India, Palestine, and the European countries, with great delight and profit to all. Mr. Smith is influential in the Republican party, and has enjoyed a full share of its honors. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been actively engaged in all the efforts made for building up New Barrington along the lines established by the earlier families; m. Adelaide E. Peck, of Asa and Lucretia S. Peck, Dec. 27, 1865; children, George Howard, m. Olive B. Holmes; children, Mildred R., Lewis B., Harold H.; Anna D., m. George R. Gray, D. D. S., of Worcester, Mass.

THE PAINES are descended from Stephen Paine,¹ who came from Great Ellingham, County Norfolk, England, and settled at Hingham, and was at Rehoboth in 1638. His son, Stephen,² m. Anne Chickering, and his son Nathaniel,³ b. Nov. 20, 1667, m. Dorothy Chaffee May 1, 1694; children, Dorothy, Nathaniel,⁴ Abigail, Jonathan, Rachel, Elizabeth.

NATHANIEL,⁴ b. May 24, 1697; m. Abigail Smith; children, Abigail, Dorothy, Nathaniel,⁵ John.

NATHANIEL,⁵ b. May 9, 1728; m. Mary Heath; children, Sarah, Nathaniel,⁶ Peleg,⁶ Comfort, Mary, Abigail.

NATHANIEL,⁶ m. Mrs. Olive (Bliss) Goff; children, Dorothy, Rosana, Olive, John, Lucinda, Comfort, Cyrene, Nathaniel, Paschal, 1796.

PELEG,⁶ m. Joanna Viall; children, Mary and Sarah R. m. Thomas Allin; Keziah,⁶ b. 1782, m. John W. Bicknell; Joanna m. Dr. Theoph. Hutchins; Pamela, Fanny, Almira, Abigail m. Dr. Jacob Fuller, of Providence. It is said Peleg was at Lexington as sergeant in 1775. He enlisted April 21, 1777, as corporal, and stationed at Tiverton, R. I., Capt. Nathaniel Carpenter's Company, John Hathaway's Reg., 23 days; May 13, 1777, again enlisted Captain Carpenter's Company, Josiah Whiting's Reg., marched to Rehoboth and from Rehoboth to South Kingston, R. I.; discharged July 5, 1777; was corporal at this time July 27, and again Aug. 1 to 9, 1780; was sergeant in Capt. Jabez Bullock's Company, Col. Thomas Carpenter's Reg., under General Heath; marched to Tiverton, R. I., July 22, 1780.

KEZIAH PAINE; m. John W. Bicknell, lived in Barrington at the Bowen Tavern stand near the Congregational meeting-house. Children:

1. George Willson, b. Nov. 7, 1807; m. Abigail Rawson.
2. Amanda, b. Nov. 18, 1809; m. Samuel B. Cooper.
3. Otis Paine, b. June 10, 1813; m. Miss Wells.
4. Edwin, b. July 18, 1814; m. Miss Fisher.
5. Almira Paine, b. June 1, 1816; m. R. P. Crane.
6. Charles H., b. March 7, 1818; m. Eliza Goodhue.
7. Andrew H., b. Feb. 6, 1820; d. unmarried.
8. Martha Wilson, b. April 19, 1822; d. unmarried.
9. Anna Maria, b. April 19, 1825; d. unmarried.
10. Rebecca Warren, adopted; m. Mr. Dickey.

THOMAS WILLETT was associated with the Leyden congregation in Holland in 1629, and came to Plymouth in the ship Lion, 1632 or 33; m. Mary Brown, dau. of Hon. John Brown, July 6, 1636; children Mary, b. Nov. 10, 1637, m. Rev. Samuel Hooker; Martha, b. Aug. 6, 1639, m. John Saffin, lawyer and judge of Scituate, Boston, and Bristol; John, b. Aug. 21, 1641, m. Abigail Collins, 1663, and died soon after; Sarah, b. May 4, 1643, m. John Eliot, son of the Apostle, John Eliot; Rebecca, b. Dec. 2, 1644, d. at age of 7; Thomas, b. Oct. 1, 1646; Esther, b. July 6, 1647, m. Rev. Josiah Flint of Dorchester, and d. July 26, 1737; James, b. Nov. 23, 1649, m. Elizabeth Hunt; Hezekiah, b. July 26, 1651, d. infant; Hezekiah, b. Nov. 7, 1650, m. Anna (or Andia) Brown, dau. of John Brown, Jr., Jan. 7, 1675, and was murdered by the Indians at Wannamoissett July 1, 1676; David, b. Nov. 1, 1654, d. young; Andrew, b. Oct. 5, 1655, m. Ann Coddington; Samuel, b. Oct. 27, 1658, m. ———; had 13 children; Mary Willett, d. Jan 8, 1669. Thomas, Sen., m. (2) Mrs.

Joanna Prudden, Sept. 19, 1671. He died Aug. 4, 1674, and is buried with his wife, Mary, at Little Neck, Wannamoisett. See pp. 68-74, 485. Business, merchant, trader, and farmer; offices held, Captain of Plymouth militia, Assistant to Governor, 1651-1664; member of Council of war; Assistant Commander in chief at Manhattan, Mayor of New York for two terms from June, 1665; co-founder of Swansea with John Myles and John Brown, and several other offices in Town and Colony.

REV. SHEARJASHUB BOURNE is a descendant from the noted family of that name of Bristol. His ancestor, Shearjashub Bourne, m. Ruth Church in 1747, and the old Bible name has been an heir-loom in the family and its offshoots. Mr. Bourne is a Congregational minister and has filled useful pastorates in New York city and vicinity. Mr. Bourne, with his family, has been a resident of Barrington for several years, and is thoroughly a Barrington man in spirit and action. One son, Alexander, is a graduate of B. U., and a pastor of the Congregational Church at Exeter, N. H.

THE GARDNERS, John Q. A. and sons, have identified themselves with the best interests of the town since their residence at Rumstick. Their farm contains the celebrated Scamscammuck Spring, which is worthy of bearing the name of the distinguished Indian chief, who dwelt on Barrington soil. The evidences of Indian occupation of these lands are varied and interesting, and the owners of Scamscammuck prize it, not only for the abundance, purity, and coolness of its waters, but also for its aboriginal associations. Mr. J. Q. A. Gardner has held several town offices, and has been a Representative, and Mr. Herbert M. Gardner has been elected as moderator of town meetings, and a member and president of the Town Council.

Among those of our adopted citizens of foreign birth, who have contributed to the growth of the town and by their industry, prudence, and other distinguishing individual qualities, have made a good record for themselves and families, may be named, John Burke, James Doran, Patrick Martin, James Kirby, Robert Tobin. Barrington has always been a hospitable home for honest men of whatever race, color, or religion, and the fact that the children of some of the families named have attained professional eminence and a fair share of this world's goods, is evidence of the truth of the lines:

"Honor and shame from no conditions rise;
Act well thy part, there all the honor lies."

THE HEATHS are from Rev. Peleg Heath, the minister of the Congregational Church.

THE PECKS are from Joseph Peck, who came to America with his brother, Rev. Robert Peck, in the ship *Diligent*, in 1638, and landed at Hingham. The town records say, "Mr. Joseph Peck, with his wife and three sons and daughter, and two men servants and three maid servants, came from Old Hingham, and settled at New Hingham."

CHARLES ERASTUS SMITH, contracting mason; has rendered valuable service to the town as Superintendent of Highways, by introducing better methods of road construction, and the use of better material. Under his administration of the highway department, Barrington roads took the lead for solidity and durability among the County towns. Mr. Smith also superintended the setting of the shade trees, and had the care of them for several years.

THE ALLINS are from William and Elizabeth Allin of Prudence Island and Annawomscutt, Swansea, who bought a large tract of land which included the present village of Drownville, and built a house and became residents before 1670. In his will, proved 1685, he gave "to second son, Thomas, my now dwelling house in Swansea, only half thereof to be for his wife Elizabeth for life, and the stock thereon, equally to wife and son Thomas."

THOMAS,² son of William,¹ m. Anne Barnes, dau. of Thomas Barnes; children, Elizabeth, Matthew, Thomas, Anne, Rebecca, Alatheia, and Abigail; by his will he gave his estate to his sons, Matthew and Thomas, equally, after widow's dower; his sister Mercy m. John Barnes, son of Thomas and Prudence Barnes; Thomas,² d. Aug. 11, 1719.

MATTHEW ALLIN,³ b. June, 1679, m. Ruth Stockbridge; children, seven daughters and two sons, Thomas,⁴ b. 1742, and Matthew,⁴ b. 1744; five of their seven daughters died between the 21st of Aug. and the 15th of Sept., 1740; Matthew,³ d. 1761.

MATTHEW ALLIN,⁴ m. (1) Elizabeth Tiffany, 1767; m. (2) Bathsheba Peck; m. (3) Molly Hall; no children of record. Matthew,⁴ was a Captain in the Revolution, and reference is made to that chapter.

THOMAS ALLIN,⁴ m. Amy Bicknell, dau. of Peter Bicknell, May 29, 1768; children, William, 1768-1829; Rebecca, m. (2) Joseph Rawson; Amy, m. John Horn, (see portrait); Thomas, m. (1) Mary R. Paine; m. (2) Sarah R. Paine; children, Ethan, Ira, m. ———; Nancy, M. Samuel Drown; Elizabeth W., m. Allin Bicknell, (see portrait); Shearjashub, George, John Jay.⁴ For Gen. Thomas Allin's history see chapter on the Revolution.

JOHN JAY ALLIN of New York, seventh generation from William,¹ and three generations from Gen. Thomas Allin, now owns and occupies a summer residence at Annawomscutt, on land once owned by his ancestor, William, of whom he is a worthy descendant.

His line is Capt. John Jay Allin,⁷ John Jay Allin, Sen.,⁶ Ira Allin,⁵ Gen. Thomas Allin,⁴ Matthew Allin, Esq.,³ Thomas Allin, Esq.,² William Allin, Esq.,¹ of Annawomscutt, 1667-1685.

NATHANIEL WAIT SMITH. Son of Nathaniel C. and Sally B. Smith; b. Dec. 18, 1842; m. Emily F. Cole, April, 1870; children, Walter C., 1871, and Nathaniel, Jr., 1873. Became a partner Jan. 1, 1873, in the well-known firm of Geo. L. Claflin & Co., wholesale druggists, in Providence, and devoted himself most faithfully to the duties of his chosen calling.

Joseph L. Mauran	Zechariah Bicknell
Natho. ^c Martin	Joshua Bicknell
Josiah Kinnicut	Samuel Allen
Nathaniel Heath	Joshua Bicknell
Matthew Allin	John Wilson Law
Thomas Allin	Storzen Reyno person
Wm. Allin	John Decatur
David Bosworth	Josiah Kent
Samuel Viall	Ethanah Humphrey
Nathaniel Viall	Wesley Wiles
Israel Beck	Ebenezer Tiffany
Josiah Humphrey	Seleg Richmond
Solomon Townsend	Saml. Allen
Olive Mauran	Zechariah Harding
Thomas Allin	Ebenezer Tiffany

He possessed a more than ordinary aptitude for commercial affairs, and although but thirty-three years of age when he died, had already won for himself an enviable reputation for sterling integrity, untiring industry, and executive capacity of no small degree. He was deservedly popular with all classes. Died July 7, 1878.

CARLO MAURAN. Son of Joseph C. and Olive B. Mauran; b. March 12, 1779; m. Sallie Smith, March 27, 1805; he died Nov. 27, 1844; she died Nov. 5, 1866; was a member of the firm of C. & J. Mauran, Providence; was an able and successful business man; had a fine physique, a manly and dignified carriage, and bore a striking resemblance to his father, whom he was like also in character; his biographer says of him: "A good man has gone; an affectionate husband, an indulgent father, a devoted and faithful friend, and an honest and upright citizen has been taken from us."

JOSHUA MAURAN. Son of Joseph C. and Olive B. Mauran; b. March 12, 1782; m. Abigail Winsor, Jan. 7, 1808; he died Jan. 1, 1847; she died Oct. 15, 1873; Joshua was a member of the firm of C. & J. Mauran, who, as leading merchants of Providence, were distinguished for their commercial enterprise and honor. At his death, in respect to his character and memory, the flags of the shipping in the harbor were displayed at half mast, and the members of the Marine Society attended his funeral in a body.

JOSEPH MAURAN. Son of Joseph C. and Olive B. Mauran; b. Dec. 22, 1796; m. Sophia R. Sterry, Oct. 11, 1820; he d. June 8, 1873; she d. Aug. 28, 1854. Dr. Joseph Mauran was a successful physician, an active and influential citizen of Providence, and an accomplished, Christian gentleman. For further particulars see page 541.

SUCHET MAURAN. Son of Joseph C. and Olive B. Mauran; b. April 3, 1794; m. (1) Sophia W. Bowen; m. (2) Fannie W. Perkins; he died Sept. 28, 1871; Sophia d. April 14, 1847; Fannie d. June 25, 1884. Suchet was a sea captain until 1851, after which he was chosen President of the Atlantic Insurance Co., of Providence. He was a man of excellent judgment, social, hospitable, and an "old school gentleman."

ISAAC T. BARNUM, is one of the most useful citizens of Barrington, and has supplied the town with meat and provisions for many years. His army record is an honorable one, and he has held many town offices, the most important of which were member of Town Council and Representative. He married Edna, dau. of George K. Viall, to whom several children have been given.

ANNAWOMSCUTT. This village of summer residents is located near Annawomscutt Creek, from which it takes its name, and was founded in the seventies by leading citizens of Pawtucket seeking cottage homes on Narragansett Bay. Among the pioneers in the purchase of land, and the building of elegant summer cottages, were Gen. Olney Arnold, Hon. Gideon L. Spencer, James Brown, Esq., Gen. William R. Walker, Gov.

Alfred H. Littlefield, Lieut. Gov. Daniel G. Littlefield, and others. The location of this beautiful village is between Bullock's and Nayatt Points, and commands both passages of the Bay, the Islands, and the east and west shores. The land on which the cottages stand was a part of the Sowams Purchase of Massasoit in 1653; was purchased by William Allin, Senior, about 1669, and under its soil sleep the bones of Wampanoag Indians, and the implements of agriculture and hunting are found near the surface. Lovers of romance, poetry, and lovely summer scenes can revel at will at beautiful "Annawomscutt on the Bay."

JAMES BOWEN. Son of Jeremiah and Lillas Bowen; born January, 1773, died Oct. 27, 1856, at the ripe age of 83 years. His father was a sea captain, and James commenced a sailor's life at the early age of ten and continued to follow the seas for thirty years. Before his twenty-fifth birthday he commanded the brig *Agenora*, a merchant vessel, with officers and crew younger than himself. His school education was very limited, owing to the reverses shared by his family in time of the Revolution, yet his close observation and careful study of men gave him a clear insight into business and a sound judgment in practical life. By fortunate risks, careful attention to business, and a wise economy, he gathered a goodly share of wealth. His townsmen honored him with many public offices, among which was that of being the first senator from Barrington in the General Assembly. Mr. Bowen was judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Bristol County for several years. Captain and Judge Bowen lived a useful and honored life and was lamented at his death.

RICHMOND VIALI. Son of Anson and Elizabeth Viall; b. 1834; in early life a jeweler at Attleboro, Mass., and Providence; later entered the employ of The Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Company, Providence, where, by unquestioned ability and faithful service, has attained and holds the responsible position of superintendent of that great establishment. Mr. Viall is a firm believer in the doctrine that the discipline of education, devotion to business, and correct habits of living are the fundamentals to success in all departments of life, and what he believes he has practised through a successful career.

Among the builders of New Barrington, reference has been made to Mr. William H. Smith and Mrs. Martha B. Smith, whose activities were devoted to the best interests of the town. Mr. Smith was honored with several town offices and was a representative in the Legislature. Mrs. Smith was a woman of unusual mental and moral power, and with larger opportunities would have ranked with the best intellects of her sex. Her mind was clear, original, vigorous, always seeking for the truth, and in her family, in the church and in society was a leader in thought and action. Her life has inspired all to noble motives and conceptions of life, and a daughter, Mrs. Hannah B. Buffington, holds the responsible position of matron of the Home for Aged Men in Providence. The epitaph to her husband, found on another page, well applies to Mrs. Smith, who passed on to the higher life in a serene old age.

OLD MAPS.

The maps facing page 580 are of great interest and of historic value. The one, which represents the Wampanoag territory, is a part of the first map made in New England, and aids us in locating ancient Sowams. The Crown which indicates the royal residence is on the peninsula between the two branches of the Sowams or Great River. For further reference see page 106, and the whole of chapter viii. Sowams and Barrington, pp. 90-111. The one, which represents the Bay and adjoining territory, is a part of the map of the Commissioners of the Eastern boundary line and is found in the British State Paper office, London. The line, 1, 2, 4, separated Swansea from Rehoboth, and the territory, 1, 2, 3, is old Barrington of 1717-1747. See Chap. xvi., pp. 182-198.

AUTOGRAPHS.

The autographs which follow, and those facing page 602, are exact fac similes of the originals, found on deeds, wills, and other manuscript documents in the possession of the author. The dates of the autographs appear against the names, and identify, in most cases, the period of mature life of the signer. The order of arrangement is accidental.

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William Carpenter . . .	1678	James Brown . . .	1770
John Brown . . .	1690	Sol. Townsend, Jr. . .	1772
John Kelly, p. 586 . . .	1736	Samll Bosworth, p. 581 . .	1772
Nathaniel Peck . . .	1753	Luther Martin, Ferriman . .	1798
Peleg Heath . . .	1745	Sam Watson . . .	1799
Joseph C. Mauran . . .	1799	Zechariah Bicknell . . .	1713
Nathl Martin . . .	1776	Joshua Bicknell . . .	1742-3
Josiah Kinnicutt . . .	1816	Samuel Allen . . .	1795
Nathaniel Heath . . .	1793	Joshua Bicknell . . .	1799
Matthew Allin . . .	1761	John Wilson Low . . .	1772
Thomas Allin . . .	1729	Stephen Paine, Senior . .	1678
Wm. Allin . . .	1817	John Devotion . . .	1718-19
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Nathaniel Viall . . .	1774	Nelson A. Miles . . .	1896
Israell Peck . . .	1708	Ebenezer Tiffany . . .	1772
Josiah Humphrey . . .	1768	Peleg Richmond . . .	1742-3
Solomon Townsend . . .	1761	Sam. Allen . . .	1770
Olive Mauran . . .	1799	Richard Harding . . .	1718-19
Thomas Allin . . .	1778	Ebenezer Tiffany . . .	1738

William Carpenter
1678

John Brown

John Kelly

Nathaniel Pack

Leigh Heath

John Adams

James Brown

Sol Townsend

Samuel Popworth

Leather Martin Garrison

Sam Watson.

First of June

1774

1775

1776

1777

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Dr. Z. A. Purple	567 Birch St., Middletown, N. Y.
Dr. B. C. Yellow	890 Spruce St., Wappinger, N. Y.
Dr. D. E. Green	123 Maple St., Fishkill, N. Y.
Dr. F. G. Blue	456 Elm St., Hudson, N. Y.
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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

3. The third part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

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1. The first meeting of the committee was held on January 10, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	2. The committee was organized to study the problem of the control of the production of synthetic rubber in the United States.
3. The committee was composed of the following members: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Chairman; Mr. Clegg, Mr. Glavin, Mr. Ladd, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Rosen, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Carson, Mr. Egan, Mr. Gurnea, Mr. Harbo, Mr. Hendon, Mr. Pennington, Mr. Quinn, Mr. Nease, Mr. Gurnea, Mr. Harbo, Mr. Hendon, Mr. Pennington, Mr. Quinn, Mr. Nease.	4. The committee held its first meeting on January 10, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
5. The committee held its second meeting on January 17, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	6. The committee held its third meeting on January 24, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
7. The committee held its fourth meeting on January 31, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	8. The committee held its fifth meeting on February 7, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
9. The committee held its sixth meeting on February 14, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	10. The committee held its seventh meeting on February 21, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
11. The committee held its eighth meeting on February 28, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	12. The committee held its ninth meeting on March 7, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
13. The committee held its tenth meeting on March 14, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	14. The committee held its eleventh meeting on March 21, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
15. The committee held its twelfth meeting on March 28, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	16. The committee held its thirteenth meeting on April 4, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
17. The committee held its fourteenth meeting on April 11, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	18. The committee held its fifteenth meeting on April 18, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
19. The committee held its sixteenth meeting on April 25, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	20. The committee held its seventeenth meeting on May 2, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
21. The committee held its eighteenth meeting on May 9, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	22. The committee held its nineteenth meeting on May 16, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
23. The committee held its twentieth meeting on May 23, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	24. The committee held its twenty-first meeting on May 30, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
25. The committee held its twenty-second meeting on June 6, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	26. The committee held its twenty-third meeting on June 13, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
27. The committee held its twenty-fourth meeting on June 20, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	28. The committee held its twenty-fifth meeting on June 27, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
29. The committee held its twenty-sixth meeting on July 4, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	30. The committee held its twenty-seventh meeting on July 11, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
31. The committee held its twenty-eighth meeting on July 18, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	32. The committee held its twenty-ninth meeting on July 25, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
33. The committee held its thirtieth meeting on August 1, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	34. The committee held its thirty-first meeting on August 8, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
35. The committee held its thirty-second meeting on August 15, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	36. The committee held its thirty-third meeting on August 22, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
37. The committee held its thirty-fourth meeting on August 29, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	38. The committee held its thirty-fifth meeting on September 5, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
39. The committee held its thirty-sixth meeting on September 12, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	40. The committee held its thirty-seventh meeting on September 19, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
41. The committee held its thirty-eighth meeting on September 26, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	42. The committee held its thirty-ninth meeting on October 3, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
43. The committee held its fortieth meeting on October 10, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	44. The committee held its forty-first meeting on October 17, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
45. The committee held its forty-second meeting on October 24, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	46. The committee held its forty-third meeting on October 31, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
47. The committee held its forty-fourth meeting on November 7, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	48. The committee held its forty-fifth meeting on November 14, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
49. The committee held its forty-sixth meeting on November 21, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	50. The committee held its forty-seventh meeting on November 28, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
51. The committee held its forty-eighth meeting on December 5, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	52. The committee held its forty-ninth meeting on December 12, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
53. The committee held its fiftieth meeting on December 19, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	54. The committee held its fifty-first meeting on December 26, 1944, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
55. The committee held its fifty-second meeting on January 2, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	56. The committee held its fifty-third meeting on January 9, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
57. The committee held its fifty-fourth meeting on January 16, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	58. The committee held its fifty-fifth meeting on January 23, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
59. The committee held its fifty-sixth meeting on January 30, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	60. The committee held its fifty-seventh meeting on February 6, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
61. The committee held its fifty-eighth meeting on February 13, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	62. The committee held its fifty-ninth meeting on February 20, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
63. The committee held its sixtieth meeting on February 27, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	64. The committee held its sixty-first meeting on March 6, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
65. The committee held its sixty-second meeting on March 13, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	66. The committee held its sixty-third meeting on March 20, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
67. The committee held its sixty-fourth meeting on March 27, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	68. The committee held its sixty-fifth meeting on April 3, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
69. The committee held its sixty-sixth meeting on April 10, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	70. The committee held its sixty-seventh meeting on April 17, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
71. The committee held its sixty-eighth meeting on April 24, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	72. The committee held its sixty-ninth meeting on April 30, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
73. The committee held its seventieth meeting on May 7, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	74. The committee held its seventy-first meeting on May 14, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
75. The committee held its seventy-second meeting on May 21, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	76. The committee held its seventy-third meeting on May 28, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
77. The committee held its seventy-fourth meeting on June 4, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	78. The committee held its seventy-fifth meeting on June 11, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
79. The committee held its seventy-sixth meeting on June 18, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	80. The committee held its seventy-seventh meeting on June 25, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
81. The committee held its seventy-eighth meeting on July 2, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	82. The committee held its seventy-ninth meeting on July 9, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
83. The committee held its eightieth meeting on July 16, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	84. The committee held its eighty-first meeting on July 23, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
85. The committee held its eighty-second meeting on July 30, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	86. The committee held its eighty-third meeting on August 6, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
87. The committee held its eighty-fourth meeting on August 13, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	88. The committee held its eighty-fifth meeting on August 20, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
89. The committee held its eighty-sixth meeting on August 27, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	90. The committee held its eighty-seventh meeting on September 3, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
91. The committee held its eighty-eighth meeting on September 10, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	92. The committee held its eighty-ninth meeting on September 17, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
93. The committee held its ninetieth meeting on September 24, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	94. The committee held its ninety-first meeting on September 30, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
95. The committee held its ninety-second meeting on October 7, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	96. The committee held its ninety-third meeting on October 14, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
97. The committee held its ninety-fourth meeting on October 21, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	98. The committee held its ninety-fifth meeting on October 28, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
99. The committee held its ninety-sixth meeting on November 4, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	100. The committee held its ninety-seventh meeting on November 11, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
101. The committee held its ninety-eighth meeting on November 18, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	102. The committee held its ninety-ninth meeting on November 25, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
103. The committee held its hundredth meeting on December 2, 1945, at the residence of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.	

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TO THE READER

AFTER a careful reading of the printed pages of the History, I find but few errors of typography to which I care to call attention, as no reasonable person expects perfection in the first edition of so large a volume. It will be noticed that the same word or name is frequently spelled in more than one way. For example, in the records the Allin family name is often written Allen, and the opposite; Myles is written Miles, Brooks, Brookes, Swansea, Swanzey, etc.; but these cases will not mislead the reader. As the Indians had no written language, the spelling of their names is as varied as the minds of the writers. The use of the double letter in Indian words, as in Massassoit, Chachapacassett, Nayatt, etc., seems to be established by good authority, and I have followed what I regard the best usage, although, in some instances, this rule has escaped notice.

The table of contents on p. vi, the synopsis of chapters, and the general index will enable readers to find most of the material of the work. The unexpected size of the volume and the multitude of names, however, have prevented an exhaustive index, but names omitted may be readily found by reference to the catalogues of names in several chapters. Four pages have been added for personal memoranda.

On page 243, for "Bowen" read Bowden.

On pages 496 and 558, read Joseph B. Martin.

On page 496, for "Bowen" read Brown, and for George R. Martin read George S. Martin.

On pages 556 and 558, for "Nochun" read Nockum.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

Printed by J. Streater, at the

Sign of the Anchor, in Strand

1680.

By Authority.

Printed by J. Streater, at the

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1680.

By Authority.

ADDENDA.

It is stated near the bottom of p. 498 that according to the Adjutant General's report, Albert W. Bullock was "the only Barrington soldier in the Battle of Bull Run, fought on the 21st of July, 1861." Further study and the testimony of one of the soldiers in that battle, Capt. George L. Smith, lead to the correction of the above statement as follows:

Albert W. Bullock, of the First Regiment, Rhode Island Detached Militia, and George Lewis Smith, Noah Albert Peck, and William C. Webb, of the Second Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers, were in that engagement, the Second Regiment being under fire forty-five minutes before the First was called into action.

Alice Carey Briggs, graduated from the B. H. S. in the class of 1897. See p. 534.

George A. Anthony, B. A., son of Charles F. and Harriet A. Anthony, graduated from Brown University, 1895. Artist. See p. 539.

Emma Lester Baker, daughter of George T. and Harriet C. Baker; graduated from the Providence H. S., 1893; graduated from Vassar College, 1897; graduated from the Domestic Science Department, Pratt Institute Brooklyn, N. Y., 1898; teacher of Domestic Science Department, R. I. Normal School, 1898. See p. 539.

Russell Wightman Baker, son of George T. and Harriet C. Baker; graduated from the B. H. S., 1894; graduated from the Providence H. S., 1895; entered Brown University, 1895, is now a member of the Junior Class. See p. 539.

Walter T. Anthony, p. 243, last line.

Martha Smith, last ¶., p. 602.

CHAPTER I

THEORY OF THE

of the mind, and the nature of the soul, are the subjects of the first chapter. The second chapter is devoted to the theory of the senses, and the third to the theory of the passions. The fourth chapter is devoted to the theory of the intellect, and the fifth to the theory of the will. The sixth chapter is devoted to the theory of the moral virtues, and the seventh to the theory of the political virtues. The eighth chapter is devoted to the theory of the natural law, and the ninth to the theory of the divine law. The tenth chapter is devoted to the theory of the eternal life, and the eleventh to the theory of the resurrection.

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